

Illinois Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (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

- 1. How many days does a pharmacy have to obtain the written form after dispensing an emergency prescription?**
 - A. 3 days**
 - B. 5 days**
 - C. 7 days**
 - D. 10 days**
- 2. What is one of the options for the disposal of controlled substances?**
 - A. Return to supplier using a 222 form for Schedule 2**
 - B. Throw away in regular trash**
 - C. Give to an unlicensed individual for safe disposal**
 - D. Cremate on-site**
- 3. Which form is used to register a pharmacy as a controlled substance dispenser?**
 - A. DEA Form 223**
 - B. DEA Form 224**
 - C. DEA Form 225**
 - D. DEA Form 227**
- 4. Which records are exceptions to being kept centrally?**
 - A. Executed federal order forms**
 - B. Prescriptions**
 - C. Inventories**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. Can Schedule II prescriptions be transferred between pharmacies?**
 - A. Yes, freely**
 - B. No, they cannot be transferred**
 - C. Yes, if authorized by the patient**
 - D. Only within the same pharmacy chain**

- 6. What does the Ryan Haight Act prohibit regarding the dispensing of controlled substances?**
- A. Dispensing without a prescription**
 - B. Dispensing online without a modification of DEA registration**
 - C. Dispensing to patients under 18 years of age**
 - D. Dispensing in emergency situations**
- 7. When do Schedule II prescriptions expire after issuance?**
- A. 30 days**
 - B. 60 days**
 - C. 90 days**
 - D. 120 days**
- 8. What type of prescription can only be prescribed by optometrists?**
- A. Schedule 2 medications**
 - B. Any non-restricted medication**
 - C. Diagnostic and therapeutic ocular agents**
 - D. Antibiotics**
- 9. What is necessary for a prescription to be filled through remote dispensing?**
- A. A technician must approve it**
 - B. The patient must be present**
 - C. A pharmacist must approve its release**
 - D. The prescription must be on file**
- 10. What happens if a pharmacy does not open within the required time frame?**
- A. The license is automatically revoked**
 - B. It must reapply for a new license**
 - C. Fines will be issued**
 - D. They are granted an extension**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many days does a pharmacy have to obtain the written form after dispensing an emergency prescription?

- A. 3 days**
- B. 5 days**
- C. 7 days**
- D. 10 days**

In Illinois, when a pharmacy dispenses medication under an emergency prescription, there is a regulatory requirement for the pharmacist to obtain a written prescription from the prescriber within a specified timeframe. This timeframe is critical because it ensures that all prescriptions are appropriately documented and that there is a formal record of the prescriber's authorization for the emergency dispensing of the medication. The correct answer indicates that pharmacies have seven days to obtain the written form after dispensing the emergency prescription. This period aligns with regulations intended to maintain patient safety by ensuring that emergency dispenses are followed up with the required documentation, promoting proper oversight of medication management and prescribing practices. Understanding this timeframe is essential for pharmacy professionals as it helps ensure compliance with state regulations, preventing potential legal or professional consequences that could arise from improper documentation or exceeding the allowed duration for obtaining the written prescription.

2. What is one of the options for the disposal of controlled substances?

- A. Return to supplier using a 222 form for Schedule 2**
- B. Throw away in regular trash**
- C. Give to an unlicensed individual for safe disposal**
- D. Cremate on-site**

Returning controlled substances to the supplier using a 222 form for Schedule II drugs is a recognized option for proper disposal. This process involves generating and maintaining the appropriate documentation, ensuring that the return and disposal of the substances comply with federal and state regulations. Utilizing a 222 form is specifically designated for the transfer of Schedule II controlled substances, which helps to maintain a clear record of the transaction for both the supplying pharmacy and the receiving entity. This method aligns with the strict regulatory framework governing the handling of controlled substances, prioritizing accountability and security throughout the disposal process. Ensuring compliance with such protocols is critical to preventing diversion and misuse of these substances. The other options present various risks and regulatory violations. For instance, throwing away controlled substances in regular trash could lead to environmental hazards and potential access by unauthorized individuals. Giving controlled substances to an unlicensed individual for disposal bypasses legal channels and exposes the community to risk. Cremating on-site is often not permissible without specific licenses and regulatory oversight, making it an unsuitable option for most facilities. Therefore, returning the controlled substances through the appropriate channels, like with a 222 form for Schedule II, is the safest and most compliant choice.

