

# Hawaii MPJE Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. In Hawaii, if there is no pharmacy within what distance can drugs be dispensed by a remote dispensing pharmacy?**
  - A. 3 miles**
  - B. 5 miles**
  - C. 10 miles**
  - D. 20 miles**
- 2. What quantity information must be included in drug advertisements?**
  - A. Minimum and maximum dosages**
  - B. Three commonly prescribed quantities**
  - C. Only the recommended dosage**
  - D. No quantity information is required**
- 3. How long is short term detoxification treatment?**
  - A. up to 14 days**
  - B. up to 30 days**
  - C. up to 60 days**
  - D. up to 90 days**
- 4. If the ADP system crashes, how long do you have to input the data once the system is operational again?**
  - A. 48 hours**
  - B. 72 hours**
  - C. 96 hours**
  - D. 1 week**
- 5. How many intern hours are required in Hawaii?**
  - A. 1000**
  - B. 1500**
  - C. 2000**
  - D. 1200**

- 6. What documentation is required if a license restoration is needed after a forfeiture lasting more than one year?**
- A. Proof of continuing education**
  - B. Official statement from employer of work hours**
  - C. A medical exam**
  - D. Annual performance review**
- 7. Which entity is responsible for providing public safety in regard to pharmacy practice in Hawaii?**
- A. The Department of Health**
  - B. The Hawaii Board of Pharmacy**
  - C. The State Legislature**
  - D. The Hospital Pharmacy Association**
- 8. What is the primary role of a pharmacy technician?**
- A. To prescribe medications**
  - B. To assist pharmacists in dispensing medications**
  - C. To manage the pharmacy's finances**
  - D. To provide medical advice to patients**
- 9. What must be documented when a pharmacist performs a patient consultation?**
- A. Only the patient's name**
  - B. The date and details of the consultation provided**
  - C. The medication prescribed**
  - D. No documentation is required**
- 10. How does the Hawaii Board of Pharmacy play a role in pharmacy practice?**
- A. It regulates pharmacy technician training programs**
  - B. It governs the licensure and conduct of pharmacists**
  - C. It manages pharmaceutical drug pricing**
  - D. It oversees pharmacy marketing strategies**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In Hawaii, if there is no pharmacy within what distance can drugs be dispensed by a remote dispensing pharmacy?**

**A. 3 miles**

**B. 5 miles**

**C. 10 miles**

**D. 20 miles**

In Hawaii, remote dispensing pharmacies are allowed to operate under specific regulations that aim to ensure patients have access to medications even when traditional pharmacies are not readily available. The requirement that drugs can be dispensed by a remote dispensing pharmacy if there is no pharmacy within 5 miles highlights the state's regulations designed to improve access to healthcare services, especially in rural or underserved areas. This distance ensures that patients living in those regions can obtain their necessary medications without facing undue hardship. It reflects a balance between accessibility and the need for oversight in pharmacy practices. Since the goal is to provide accessibility while maintaining safety and quality control in medication dispensing, the 5-mile requirement is a practical solution that enables adherence to these principles. Understanding this distance requirement is essential for healthcare professionals involved in pharmacy operations and patient care in Hawaii.

**2. What quantity information must be included in drug advertisements?**

**A. Minimum and maximum dosages**

**B. Three commonly prescribed quantities**

**C. Only the recommended dosage**

**D. No quantity information is required**

The correct answer emphasizes the necessity of including three commonly prescribed quantities in drug advertisements. This requirement is grounded in the need to provide consumers, healthcare professionals, and prescribers with essential information regarding the typical dosage that is commonly used for a specific drug. By including three commonly prescribed quantities, the advertisement helps ensure that the audience can make informed decisions about the medication, understanding what amounts are typically prescribed by healthcare practitioners. This practice also aligns with regulatory standards aiming to promote safety and efficacy in drug marketing, ensuring that advertisements do not mislead consumers regarding the usage of the medication. The specified quantities provide a practical reference, underscoring that different patients may receive different dosages based on their unique health conditions or responses to treatment. Consequently, this approach aids in conveying a clearer understanding of the drug's usage and fosters responsible prescribing practices.

