

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Regarding pharmacy permits and licenses in Indiana, how long are they valid?**
 - A. 5 years for pharmacy permits**
 - B. 3 years for pharmacy permits and 2 years for pharmacist licenses**
 - C. 1 year for pharmacy permits**
 - D. 5 years for pharmacist licenses**
- 2. Which of the following statements about compounding are true?**
 - A. Must be written for an individual patient**
 - B. Can be performed only by pharmacists**
 - C. Can only include reconstituted medications**
 - D. Compounds can be sold commercially**
- 3. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a pharmacist in patient care?**
 - A. Inventory management**
 - B. Patient counseling**
 - C. Marketing pharmaceutical products**
 - D. Conducting clinical trials**
- 4. In situations of lost or stolen controlled substances, what is the primary action required?**
 - A. Wait until the next inventory audit**
 - B. Notify the Indiana Board of Pharmacy**
 - C. Document the incident in the pharmacy log**
 - D. Assume the substances will be returned**
- 5. When transferring a prescription for zolpidem, which information must be transferred?**
 - A. Number of refills remaining**
 - B. Drug name and strength**
 - C. Directions for use**
 - D. All of the above**

6. Will the board of pharmacy discipline a pharmacy intern who administers vaccines without training at the request of a licensed pharmacist?

- A. Yes, both will be disciplined**
- B. Yes, only the intern will be disciplined**
- C. No, only the pharmacist will be disciplined**
- D. No, neither will be disciplined**

7. What is the primary aim of pharmacy business practices?

- A. To maximize profits**
- B. To ensure the safe and effective distribution of medications to patients**
- C. To create a competitive market**
- D. To minimize operational costs**

8. What must a pharmacist verify before refilling a controlled substance prescription?

- A. The patient's insurance information**
- B. The patient's health status and need for the medication**
- C. The availability of the drug at the pharmacy**
- D. The prescriber's office hours**

9. What is required of an applicant to reciprocate or transfer a pharmacist license to Indiana?

- A. Retake and pass the NAPLEX**
- B. Complete 1500 hours of practice in Indiana**
- C. Establish residency in Indiana before applying**
- D. Take and pass the Indiana MPJE**

10. 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**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Regarding pharmacy permits and licenses in Indiana, how long are they valid?

- A. 5 years for pharmacy permits**
- B. 3 years for pharmacy permits and 2 years for pharmacist licenses**
- C. 1 year for pharmacy permits**
- D. 5 years for pharmacist licenses**

Pharmacy permits and pharmacist licenses in Indiana have specific validity periods established by state regulations. Pharmacy permits are generally valid for a duration of 3 years. This timeframe allows pharmacies to maintain compliance with operational standards established by the Indiana Board of Pharmacy, ensuring that they operate safely and legally within the state. On the other hand, pharmacist licenses in Indiana are renewed every 2 years. This renewal process ensures that pharmacists remain up to date with their professional knowledge and adhere to the continuing education requirements mandated by the state. The chosen answer accurately reflects the distinct validity periods for both pharmacy permits and pharmacist licenses in Indiana, thereby aligning with the regulatory framework that governs the practice of pharmacy in the state.

2. Which of the following statements about compounding are true?

- A. Must be written for an individual patient**
- B. Can be performed only by pharmacists**
- C. Can only include reconstituted medications**
- D. Compounds can be sold commercially**

The statement that compounding must be written for an individual patient is correct. In the practice of pharmacy, compounding refers to the preparation of personalized medications tailored to the unique needs of individual patients. This could involve altering the formulation or concentration of a medication to suit specific clinical requirements that are not met by commercially available products. By ensuring that compounds are prepared for individual patients, it maintains the patient-centric focus of pharmacy practice and adheres to regulatory standards for compounding. While other options may include certain elements of compounding—such as the fact that pharmacists are generally responsible for compounding and the reconstitution of certain medications can be a part of compounding—they do not encompass the full scope and definition of what compounding entails. Additionally, compounding must not be confused with commercial sale, as compounding is specifically designed for individual therapeutic needs rather than as a product for general sales.