3. Which form is used to register a pharmacy as a controlled substance dispenser?

- A. DEA Form 223
- B. DEA Form 224**
- C. DEA Form 225
- D. DEA Form 227

The form used to register a pharmacy as a controlled substance dispenser is DEA Form 224. This form is essential for pharmacies that intend to dispense controlled substances to patients. The registration process ensures that the pharmacy complies with federal regulations regarding the handling of controlled drugs, including inventory management, record-keeping, and potential inspections by regulatory agencies. Using DEA Form 224 specifically addresses the need for a pharmacy to hold a valid registration to legally dispense controlled substances, making it integral to pharmacy operations involving such medications. Once the form is completed and submitted, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reviews the application and issues a registration number to the pharmacy if all requirements are met. This registration must be renewed periodically, typically every three years, to maintain compliance.

4. Which records are exceptions to being kept centrally?

- A. Executed federal order forms
- B. Prescriptions
- C. Inventories
- D. All of the above**

Certain records related to controlled substances must be maintained in specific ways to comply with legal requirements. Among these, executed federal order forms are records that require special handling; they are not to be kept centrally but must be maintained at the place where they were executed. This is because these forms are critical for tracking the distribution of controlled substances and ensuring compliance with federal regulations. Similarly, prescriptions must be retained at the site where they are dispensed to ensure they can be verified by regulatory bodies and for appropriate patient care management. Keeping prescriptions at their dispensing location aids in maintaining an accurate and accessible patient medication history. Inventories of controlled substances also fall under specific record-keeping regulations, as they must reflect the actual stock on hand at the registered business location. Proper inventory records are essential for audits and maintaining compliance with the Controlled Substances Act. Given these requirements, all the records mentioned—including executed federal order forms, prescriptions, and inventories—are exceptions to being kept centrally. They must be maintained at their respective locations to ensure accountability and compliance with both state and federal regulations. This reinforces the critical nature of these records in the monitoring and control of controlled substances.

5. Can Schedule II prescriptions be transferred between pharmacies?

- A. Yes, freely**
- B. No, they cannot be transferred**
- C. Yes, if authorized by the patient**
- D. Only within the same pharmacy chain**

Schedule II prescriptions cannot be transferred between pharmacies, and this regulation is rooted in both federal and state laws. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) strictly controls the distribution and dispensing of controlled substances, particularly Schedule II drugs, due to their high potential for abuse and dependence. Under DEA regulations, a prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance must be treated as a new prescription each time it is filled. This means that once a patient receives a prescription for a Schedule II drug, it can only be filled and dispensed at the pharmacy where it was initially prescribed. Therefore, transferring such prescriptions is prohibited to prevent misuse and to maintain stringent control over these potent medications. Other choices that suggest transferring Schedule II prescriptions, whether freely or under certain conditions, do not align with the regulations that govern these kinds of substances. Even though there are some circumstances where transfers are acceptable for other schedule drugs, Schedule II remains an exception due to the associated risks.

6. What does the Ryan Haight Act prohibit regarding the dispensing of controlled substances?

- A. Dispensing without a prescription**
- B. Dispensing online without a modification of DEA registration**
- C. Dispensing to patients under 18 years of age**
- D. Dispensing in emergency situations**

The Ryan Haight Act specifically addresses the dispensing of controlled substances over the internet, imposing regulations to enhance the security of such practices. One key provision of the Act is that it prohibits the online dispensing of controlled substances unless the pharmacy has appropriately modified its DEA registration to allow for such activities. This ensures that online pharmacies comply with federal laws and best practices in safeguarding against misuse and abuse of controlled substances. In the context of this question, the prohibition pertains to online dispensing without the necessary modification of the DEA registration, which is vital for maintaining regulatory oversight and ensuring patient safety. This act reflects the broader public health imperative to control access to potentially addictive medications while facilitating legitimate medical treatment through appropriate channels.

7. When do Schedule II prescriptions expire after issuance?

- A. 30 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days**
- D. 120 days

In Illinois, prescriptions for Schedule II controlled substances expire 90 days after they are issued. This timeframe is established to help ensure proper patient care while also mitigating the potential for misuse or diversion of these highly regulated medications. A 90-day expiration period provides enough time for patients to obtain their prescriptions and pharmacy staff to verify and dispense medications safely while still maintaining appropriate controls on the supply of Schedule II substances, which have a high potential for abuse and dependence. Understanding this regulation is crucial for pharmacists and healthcare providers, as it directly impacts how they manage and process prescriptions for these medications, ensuring compliance with state laws and protecting public health.

8. What type of prescription can only be prescribed by optometrists?

- A. Schedule 2 medications
- B. Any non-restricted medication
- C. Diagnostic and therapeutic ocular agents**
- D. Antibiotics

Optometrists have the authority to prescribe specific medications that relate directly to the treatment and management of ocular health. This includes diagnostic and therapeutic ocular agents which are specifically utilized for the eye and its associated structures. These agents cover a variety of uses such as eye exams, treatment of infections, and management of diseases that affect the eye. In Illinois, the scope of practice for optometrists includes the ability to prescribe certain medications, but this is generally restricted to those that are pertinent to ocular health. Therefore, the focus on diagnostic and therapeutic ocular agents aligns with their training and the regulations governing their practice. These medications help address conditions such as conjunctivitis, glaucoma, and other eye-related health issues that fall under an optometrist's professional expertise. Other types of prescriptions, such as Schedule 2 medications or antibiotics, may not fall within the standard scope of practice for optometrists. Schedule 2 medications typically require a more stringent level of prescribing authority, often limited to specialists such as physicians. Non-restricted medications might include general prescriptions, but they are not specifically tied to the optometric practice like diagnostic and therapeutic ocular agents are.

9. What is necessary for a prescription to be filled through remote dispensing?

- A. A technician must approve it**
- B. The patient must be present**
- C. A pharmacist must approve its release**
- D. The prescription must be on file**

For a prescription to be filled through remote dispensing, it is essential that a pharmacist must approve its release. This requirement is rooted in the legal and regulatory frameworks governing pharmacy practice. The involvement of a licensed pharmacist ensures that there is a professional evaluation of the prescription before it is dispensed, maintaining patient safety and the integrity of medication therapy. This approval process serves several purposes. It allows the pharmacist to review the patient's medication profile, check for potential drug interactions, verify the appropriateness of the therapy, and confirm that the prescription is valid and correctly filled per legal standards. By having a pharmacist involved, remote dispensing aligns with the overarching goal of safeguarding public health and ensuring that patients receive the correct medications in the right dosages. In the context of remote dispensing, having a technician approve the prescription, the patient being present, or the prescription being on file does not fulfill the critical need for a licensed pharmacist's review and authorization before the medication is dispensed to the patient.

10. What happens if a pharmacy does not open within the required time frame?

- A. The license is automatically revoked**
- B. It must reapply for a new license**
- C. Fines will be issued**
- D. They are granted an extension**

If a pharmacy does not open within the required time frame, the license is automatically revoked. This policy is in place to ensure that pharmacies meet operational standards and contribute to the healthcare system within a specified timeline. It acts as a regulatory measure to maintain accountability among pharmacy license holders, ensuring that they are ready to provide critical healthcare services as intended. While other options may highlight potential consequences or actions regarding pharmacy licensing, they do not reflect the automatic nature of the revocation process. The requirement to open a pharmacy after receiving a license underscores the importance of timely compliance with licensing regulations, thereby safeguarding public health and maintaining the integrity of pharmacy operations.

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://illinoismpje.examzify.com>

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