

DELAWARE MPJE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 a pharmacist do prior to administering immunizations in Delaware?**
 - A. Obtain patient consent
 - B. Complete a Board-approved immunization training program
 - C. Pass a national immunization safety exam
 - D. Register with a vaccine tracking system
- 2. What is the ASTM rating for gloves used in handling hazardous drugs?**
 - A. ASTM D1234
 - B. ASTM D5678
 - C. ASTM D6978
 - D. ASTM D8901
- 3. How often must a media-fill test be passed to ensure good aseptic technique?**
 - A. Monthly
 - B. Quarterly
 - C. Annually
 - D. Weekly
- 4. 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
- 5. What are the limits on the quantity of Schedule II substances a pharmacist can dispense in Delaware?**
 - A. Up to a 60-day supply
 - B. Unlimited quantity with justification
 - C. Generally, up to a 30-day supply with specific exceptions
 - D. Only five doses at a time

- 6. What is the threshold for reporting prescriptions under the Delaware PMP?**
- A. No prescriptions need to be reported
 - B. Only opioids need to be reported
 - C. Any dispensing of a controlled substance
 - D. Only prescriptions filled at state facilities
- 7. Which of the following describes a requirement for veterinary compounded products provided to a veterinarian?**
- A. Only a prescription is needed
 - B. Must comply with DEA regulations only
 - C. Must comply with USP guidelines
 - D. Must include patient confidentiality agreements
- 8. Which respirator is generally required for most hazardous drug compounding?**
- A. N95 respirator
 - B. Full-face respirator
 - C. Paper mask
 - D. Simple dust mask
- 9. Which prescribers are excluded from being considered under Delaware's prescription monitoring?**
- A. Those who administer controlled substances in emergencies
 - B. Those who provide prescriptions for chronic conditions
 - C. Those who dispense medication on-site
 - D. Those who conduct routine physical examinations
- 10. Which schedule includes drugs that are deemed to have no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse?**
- A. Schedule I
 - B. Schedule II
 - C. Schedule III
 - D. Schedule IV

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must a pharmacist do prior to administering immunizations in Delaware?

- A. Obtain patient consent
- B. Complete a Board-approved immunization training program**
- C. Pass a national immunization safety exam
- D. Register with a vaccine tracking system

In Delaware, a pharmacist is required to complete a Board-approved immunization training program before they are permitted to administer immunizations. This training is critical because it equips pharmacists with the necessary knowledge and skills concerning vaccination protocols, vaccine storage, handling, administration techniques, and management of potential adverse effects. The completion of an approved program ensures that pharmacists are adequately prepared to provide immunizations safely and effectively. While the other options involve important aspects related to immunizations, they do not replace the foundational requirement of structured training. For instance, obtaining patient consent is an important ethical practice and often a legal requirement, but it follows the prerequisite of being trained to administer vaccines. Similarly, passing a national immunization safety exam or registering with a vaccine tracking system may be relevant to certain processes, but they do not substitute the essential training mandated by the state's Board before a pharmacist can start administering vaccines. Thus, completing the Board-approved immunization training program is the critical first step in the process for pharmacists in Delaware.

2. What is the ASTM rating for gloves used in handling hazardous drugs?

- A. ASTM D1234
- B. ASTM D5678
- C. ASTM D6978**
- D. ASTM D8901

The ASTM D6978 rating is specifically established for gloves that are intended for handling hazardous drugs. This standard outlines the performance requirements and testing methods to ensure that the gloves provide adequate protection against potential exposure to hazardous substances. The significance of ASTM D6978 lies in its focus on the chemical barrier performance of gloves when exposed to various hazardous drugs. This means that gloves that meet this standard are evaluated against citric acid, anticancer drugs, and other chemicals to verify their ability to resist permeation and degradation. In contrast, the other ASTM ratings do not pertain to hazardous drug handling specifically, which may lead to confusion regarding their applicability in this context. Understanding and referring to the correct ASTM rating is critical for ensuring that healthcare professionals are appropriately protected when handling potent therapeutic agents in a clinical or laboratory setting.

3. How often must a media-fill test be passed to ensure good aseptic technique?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Annually**
- D. Weekly

A media-fill test is a critical component in the verification of aseptic techniques for personnel involved in compounding sterile preparations. This test essentially simulates the compounding process using a culture medium to identify any potential contamination that could occur during actual sterile compounding. Passing a media-fill test annually ensures that the staff's aseptic skills remain proficient and that any potential lapses in technique are identified and corrected within a reasonable timeframe. With an annual frequency, staff members can maintain an effective level of competence without being overwhelmed by excessively frequent testing, which could detract from the time spent on compounding safe and effective medications. More frequent testing, such as quarterly or monthly, may be excessive for those with a consistent track record of adhering to aseptic techniques and could lead to unnecessary strain on operational workflows. On the other hand, testing on a less frequent schedule, such as every two years, would not adequately ensure that techniques remain up to date, given that skills can diminish over time without practice or reinforcement. Thus, requiring a media-fill test to be passed annually strikes a balance between maintaining high standards of sterility and allowing compounding staff to remain proficient in their duties without overwhelming their schedules.

4. 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.