3. What is one of the primary responsibilities of a pharmacist in patient care?

- A. Inventory management**
- B. Patient counseling**
- C. Marketing pharmaceutical products**
- D. Conducting clinical trials**

One of the primary responsibilities of a pharmacist in patient care is patient counseling. This role is essential as it involves providing patients with important information about their medications, including how to take them, potential side effects, interactions with other drugs, and the importance of adherence to prescribed therapy. Through effective counseling, pharmacists can help ensure that patients understand their treatment plans and make informed decisions about their health. In addition to enhancing patient understanding and compliance, counseling also serves as an opportunity for pharmacists to identify any potential issues or concerns the patient may have, allowing for timely interventions and adjustments to therapy if necessary. This aspect of care emphasizes the pharmacist's role as a healthcare provider who is integral to the patient's well-being and health outcomes. Other responsibilities, such as inventory management, marketing pharmaceutical products, and conducting clinical trials, while important in their own rights, do not directly focus on the individualized patient care that is central to a pharmacist's role in a healthcare team. These tasks may support the overall function of a pharmacy or organization but do not encompass the primary patient-focused responsibilities that pharmacists are trained to provide.

4. In situations of lost or stolen controlled substances, what is the primary action required?

- A. Wait until the next inventory audit**
- B. Notify the Indiana Board of Pharmacy**
- C. Document the incident in the pharmacy log**
- D. Assume the substances will be returned**

When dealing with lost or stolen controlled substances, the primary action required is to notify the Indiana Board of Pharmacy. This requirement aligns with regulatory standards that ensure the safeguarding of controlled substances and the integrity of pharmaceutical practice. Notifying the Board of Pharmacy is crucial because they need to be aware of potential risks associated with missing controlled substances, which may include misuse or diversion of drugs. Reporting these incidents allows the Board to take necessary measures and helps maintain the regulatory framework that governs the handling of controlled substances. Other options do not fulfill the legal obligations and could lead to further complications. Waiting until the next inventory audit does not address the immediate concern or requirement to report the loss. Documentation in the pharmacy log, while important for record-keeping, does not satisfy the requirement to inform the Board about a significant event such as theft or loss. Assuming that the substances will be returned is not a proactive approach and ignores the legal and safety implications of handling controlled substances. Therefore, promptly notifying the Board ensures compliance with laws and protective measures for public safety.

5. When transferring a prescription for zolpidem, which information must be transferred?

- A. Number of refills remaining**
- B. Drug name and strength**
- C. Directions for use**
- D. All of the above**

When transferring a prescription for zolpidem, it is essential to transfer all pertinent information related to the prescription, which includes the drug name and strength, the number of refills remaining, and the directions for use. This comprehensive transfer of information ensures that the new pharmacy can accurately fill the prescription and provide appropriate counseling to the patient. Transferring the drug name and strength is critical because it identifies the specific medication the patient has been prescribed. Additionally, the number of refills remaining informs the receiving pharmacy of how many more times the prescription can be filled without needing a new authorization from the prescriber. Lastly, including the directions for use is vital for ensuring the patient understands how to safely and effectively take the medication, which is especially important with a drug like zolpidem that affects sleep and can have significant side effects if not used correctly. Therefore, all these components form a complete prescription transfer that supports the continuity of care for the patient.

6. Will the board of pharmacy discipline a pharmacy intern who administers vaccines without training at the request of a licensed pharmacist?