### **3. How long is short term detoxification treatment?**

- A. up to 14 days**
- B. up to 30 days**
- C. up to 60 days**
- D. up to 90 days**

Short-term detoxification treatment is typically defined as a process that lasts up to 30 days. This timeframe is considered appropriate for addressing withdrawal symptoms associated with substance use. During this period, patients receive medical supervision and care as they stabilize from the effects of substance use. The 30-day limit is also aligned with various guidelines and practices in substance use disorder treatment, which recognize the need for an intensive yet time-limited approach to detoxification. The distinction between short-term and longer-term treatment options is important in the context of comprehensive substance use treatment plans, as longer durations are classified differently, often associated with more extensive rehabilitation efforts or long-term management. This helps highlight the tailored approach necessary for effective treatment, taking into account the severity of the addiction and each individual's circumstances. The 30-day limit firmly positions it within short-term interventions, emphasizing immediate recovery needs while preparing for subsequent treatment processes if needed.

### **4. If the ADP system crashes, how long do you have to input the data once the system is operational again?**

- A. 48 hours**
- B. 72 hours**
- C. 96 hours**
- D. 1 week**

When an ADP (Automated Data Processing) system crashes and subsequently becomes operational again, it's essential to follow established protocols for data reporting to ensure compliance and accuracy in record-keeping. The specific time frame for entering data following such a disruption is critical in maintaining regulatory standards, especially in pharmacy practice. In this case, the guideline of 96 hours aligns with best practices for data management after a disruption. This time window allows practitioners sufficient time to accurately input any transactions or patient information that occurred during the downtime, ensuring that all records reflect true and complete information. This standard is important not just for operational efficiency, but also for compliance with legal and regulatory requirements that govern pharmacy practice. Keeping this practice in mind reinforces the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date records, even in the event of technical difficulties.

**5. How many intern hours are required in Hawaii?**

- A. 1000
- B. 1500**
- C. 2000
- D. 1200

In Hawaii, the requirement for pharmacy intern hours is set at 1500 hours. This requirement ensures that aspiring pharmacists have ample practical experience in various aspects of pharmacy practice before they become licensed professionals. These hours can typically be accumulated through various settings, including community pharmacies, hospitals, and other healthcare facilities. The importance of this requirement lies in its role in providing interns with comprehensive exposure to the field, which helps to prepare them for the responsibilities they will encounter as licensed pharmacists. Gaining these hours under supervision allows interns to apply theoretical knowledge from their pharmacy education in real-world scenarios, enhancing their skills and competencies in patient care, medication management, and professional ethics. The other options reflect potential misunderstandings of the typical requirements for internship hours in pharmacy. The standard 1500 hours is designed to align with national expectations, ensuring a consistent and thorough preparation for all pharmacy graduates in Hawaii.

**6. What documentation is required if a license restoration is needed after a forfeiture lasting more than one year?**

- A. Proof of continuing education
- B. Official statement from employer of work hours**
- C. A medical exam
- D. Annual performance review

When a license has been forfeited for a period exceeding one year, specific documentation is necessary to demonstrate fitness for practice and readiness for license restoration. An official statement from an employer detailing work hours is critical in this context because it serves to validate the individual's recent professional engagement and experience in the field, reflecting their competency and compliance with professional standards following the forfeiture. This requirement emphasizes the importance of demonstrating ongoing professional development and integration in the workforce, which is essential for reinstating a license that has faced such significant disciplinary action. It highlights the regulatory body's intent to ensure that individuals are not only theoretically knowledgeable but also actively participating in their profession, thus safeguarding public health and safety. In contrast, while proof of continuing education could also be relevant, it does not specifically tie to the employment status or work experience like the official statement would. Similarly, a medical exam and an annual performance review aren't typically required for license restoration under these circumstances and wouldn't directly address the need to establish recent experience in the field.

**7. Which entity is responsible for providing public safety in regard to pharmacy practice in Hawaii?**

- A. The Department of Health**
- B. The Hawaii Board of Pharmacy**
- C. The State Legislature**
- D. The Hospital Pharmacy Association**

The Hawaii Board of Pharmacy is the entity specifically tasked with overseeing pharmacy practice in the state, ensuring that public safety is maintained in the provision of pharmaceutical services. This board regulates the practice of pharmacy by establishing rules and regulations that pharmacists and pharmacies must follow, which includes licensing, inspections, and enforcement actions. The Board is comprised of appointed members who are knowledgeable about pharmacy practice, which allows them to address concerns related to public health and safety effectively. They are responsible for continuing education, setting standards for pharmacy operations, and responding to violations of pharmacy law. By fulfilling these responsibilities, the Hawaii Board of Pharmacy plays a crucial role in safeguarding the well-being of the public concerning the medication they receive and the professional practices of pharmacists. The other entities mentioned have different roles. For example, the Department of Health focuses on broader public health initiatives and regulations but does not specifically oversee pharmacy practice. The State Legislature creates laws, including those affecting pharmacy, but it is the Board that enforces them. The Hospital Pharmacy Association may advocate for hospital pharmacies and provide resources but does not have regulatory authority. Thus, the Board distinctly serves as the regulatory body dedicated to ensuring the safety and efficacy of pharmacy operations in Hawaii.

**8. What is the primary role of a pharmacy technician?**

- A. To prescribe medications**
- B. To assist pharmacists in dispensing medications**
- C. To manage the pharmacy's finances**
- D. To provide medical advice to patients**

The primary role of a pharmacy technician is to assist pharmacists in dispensing medications. Pharmacy technicians are essential support staff in a pharmacy setting, responsible for various tasks that facilitate the safe and efficient distribution of medications. They help prepare and label prescriptions, manage inventory, and interact with patients to gather information and process prescriptions under the supervision of licensed pharmacists. This role is crucial in ensuring that pharmacists can focus on clinical responsibilities, including counseling patients and managing medication therapy. The other options reflect roles that fall outside the scope of a pharmacy technician's responsibilities. For example, prescribing medications is a responsibility strictly reserved for licensed healthcare providers, such as physicians or pharmacists in certain situations. Managing the pharmacy's finances is typically handled by pharmacy managers or accountants rather than technicians. Providing medical advice to patients usually requires clinical training and is primarily the duty of licensed pharmacists who have the qualifications to give such recommendations. Thus, the focus on supporting the pharmacist effectively makes assisting in dispensing medications the core role of a pharmacy technician.

**9. What must be documented when a pharmacist performs a patient consultation?**

- A. Only the patient's name**
- B. The date and details of the consultation provided**
- C. The medication prescribed**
- D. No documentation is required**

When a pharmacist performs a patient consultation, it is essential to document the date and details of the consultation provided. Proper documentation is crucial for several reasons. Firstly, it ensures continuity of care by providing a record of the information shared with the patient, which can be valuable for future consultations or healthcare team members. This helps improve patient safety and medication adherence by allowing both the pharmacist and other healthcare providers to reference the guidance given during the consultation. Additionally, documentation serves as a legal record that the pharmacist fulfilled their duty to inform and educate the patient regarding their medications, potential side effects, proper usage, and any other relevant health information. This can also protect the pharmacist in the case of any subsequent disputes or claims regarding patient care. The other options do not capture the comprehensive nature of the consultation process. Simply documenting the patient's name, the medication prescribed, or opting not to document information at all would fall short of providing a thorough account of the pharmacist's engagement with the patient and the critical information conveyed during the consultation.

**10. How does the Hawaii Board of Pharmacy play a role in pharmacy practice?**

- A. It regulates pharmacy technician training programs**
- B. It governs the licensure and conduct of pharmacists**
- C. It manages pharmaceutical drug pricing**
- D. It oversees pharmacy marketing strategies**

The Hawaii Board of Pharmacy plays a significant role in pharmacy practice by governing the licensure and conduct of pharmacists. This includes setting the requirements for obtaining and maintaining a pharmacist's license, which ensures that individuals practicing pharmacy in Hawaii meet the necessary educational and professional standards. The Board is also responsible for implementing regulations that govern the practice of pharmacy, including adherence to ethical standards, maintaining professional conduct, and ensuring compliance with state and federal laws. By overseeing these aspects, the Board helps to protect public health and safety, ensuring that pharmacists are qualified to dispense medications and provide advice to patients appropriately. This regulatory oversight is vital in maintaining the integrity of the profession and fostering trust between the public and healthcare providers. While the other options may sound relevant, they do not capture the primary responsibilities of the Hawaii Board of Pharmacy. The Board does not regulate pharmacy technician training programs or manage drug pricing, nor does it directly oversee marketing strategies within pharmacies. Its main focus remains on pharmacist licensure and professional conduct.