5. What are the limits on the quantity of Schedule II substances a pharmacist can dispense in Delaware?

- A. Up to a 60-day supply
- B. Unlimited quantity with justification
- C. Generally, up to a 30-day supply with specific exceptions**
- D. Only five doses at a time

In Delaware, the limits on dispensing Schedule II substances are generally set at a 30-day supply, which is the standard practice across the state to ensure both patient safety and the appropriate management of controlled substances. This limit is designed to minimize the risk of abuse and ensure that patients are regularly monitored by their healthcare providers. While there are specific exceptions that may allow for a longer supply to be dispensed—such as in the case of chronic pain management where a physician may justify a longer duration under certain circumstances—the general rule remains a 30-day supply. This framework supports the responsible use of these potent medications among patients who truly need them while curbing potential misuse. Recognizing this framework is important for pharmacists, as it guides their dispensing practices and ensures compliance with both state and federal laws regarding controlled substances.

6. What is the threshold for reporting prescriptions under the Delaware PMP?

- A. No prescriptions need to be reported
- B. Only opioids need to be reported
- C. Any dispensing of a controlled substance**
- D. Only prescriptions filled at state facilities

The threshold for reporting prescriptions under the Delaware Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) is that any dispensing of a controlled substance must be reported. This requirement ensures that all medications classified as controlled substances are tracked, providing valuable data to healthcare providers and regulatory bodies. By monitoring the dispensing of these substances, the PMP aims to prevent misuse and over-prescribing, fostering better prescribing practices and enhancing patient safety. The emphasis on reporting any controlled substance includes not only opioids but also other medications that fall under various schedules regulated by state and federal law. This comprehensive approach helps create a wider scope of oversight in monitoring trends in prescription use across different types of controlled substances, not limiting the data to specific categories or settings. Overall, this policy is crucial for addressing issues related to substance abuse and ensuring responsible medication management within the healthcare system.

7. Which of the following describes a requirement for veterinary compounded products provided to a veterinarian?

- A. Only a prescription is needed
- B. Must comply with DEA regulations only
- C. Must comply with USP guidelines**
- D. Must include patient confidentiality agreements

Compounded veterinary products must adhere to USP (United States Pharmacopeia) guidelines to ensure that they meet established standards of quality, strength, and purity. These guidelines provide a framework for the preparation of compounded medications, including the requirements for ingredient sourcing, formulation, compounding processes, labeling, and storage. Compliance with USP guidelines helps safeguard the health and well-being of the animals receiving these medications by ensuring that the compounded products are safe and effective. Other options do not fully capture the regulatory requirements. Simply having a prescription is not sufficient as it does not ensure quality standards are met. Compliance with DEA regulations alone pertains primarily to the handling of controlled substances but does not address the broader aspects related to the compounding of veterinary products. While patient confidentiality is important in veterinary practice, it is not a direct requirement for compounded products and does not correlate with the standards established for compounding. Thus, adherence to USP guidelines is critical for ensuring that compounded veterinary products are prepared safely and effectively.

8. Which respirator is generally required for most hazardous drug compounding?

- A. N95 respirator**
- B. Full-face respirator
- C. Paper mask
- D. Simple dust mask

The rationale behind requiring an N95 respirator for most hazardous drug compounding relates to its filtration capabilities and the protection it offers against airborne particles. The N95 respirator is designed to filter out at least 95% of very small (0.3 micron) particles, including both solid and liquid aerosols, which are often present during the compounding processes of hazardous drugs. In settings where hazardous drugs are handled, there is a significant risk of exposure to volatile substances and hazardous particulates that can have serious health implications. Proper respiratory protection is essential to minimize this risk. The N95 respirator provides a balance between comfort and appropriate protection, making it a common choice in healthcare and compounding environments. Other types of masks and respirators do not offer the same level of protection. For instance, a paper mask or simple dust mask may provide a barrier against larger particles but do not filter out the smaller hazardous particles effectively. A full-face respirator, while protective, is typically used in more extreme situations and may be more cumbersome. This makes the N95 respirator the suitable standard for most hazardous drug compounding scenarios, combining adequate filtration with ease of use.

9. Which prescribers are excluded from being considered under Delaware's prescription monitoring?

- A. Those who administer controlled substances in emergencies**
- B. Those who provide prescriptions for chronic conditions
- C. Those who dispense medication on-site
- D. Those who conduct routine physical examinations

In Delaware's prescription monitoring program, prescribers who administer controlled substances in emergencies are excluded from the monitoring requirements. This policy makes sense because, in emergency situations, the immediate need for patient care can necessitate the rapid administration of controlled substances without the typical oversight required for regular prescriptions. The emergency context often involves situations where a delay to check a monitoring system could jeopardize patient safety. Therefore, allowing these prescribers to act without awaiting monitoring data enables prompt medical attention in critical situations, which is essential for effective emergency care and patient outcomes. Other groups, such as those who provide prescriptions for chronic conditions, dispense medication on-site, or conduct routine physical examinations, do not have the same urgent care needs and are generally subject to monitoring. This allows for better oversight of prescription practices and helps mitigate the risks of misuse or overprescribing of medications in non-emergency situations.

10. Which schedule includes drugs that are deemed to have no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse?

- A. Schedule I**
- B. Schedule II
- C. Schedule III
- D. Schedule IV

Schedule I substances are classified as having no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. This classification includes drugs that are considered to be the most dangerous in terms of their risk for addiction and potential for misuse. Examples of Schedule I drugs include heroin, LSD, and marijuana (though marijuana legality varies by state). The criteria for being placed in Schedule I stems from evaluations of both the drug's accepted medical use in treatment in the U.S. and its safety or dependence liability. Because these substances lack medical acceptance, they are subject to the strictest regulations under the Controlled Substances Act. In contrast, the other schedules include drugs with recognized medical uses that carry varying degrees of potential for abuse. For instance, Schedule II drugs have a high potential for abuse but are accepted for medical use, while Schedule III and IV drugs are considered to have lower potentials for abuse and accepted medical uses.

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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