- A. Yes, both will be disciplined**
- B. Yes, only the intern will be disciplined**
- C. No, only the pharmacist will be disciplined**
- D. No, neither will be disciplined**

When considering the administration of vaccines by pharmacy interns, it's important to recognize the regulatory framework surrounding pharmacy practice. In many jurisdictions, including Indiana, pharmacy interns are only authorized to perform certain tasks under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. However, administering vaccines typically requires specific training and regulatory authorization due to the potential risks involved. In this scenario, if a pharmacy intern administers vaccines without proper training and authorization, they are engaging in an act that could be seen as practicing outside the boundaries of their scope of training and authority. The licensed pharmacist, while responsible for overseeing the intern, may face disciplinary action if it is found that they did not ensure that the intern had the appropriate training or authority to administer vaccines. This reflects the pharmacist's duty to supervise and ensure the competence of the intern. In this case, the board of pharmacy is likely to focus on the intern's lack of training and certification for vaccine administration, which could lead to discipline against the intern. However, the possibility of the pharmacist also facing consequences cannot be overlooked, as they are responsible for the intern's actions. Therefore, the emphasis tends to be on the intern's responsibility regarding training and compliance. This leads to the reasoning that only the pharmacist might be subject to discipline if the intern lacked proper

7. What is the primary aim of pharmacy business practices?

- A. To maximize profits
- B. To ensure the safe and effective distribution of medications to patients**
- C. To create a competitive market
- D. To minimize operational costs

The primary aim of pharmacy business practices is to ensure the safe and effective distribution of medications to patients. This focus on patient safety and efficacy is central to the pharmacy profession. Pharmacists play a crucial role in healthcare by not only dispensing medications but also providing essential services such as medication therapy management, patient counseling, and ensuring that prescriptions are appropriately filled in accordance with established guidelines and regulations. While maximizing profits, creating a competitive market, and minimizing operational costs are all important considerations in the business aspect of pharmacy, they ultimately serve the overarching goal of patient care. Profitability and cost management should not overshadow the fundamental responsibility of pharmacists to prioritize the health and well-being of their patients. Thus, ensuring the safe and effective distribution of medications remains the primary aim, highlighting the commitment to patient welfare and public health.

8. What must a pharmacist verify before refilling a controlled substance prescription?

- A. The patient's insurance information
- B. The patient's health status and need for the medication**
- C. The availability of the drug at the pharmacy
- D. The prescriber's office hours

Before refilling a controlled substance prescription, it is crucial for a pharmacist to verify the patient's health status and need for the medication. This step ensures that the medication remains appropriate for the patient, especially considering that controlled substances can have a high potential for abuse and dependency. Monitoring the patient's health status helps the pharmacist evaluate if the prescription is still relevant, if there have been any changes in the patient's condition that could affect the appropriateness of the medication, or if there are concerns about potential drug interactions. This verification aligns with the responsibility of pharmacists to ensure patient safety and promotes appropriate therapeutic use of controlled substances. Reviewing aspects like insurance information, drug availability, and prescriber office hours, while important for pharmacy operations, do not address the clinical responsibility of the pharmacist regarding the patient's ongoing treatment with a controlled substance. The focus on the patient's health and medication need is paramount in the context of controlled substances.

9. What is required of an applicant to reciprocate or transfer a pharmacist license to Indiana?

- A. Retake and pass the NAPLEX**
- B. Complete 1500 hours of practice in Indiana**
- C. Establish residency in Indiana before applying**
- D. Take and pass the Indiana MPJE**

To transfer or reciprocate a pharmacist license to Indiana, it is mandatory for the applicant to take and pass the Indiana Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE). This requirement ensures that the individual is familiar with Indiana's specific pharmacy laws and regulations, which can differ significantly from those in other states. Passing this examination demonstrates that the applicant has the necessary knowledge to practice safely and effectively within Indiana. Establishing residency, completing additional practice hours, or retaking the NAPLEX is not required for reciprocation in this state. Therefore, the focus on the Indiana MPJE emphasizes the state's jurisdiction over pharmacy practice and the importance of understanding local laws. This requirement helps maintain standards of pharmacy practice in Indiana and protects public health by ensuring that pharmacists are knowledgeable about the legal aspects of their profession in the state.

10. 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.

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://indianampje.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE