

# Indiana Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

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- 1. What information is required on a prescription for controlled substances?**
  - A. Patient's name, address, drug name, dosage, and prescriber information**
  - B. Patient's age, insurance details, drug name, and prescriber phone number**
  - C. Drug name, dosage, instructions, and pharmacy information**
  - D. Patient's name, allergies, drug name, and dosage only**
- 2. Which of the following statements about pharmacy compounding is true?**
  - A. Compounds can be produced in bulk**
  - B. Compounds should be the same as commercial product**
  - C. Compounding includes reconstitution**
  - D. Compounds are exempt from cGMP**
- 3. What should a pharmacist do if they suspect a prescription is forged?**
  - A. Fill the prescription anyway**
  - B. Contact the patient**
  - C. Report it to law enforcement and refuse to fill it**
  - D. Consult with a colleague**
- 4. What changes are pharmacists in Indiana never allowed to make on a prescription for methylphenidate?**
  - A. Patient name, quantity prescribed, prescriber's name/signature**
  - B. Patient name, controlled substance prescribed, prescriber's name/signature**
  - C. Controlled substance, quantity, directions for use**
  - D. Controlled substance, quantity, directions for use**
- 5. Which of the following is included in the definition of "sale" in pharmacy?**
  - A. Only the dispensing of a drug**
  - B. Manufacturing a drug and administering a drug**
  - C. Offering, storing, and delivering a drug**
  - D. All of the above**

- 6. What must pharmacy technicians in Indiana complete to work legally?**
- A. A year of experience in a related field**
  - B. A vocational training program**
  - C. Registration with the Indiana Board of Pharmacy**
  - D. A certification exam**
- 7. Are pharmacy students permitted to counsel patients directly?**
- A. Yes, under all circumstances**
  - B. No, they cannot counsel due to regulations**
  - C. Yes, but only under supervision**
  - D. Only for simple prescriptions**
- 8. Which requirements related to pharmacy operations in Indiana are correct?**
- A. A pharmacist can supervise more than 6 pharmacy interns**
  - B. Pharmacy permits are valid for 5 years**
  - C. A pharmacy technician can provide medical advice**
  - D. A pharmacist's license becomes inactive if not renewed on time**
- 9. Which of the following statements about the Indiana Board of Pharmacy (BoP) is true?**
- A. One member may not be associated with pharmacy in any way other than as a consumer**
  - B. There are 8 members appointed by the governor**
  - C. Full-time faculty members at colleges of pharmacy are preferred for membership**
  - D. An individual can serve a maximum of 4 years as a member of the board**
- 10. What is the procedure for dispensing an emergency supply of medication?**
- A. A new prescription must be obtained**
  - B. A verbal order must be obtained from the prescriber, with a written prescription to follow**
  - C. Only a written order is required**
  - D. It is not allowed under any circumstances**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What information is required on a prescription for controlled substances?**

**A. Patient's name, address, drug name, dosage, and prescriber information**

**B. Patient's age, insurance details, drug name, and prescriber phone number**

**C. Drug name, dosage, instructions, and pharmacy information**

**D. Patient's name, allergies, drug name, and dosage only**

The correct answer includes essential components mandated by law for a prescription for controlled substances. A prescription for a controlled substance must contain the patient's name and address to identify the recipient of the medication. The drug name and dosage are necessary to ensure the correct medication is dispensed at the intended strength. Additionally, prescriber information is a critical element; this includes the prescriber's name, address, and DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration) registration number, which is necessary to validate that the prescriber is authorized to prescribe controlled substances. The other options lack important components that are required by regulations governing prescriptions for controlled substances. For instance, while some options mention the drug name and dosage, they do not include the vital details surrounding the patient's identification or the prescriber's information necessary for compliance with federal and state regulations. Therefore, the first choice encompasses all the requisite information needed to validate a prescription for controlled substances, ensuring that it adheres to legal requirements.

**2. Which of the following statements about pharmacy compounding is true?**

**A. Compounds can be produced in bulk**

**B. Compounds should be the same as commercial product**

**C. Compounding includes reconstitution**

**D. Compounds are exempt from cGMP**

The statement regarding compounding that is accurate emphasizes that compounding includes reconstitution. Reconstitution is the process of adding a specific solvent to a powdered medication to prepare it for administration, which is a common practice in pharmacy compounding. This task requires the compounding pharmacist to follow specific guidelines to ensure the resulting product is safe and effective for patients. It's essential to understand that compounding encompasses a range of activities, including adjusting dosages, combining different ingredients, and preparing medications that are tailored to the individual needs of patients, such as those who cannot take commercially available forms of a drug. Reconstitution is viewed as a fundamental aspect of compounding, as it often involves preparing medications for immediate use. The other statements about bulk production, similarity to commercial products, and cGMP exemption do not accurately reflect the regulations and practices surrounding pharmacy compounding. Compounded preparations typically must be made in smaller quantities according to a specific prescription for an individual patient, rather than produced in bulk for distribution. Additionally, compounded products should not be identical to commercially available products, as they are often customized for patients. Lastly, while compounded preparations are not subject to the typical stringent standards of cGMP (current Good Manufacturing Practice) that govern mass-produced medications, they must still

