

Delaware 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 must be in place for a pharmacist in Delaware to initiate therapy?**
 - A. A written prescription from a physician**
 - B. A collaborative practice agreement or specific protocols**
 - C. Approval from the patient only**
 - D. A verbal agreement with the patient**

- 2. How many members are there on the Delaware Board of Pharmacy?**
 - A. 7 members**
 - B. 9 members**
 - C. 11 members**
 - D. 13 members**

- 3. Which of the following medications does not require child-resistant packaging?**
 - A. SL nitroglycerin**
 - B. Ibuprofen tablets**
 - C. Penicillin capsules**
 - D. Acetaminophen suspension**

- 4. In Delaware, what is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule II prescription?**
 - A. One refill**
 - B. Five refills**
 - C. No refills allowed**
 - D. Unlimited refills with permission**

- 5. What is the main objective of allowing pharmacists to initiate therapy in Delaware?**
 - A. To increase bureaucratic regulations**
 - B. To promote team-based healthcare**
 - C. To limit patient access to prescriptive medications**
 - D. To reduce the role of physicians**

- 6. What should a pharmacy do if a prescription is for a medication that is out of stock?**
- A. Fill it later without consulting the patient**
 - B. Notify the patient and suggest alternatives**
 - C. Refuse to fill the prescription**
 - D. Hold the prescription indefinitely**
- 7. What distinction was created by the Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951?**
- A. OTC and Herbal Drugs**
 - B. OTC and Legend Drugs**
 - C. Prescription and Non-Prescription Drugs**
 - D. Controlled and Non-Controlled Substances**
- 8. What is one of the key records that must be retained for drug transfers related to transaction?**
- A. Transaction Notes**
 - B. Transaction History**
 - C. Transaction Prices**
 - D. Transaction Norms**
- 9. For credit for CE instructors, how many hours can be claimed for one program or lecture?**
- A. 2 hours**
 - B. 4 hours**
 - C. 6 hours**
 - D. 8 hours**
- 10. Who issues the controlled substance registration for pharmacies and manufacturers?**
- A. The State Attorney General**
 - B. The Executive Secretary**
 - C. The Pharmacy Board**
 - D. The Federal Drug Administration**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must be in place for a pharmacist in Delaware to initiate therapy?

- A. A written prescription from a physician**
- B. A collaborative practice agreement or specific protocols**
- C. Approval from the patient only**
- D. A verbal agreement with the patient**

In Delaware, a pharmacist must have a collaborative practice agreement or specific protocols in place to initiate therapy. This means that the pharmacist is working collaboratively with a physician or under established clinical guidelines that dictate the scope and conditions under which the pharmacist can initiate therapy. This framework ensures that pharmacists can provide patient care in a manner that is both safe and regulated, promoting a team-based approach to healthcare. A collaborative practice agreement outlines the roles and responsibilities of both the pharmacist and the physician and details the specific medications and therapy management activities the pharmacist is allowed to handle. This relationship is crucial for ensuring that treatment decisions are made in coordination with a healthcare provider, ultimately enhancing patient safety and care outcomes. In contrast, relying solely on a written prescription or verbal agreements does not provide the necessary collaborative structure or oversight for initiating therapy. Although patient approval is essential in the context of patient care, it does not replace the requirement for formal protocols or agreements that govern a pharmacist's ability to initiate therapy independently.

2. How many members are there on the Delaware Board of Pharmacy?

- A. 7 members**
- B. 9 members**
- C. 11 members**
- D. 13 members**

The Delaware Board of Pharmacy is comprised of nine members. This structured composition allows for a balance of perspectives and expertise in pharmacy practice. Specifically, the board typically includes pharmacists, public representatives, and sometimes other healthcare professionals, which helps ensure that diverse insights are considered in regulatory and policy decisions regarding pharmacy practice in the state. The size of nine members is intended to facilitate effective discussion and decision-making while still being manageable in terms of coordination and meetings, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the board's duties.

3. Which of the following medications does not require child-resistant packaging?

- A. SL nitroglycerin**
- B. Ibuprofen tablets**
- C. Penicillin capsules**
- D. Acetaminophen suspension**

The medication that does not require child-resistant packaging is SL nitroglycerin. This exemption is based on the fact that nitroglycerin is a critical medication prescribed primarily for patients with angina and is often used in emergency situations. The ease of access to this medication is vital, as patients may need to access their SL nitroglycerin quickly during an angina attack. In contrast, medications like ibuprofen tablets, penicillin capsules, and acetaminophen suspension are all over-the-counter or commonly prescribed medications that pose a potential risk to children if ingested. Therefore, they are required to have child-resistant packaging to help prevent accidental poisoning or ingestion by children. This regulation aims to ensure that these medications are safeguarded from children, minimizing risks associated with their accidental consumption.

4. In Delaware, what is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule II prescription?

- A. One refill**
- B. Five refills**
- C. No refills allowed**
- D. Unlimited refills with permission**

In Delaware, and in accordance with federal regulations, there are no refills allowed for a Schedule II prescription. Schedule II substances are those that are considered to have a high potential for abuse, leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. As such, the law is very strict regarding their distribution to ensure patient safety and reduce the risk of misuse. When a healthcare provider prescribes a Schedule II medication, the prescription must be filled within a certain timeframe, and once filled, the patient must return to their healthcare provider for a new prescription for any subsequent supplies. This means that for any Schedule II drugs, patients must get a new prescription for each fill rather than being able to obtain refills. This regulation reflects the serious nature of the substances in this category and the emphasis on careful management of their use.

5. What is the main objective of allowing pharmacists to initiate therapy in Delaware?

- A. To increase bureaucratic regulations**
- B. To promote team-based healthcare**
- C. To limit patient access to prescriptive medications**
- D. To reduce the role of physicians**

The main objective of allowing pharmacists to initiate therapy in Delaware is to promote team-based healthcare. This approach recognizes that pharmacists are integral members of the healthcare team, and their expertise can enhance patient care through better access to medications and therapeutic interventions. By allowing pharmacists to initiate therapy, patients benefit from improved medication management, timely intervention for health issues, and continuity of care. This collaborative model encourages communication and cooperation among healthcare professionals, ultimately leading to better patient outcomes. Initiating therapy through pharmacists can relieve some burdens from physicians, allowing them to focus on more complex cases while ensuring patients receive appropriate and efficient care from all members of the healthcare team. Thus, promoting team-based healthcare leverages the unique skills of pharmacists and addresses healthcare needs effectively.

6. What should a pharmacy do if a prescription is for a medication that is out of stock?

- A. Fill it later without consulting the patient**
- B. Notify the patient and suggest alternatives**
- C. Refuse to fill the prescription**
- D. Hold the prescription indefinitely**

The appropriate action for a pharmacy when encountering a prescription for a medication that is out of stock is to notify the patient and suggest alternatives. This approach is essential for facilitating patient care and maintaining a positive pharmacist-patient relationship. By engaging the patient in the process, the pharmacist demonstrates a commitment to their health and well-being. Notifying the patient allows them to be informed about the status of their medication and encourages open communication. Suggesting alternatives can help to ensure that the patient receives appropriate therapy without unnecessary delays. This option promotes collaborative decision-making between the pharmacist and the patient, empowering the patient to take an active role in their treatment plan. Moreover, pharmacy practice standards emphasize the importance of patient-centered care, and consulting with patients about their medication options is a key component of this. This approach not only supports adherence to the prescribed therapy but also assures that the patient's needs and preferences are taken into account.

7. What distinction was created by the Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951?

- A. OTC and Herbal Drugs**
- B. OTC and Legend Drugs**
- C. Prescription and Non-Prescription Drugs**
- D. Controlled and Non-Controlled Substances**

The distinction created by the Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951 is primarily between prescription drugs (legend drugs) and over-the-counter (OTC) drugs. Prior to this amendment, there was not a clear legal framework distinguishing these two categories of medications. The amendment updated the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by defining prescription drugs as those that require a prescription from a licensed healthcare provider due to factors such as their potential for misuse, the need for medical supervision, or specific administration guidelines. OTC drugs, on the other hand, are considered safe and effective for use without a prescription when consumers follow the label instructions. This legislation played a significant role in shaping how pharmaceuticals are classified and regulated, ensuring that patients have appropriate access to medications while also protecting them from potential safety issues associated with more potent drugs. As such, the Durham-Humphrey Amendment helped to clearly define the roles of healthcare professionals in prescribing medications and the autonomy of consumers in accessing OTC options.

8. What is one of the key records that must be retained for drug transfers related to transaction?

- A. Transaction Notes**
- B. Transaction History**
- C. Transaction Prices**
- D. Transaction Norms**

The key record that must be retained for drug transfers related to transactions is transaction history. This refers to the comprehensive documentation of all transactions involving the drug, providing a clear audit trail. Maintaining an accurate transaction history is essential for ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and for tracking the movement of drugs through the supply chain. This record typically includes details such as the date of the transaction, the parties involved, the quantities transferred, and any relevant lot numbers, which help in maintaining accountability and oversight. In the event of a recall or investigation, having a thorough transaction history allows for efficient tracing and resolution of issues. Other aspects, such as transaction notes or norms, while they may be useful for operational purposes, do not fulfill the rigorous requirements set forth by regulatory agencies for documentation of drug transfers. Transaction prices, although important for financial records, do not provide the same level of detail about the actual transfer process and compliance as the transaction history does.

9. For credit for CE instructors, how many hours can be claimed for one program or lecture?

- A. 2 hours**
- B. 4 hours**
- C. 6 hours**
- D. 8 hours**

The correct answer is based on the regulatory guidelines that dictate Continuing Education (CE) offerings for pharmacy professionals. In Delaware, the maximum number of CE hours that can be claimed for a single program or lecture is six hours. This specific limit allows pharmacists to benefit from in-depth instruction while also providing structure to CE requirements, ensuring that participants are not overwhelmed or misled about the amount of educational content they are receiving from a single event. Understanding this limit is important for maintaining compliance with state education requirements and can help professionals effectively plan their continuing education activities. It is also beneficial for CE instructors to know this detail, as they can tailor their programs to fit within the established guidelines while still maximizing educational effectiveness.

10. Who issues the controlled substance registration for pharmacies and manufacturers?

- A. The State Attorney General**
- B. The Executive Secretary**
- C. The Pharmacy Board**
- D. The Federal Drug Administration**

The correct answer is that the Executive Secretary is responsible for issuing the controlled substance registration for pharmacies and manufacturers. This role is usually assigned to a designated official within the state government who oversees the registration process for entities that wish to handle controlled substances. In Delaware, this responsibility is typically part of the executive functions of the state's regulatory body that manages controlled substances, ensuring compliance with both state and federal laws. The role of the Executive Secretary encompasses not just the issuance of registrations but also monitoring and enforcing regulations surrounding controlled substances, which is essential for maintaining public safety and order. This authority helps to assure that only those who meet the necessary qualifications and standards can dispense or manufacture controlled substances. Understanding the division of responsibilities among various entities is crucial. The State Attorney General, for instance, plays a more significant role in legal matters and enforcement than in issuing registrations. The Pharmacy Board is typically involved in licensing and regulating pharmacy practices but does not directly issue controlled substance registrations. The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) focuses on the safety and efficacy of drugs and food products but does not issue registrations for controlled substances at the state level.

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://delawarempje.examzify.com>

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

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