**3. What should a pharmacist do if they suspect a prescription is forged?**

- A. Fill the prescription anyway**
- B. Contact the patient**
- C. Report it to law enforcement and refuse to fill it**
- D. Consult with a colleague**

When a pharmacist suspects that a prescription is forged, the appropriate course of action is to report it to law enforcement and refuse to fill it. This decision is rooted in the legal and ethical responsibilities of pharmacists to prevent the dispensing of medications based on fraudulent prescriptions, which can pose serious risks to public health and safety. By refusing to fill a potentially forged prescription, the pharmacist helps protect patients from harm that may arise from misuse of medication. Reporting to law enforcement is crucial because it allows for investigative measures to be taken against the perpetrator engaged in prescription fraud, thereby contributing to the overall effort to combat drug abuse and illegal drug distribution. In many jurisdictions, including Indiana, pharmacists are mandated to act with due diligence and report any suspicious activity, ensuring compliance with laws aimed at curbing prescription fraud. This action also demonstrates the pharmacist's commitment to their professional ethics, reinforcing public trust in the pharmaceutical profession.

**4. What changes are pharmacists in Indiana never allowed to make on a prescription for methylphenidate?**

- A. Patient name, quantity prescribed, prescriber's name/signature**
- B. Patient name, controlled substance prescribed, prescriber's name/signature**
- C. Controlled substance, quantity, directions for use**
- D. Controlled substance, quantity, directions for use**

In Indiana, pharmacists are never allowed to make changes to certain critical elements of a prescription for methylphenidate, which is a controlled substance. This includes the patient's name, the controlled substance prescribed, and the prescriber's name or signature. The patient's name is a key identifier and altering it would compromise the integrity of the prescription, potentially leading to legal and ethical issues. Additionally, modifying the controlled substance prescribed could result in the dispensing of an incorrect medication, which poses risks to patient safety and violates regulatory standards. The prescriber's name and signature are essential for verifying that the prescription is legitimately issued by a qualified healthcare provider, and any alteration here would undermine the authority of the prescription. Because methylphenidate is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance, there are stringent regulations surrounding its prescription and dispensing to prevent misuse and ensure patient safety. Making unauthorized changes to any of these critical elements not only contravenes legal requirements but also puts the pharmacist at risk of disciplinary action. Therefore, option B correctly identifies the elements of a prescription for methylphenidate that pharmacists in Indiana are prohibited from modifying.

**5. Which of the following is included in the definition of "sale" in pharmacy?**

- A. Only the dispensing of a drug**
- B. Manufacturing a drug and administering a drug**
- C. Offering, storing, and delivering a drug**
- D. All of the above**

The definition of "sale" in pharmacy encompasses a broad range of activities related to the handling of drugs. This includes not just the dispensing of medications to patients, but also various other actions that facilitate the availability and distribution of drugs. Offering a drug implies making it available for purchase, which is a core component of sales in a pharmacy context. Storing a drug is also an essential part of sales because a pharmacy must ensure that medications are properly kept until they are sold. Delivery of a drug signifies the final step of transferring ownership from the pharmacy to the patient, completing the sales transaction. Incorporating manufacturing and administering of a drug extends the definition even further. Though these activities might not fall under traditional sales, they are integral to the pharmaceutical process. Manufacturing establishes a supply of drugs for sale, and administering connects the professional practice of pharmacy with the end-use of drugs. Therefore, the inclusion of all these aspects in understanding "sale" reflects the comprehensive nature of pharmacy operations, making the choice that encompasses all of these varied activities the most complete and accurate interpretation. This holistic view is crucial for both legal interpretations and practical applications within pharmacy practice.

**6. What must pharmacy technicians in Indiana complete to work legally?**

- A. A year of experience in a related field**
- B. A vocational training program**
- C. Registration with the Indiana Board of Pharmacy**
- D. A certification exam**

To work legally as a pharmacy technician in Indiana, individuals must complete registration with the Indiana Board of Pharmacy. This registration is a crucial step in ensuring that pharmacy technicians meet the required standards set by state law, as it involves verifying their qualifications, background, and compliance with regulatory standards. The registration process typically includes providing proof of education or training, background checks, and fulfilling other requirements outlined by the Indiana Board of Pharmacy. This ensures that pharmacy technicians are properly equipped to assist pharmacists and maintain safety and professionalism within the pharmacy setting. While other options such as experience, vocational programs, or certification exams may enhance a technician's qualifications or employability, they are not legally mandated for registration in Indiana. The registration process itself is what legitimizes a pharmacy technician's ability to practice in the state. Thus, registration with the Indiana Board of Pharmacy is the definitive requirement for legal practice as a pharmacy technician in Indiana.

**7. Are pharmacy students permitted to counsel patients directly?**

- A. Yes, under all circumstances**
- B. No, they cannot counsel due to regulations**
- C. Yes, but only under supervision**
- D. Only for simple prescriptions**

Pharmacy students are allowed to counsel patients directly, but this privilege is typically contingent upon them being supervised by a licensed pharmacist. This approach ensures that patients receive accurate and reliable information, as the supervising pharmacist can oversee the counseling session and provide guidance as needed. This structure not only allows students to gain practical experience in patient interaction and medication counseling but also ensures that the safety and well-being of the patient are prioritized. Supervision is crucial because it helps to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world application, allowing students to learn how to deal with complex questions or scenarios that may arise during patient counseling. Additionally, this practice aligns with educational standards and regulations within the pharmacy profession, which emphasize the importance of oversight in patient-care activities.

**8. Which requirements related to pharmacy operations in Indiana are correct?**

- A. A pharmacist can supervise more than 6 pharmacy interns**
- B. Pharmacy permits are valid for 5 years**
- C. A pharmacy technician can provide medical advice**
- D. A pharmacist's license becomes inactive if not renewed on time**

In Indiana, the regulation surrounding the renewal of a pharmacist's license is clear: if a pharmacist does not renew their license on time, it becomes inactive. This means the individual is no longer authorized to legally practice pharmacy until they successfully complete the renewal process, which often involves paying any required fees and meeting continuing education requirements. The inactive status serves as a protective measure for the public and ensures that all practicing pharmacists remain accountable and up-to-date in their professional skills and knowledge. The other options present certain inaccuracies regarding pharmacy operations in Indiana. For instance, the supervision limit for pharmacy interns is often capped at a lower number than six, ensuring that pharmacists can provide adequate oversight and education to those interns. Additionally, pharmacy permits typically have a shorter validity period than five years, requiring regular renewal to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations. Finally, pharmacy technicians are not authorized to provide medical advice; their role is typically focused on supportive functions, assisting pharmacists in the dispensing process, rather than providing direct medical guidance to patients.

**9. Which of the following statements about the Indiana Board of Pharmacy (BoP) is true?**

- A. One member may not be associated with pharmacy in any way other than as a consumer**
- B. There are 8 members appointed by the governor**
- C. Full-time faculty members at colleges of pharmacy are preferred for membership**
- D. An individual can serve a maximum of 4 years as a member of the board**

The correct statement regarding the Indiana Board of Pharmacy is that one member may not be associated with pharmacy in any way other than as a consumer. This rule is established to ensure that the Board includes a consumer perspective, providing a balance between professional interests and public health considerations. Having a member who is solely a consumer helps to represent the interests of the public in decision-making processes and ensures that the Board remains accountable to the community it serves. The structure and membership preferences for the Board are governed by specific regulations. While the Board indeed consists of multiple appointed members, the statement regarding the composition of the Board being strictly regulated highlights the need for consumer representation. Other options discussing the number of members, preferences for full-time faculty, or tenure limits do not accurately reflect the Board's current regulations or structure as set forth in Indiana pharmacy law.

**10. What is the procedure for dispensing an emergency supply of medication?**

- A. A new prescription must be obtained**
- B. A verbal order must be obtained from the prescriber, with a written prescription to follow**
- C. Only a written order is required**
- D. It is not allowed under any circumstances**

Dispensing an emergency supply of medication typically requires obtaining a verbal order from the prescriber, which will be followed by a written prescription later. This process is in place to ensure that the prescriber has the opportunity to evaluate the patient's immediate needs and confirm the appropriateness of the medication. The verbal order allows for swift action in emergencies, where patient health is at risk due to a lack of medication. Following up with a written prescription is essential to maintain proper documentation and compliance with legal regulations. This ensures that there is a formal record of the prescriber's intent, which can be important for both patient safety and legal accountability. Adhering to this procedure helps pharmacists provide timely care while also meeting the requirements set forth by pharmacy law. In certain circumstances, having only a written order would not accommodate urgent situations where immediate access to medication is crucial. Additionally, requiring a new prescription each time would delay care unnecessarily during emergencies. It is also important to note that completely prohibiting emergency supplies would limit access to essential medications during critical times. Hence, the procedure in question balances the needs of patients with legal stipulations effectively.