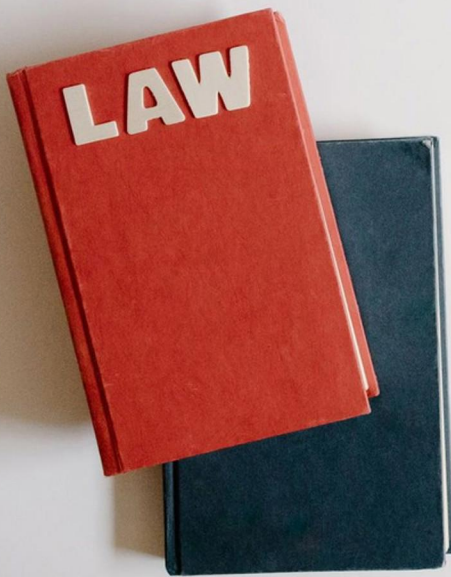


INDIANA MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://indianampje.examzify.com>



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. Must pharmacists in Indiana counsel patients on all new prescriptions?**
 - A. Yes, always
 - B. No, only for controlled substances
 - C. No, it depends on the drug
 - D. Only upon patient request
- 2. What information is required on the label for a non-controlled prescription in Indiana?**
 - A. Only the date filled and drug name
 - B. Only the name of the dispensing pharmacy
 - C. All prescribed directions and the drug name
 - D. Only the prescribing practitioner's name
- 3. Is offering to counsel patients considered mandatory in Indiana?**
 - A. Yes, it is required
 - B. No, it is optional
 - C. Only during specific hours
 - D. Only for new prescriptions
- 4. Which of the following will not cause an article to be adulterated?**
 - A. Stored in unknown conditions
 - B. Mixed with a substance to reduce its quality
 - C. Containing a color additive not labeled properly
 - D. None of the above
- 5. What is the consequence of failing to meet the Continuing Pharmacy Education requirement in Indiana?**
 - A. Automatic re-licensure
 - B. Potential suspension of license
 - C. No consequences as it is optional
 - D. Only fines

- 6. True or False: A patient in Indiana Medicaid can request a brand name medication instead of its generic and the pharmacy must dispense it.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only if specified by the physician
 - D. Depends on insurance policy
- 7. Can continuing education (CPE) credits earned in the first 6 months of one biennium be carried back to the previous biennium?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only for specific courses
 - D. Only if approved by the board
- 8. Which statement about Continuing Pharmacy Education (CPE) acceptance is correct in Indiana?**
- A. Only ACPE-accredited CPE is accepted
 - B. 50% of CPE can be non-ACPE accredited
 - C. No CPE is required for licensure
 - D. All CPE must be conducted in-person
- 9. Which statement is true regarding transferring prescriptions between pharmacies?**
- A. The original pharmacy must destroy the prescription
 - B. Transferring pharmacies must both retain records of the transfer
 - C. Prescriber information does not need to be transferred
 - D. Insurance information must always be included
- 10. What is the primary function of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy?**
- A. To educate the public on pharmacy laws
 - B. To regulate the practice of pharmacy, including licensing and enforcement
 - C. To conduct research on pharmaceuticals
 - D. To represent pharmacists in legal matters

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Must pharmacists in Indiana counsel patients on all new prescriptions?

- A. Yes, always
- B. No, only for controlled substances**
- C. No, it depends on the drug
- D. Only upon patient request

In Indiana, the law mandates that pharmacists must offer verbal counseling to patients receiving new prescriptions, particularly focusing on controlled substances due to their potential for misuse and complexity of information. This legal requirement reflects the necessity for pharmacists to ensure that patients understand their medications, including dosage instructions, potential side effects, and interactions with other substances. While counseling is crucial for all prescriptions, emphasis is placed on controlled substances where the risk of abuse is higher. The practice aims to enhance patient safety and medication adherence. Thus, while pharmacists are encouraged to provide counseling for all prescriptions, there is a distinct legal obligation that highlights the need for counseling on controlled substances specifically. This helps illustrate the pharmacist's role in safeguarding public health and ensuring patients are well-informed.

2. What information is required on the label for a non-controlled prescription in Indiana?

- A. Only the date filled and drug name
- B. Only the name of the dispensing pharmacy
- C. All prescribed directions and the drug name**
- D. Only the prescribing practitioner's name

The correct answer includes the requirement that all prescribed directions and the drug name must be included on a non-controlled prescription label in Indiana. This stipulation ensures that patients have the necessary information to use their medication safely and effectively. It is crucial for patients to understand how to take their medication, including dosage, frequency, and any special instructions. The drug name is essential to identify what is being dispensed, ensuring that the patient knows exactly what medication they are receiving. In the context of pharmacy practice, labels that provide detailed information contribute to patient safety and minimize the risk of misuse or errors. By law, providing complete and clear labeling is part of the responsibility of the pharmacy to communicate all relevant information to the patient. The other options mentioned lack the comprehensive information required for safe medication use. For instance, simply including the date filled and drug name fails to guide the patient on how to take the medication. Listing only the name of the dispensing pharmacy does not aid the patient in understanding their treatment regimen, and only providing the prescribing practitioner's name does not notify the patient of how to correctly use the medication they are receiving.

3. Is offering to counsel patients considered mandatory in Indiana?

- A. Yes, it is required
- B. No, it is optional
- C. Only during specific hours
- D. Only for new prescriptions

In Indiana, offering to counsel patients is indeed a required component of the pharmacist's role. This obligation is grounded in state pharmacy law, which mandates that pharmacists must offer to provide counseling to patients regarding their medications. The aim of this requirement is to ensure that patients are educated about their prescriptions, understand the proper usage, potential side effects, and any interactions with other medications. The law is designed to enhance patient safety and promote adherence to therapeutic regimens, highlighting the importance of effective communication between pharmacists and patients. Consequently, this obligation encompasses all prescriptions, not limited to new ones or specific hours. By establishing this mandatory counseling, Indiana prioritizes patient health and well-being in the practice of pharmacy. Understanding this requirement enables pharmacists to better serve their community and reinforces their critical role in healthcare delivery.

4. Which of the following will not cause an article to be adulterated?

- A. Stored in unknown conditions
- B. Mixed with a substance to reduce its quality
- C. Containing a color additive not labeled properly
- D. None of the above

An article, such as a drug or food product, is considered adulterated if it fails to meet the standards of quality, strength, or purity established by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The correct answer is that containing a color additive not labeled properly does not in itself cause an article to be considered adulterated under the general definitions of adulteration. Adulteration typically focuses on the overall integrity and safety of the product, rather than specific labeling issues. While improper labeling, such as not disclosing the presence of a color additive, can lead to misbranding violations, it does not inherently compromise the quality or purity of the article being assessed. In contrast, being stored in unknown conditions poses a significant risk to the product's integrity and can lead to contamination or degradation, making the product adulterated. Mixing a product with another substance that reduces its quality is also a clear case of adulteration, as it directly affects the product's purity and effectiveness. Therefore, the other options clearly represent scenarios that compromise the standards governing the safety and quality of a product, whereas the presence of an improperly labeled color additive does not meet that same threshold.

5. What is the consequence of failing to meet the Continuing Pharmacy Education requirement in Indiana?

- A. Automatic re-licensure
- B. Potential suspension of license**
- C. No consequences as it is optional
- D. Only fines

In Indiana, continuing pharmacy education (CPE) is a mandatory requirement for pharmacists to ensure they maintain their competency and stay updated with current practices in pharmacy. Failing to meet the CPE requirements can lead to serious consequences, including potential suspension of the pharmacist's license. The rationale behind this is that CPE is designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of pharmacists, ultimately ensuring safe and effective patient care. If a pharmacist neglects this obligation, the regulatory board sees it as a failure to uphold professional standards, which can impair both the pharmacist's ability to perform effectively and the public's trust in the profession. In contrast, automatic re-licensure and the notion that CPE is optional do not align with the regulatory requirements set forth by the state. Additionally, while fines may be a possible consequence for administrative issues, they are not the primary consequence associated with failing to meet CPE requirements. Thus, the most accurate outcome of failing to fulfill this educational mandate is the potential for suspension of the pharmacist's license.

6. True or False: A patient in Indiana Medicaid can request a brand name medication instead of its generic and the pharmacy must dispense it.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only if specified by the physician
- D. Depends on insurance policy

In Indiana, when it comes to Medicaid, patients typically have the option to request brand-name medications instead of their generic counterparts. However, whether a pharmacy must dispense the brand name medication is contingent upon certain policies and regulations. Specifically, pharmacies are generally allowed to dispense a generic version if one is available, unless there is a specific directive from the prescriber or a clinically justified reason for the brand name to be dispensed. The law facilitates cost-effectiveness by encouraging the use of generics, so the default practice leans towards dispensing the generic unless otherwise instructed. This means that while a patient can express a preference for a brand name, the pharmacy is not mandated to honor that request if a generic equivalent exists. Therefore, the assertion that the pharmacy must dispense the brand-name medication upon the patient's request is not accurate, reinforcing that the correct answer reflects the understanding of the Medicaid rules and practices governing the choice between brand and generic medications.

7. Can continuing education (CPE) credits earned in the first 6 months of one biennium be carried back to the previous biennium?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only for specific courses

D. Only if approved by the board

Continuing education (CPE) credits earned within the first six months of one biennium can indeed be carried back to the previous biennium in Indiana. This policy is designed to provide flexibility for pharmacists, allowing them to fulfill their CPE requirements more easily, especially if they have completed their education early in the new biennium. The rationale behind this regulation is to assist pharmacists who might be transitioning their educational efforts and to avoid a situation where they lose credits simply because they were completed shortly after the end of the earlier cycle. It supports continuous professional development without the rigid constraints of time, as long as the credits pertain to valid and relevant educational activities sanctioned by regulatory standards. Other options may suggest limitations or specific conditions which do not accurately reflect the broader allowance for carrying over credits earned during that specified timeframe in Indiana. This approach emphasizes access to education, fostering a culture of lifelong learning.

8. Which statement about Continuing Pharmacy Education (CPE) acceptance is correct in Indiana?

A. Only ACPE-accredited CPE is accepted

B. 50% of CPE can be non-ACPE accredited

C. No CPE is required for licensure

D. All CPE must be conducted in-person

The statement indicating that 50% of Continuing Pharmacy Education (CPE) can be non-ACPE accredited is accurate in the context of Indiana's requirements for pharmacy professionals. In Indiana, pharmacists are required to complete a specific number of CPE hours to maintain their licensure. While ACPE (Accreditation Council for Continuing Education) accredited programs are widely recognized and accepted, Indiana allows for some flexibility. By permitting up to 50% of the required CPE hours to come from non-ACPE accredited sources, the state acknowledges the value of various educational formats and providers, which enables pharmacists to engage in diverse learning opportunities that may not be officially recognized by ACPE but are still relevant and beneficial to their practice. This allowance supports the professional development of pharmacists, emphasizing the importance of a broad educational experience that can enhance clinical practice, patient care, and overall knowledge in the rapidly evolving field of pharmacy. This approach helps ensure that pharmacists can meet the educational needs of their practice while still adhering to state regulations.

9. Which statement is true regarding transferring prescriptions between pharmacies?

- A. The original pharmacy must destroy the prescription
- B. Transferring pharmacies must both retain records of the transfer**
- C. Prescriber information does not need to be transferred
- D. Insurance information must always be included

Transferring pharmacies must both retain records of the transfer because maintaining accurate records ensures compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The original pharmacy is expected to document the transfer process to maintain a clear chain of custody for the prescription. This documentation allows for proper tracking of prescriptions, ensures that the patient receives their medication without issues, and provides an audit trail for regulatory authorities. It's essential for both the original and transferring pharmacies to keep records that show the details of the prescription and the transfer event, including the date of the transfer, the names of the pharmacies involved, and any relevant prescription number. This practice supports the integrity of pharmaceutical operations and patient safety, as it makes it possible for pharmacies to verify prescription histories if questions or issues arise. Furthermore, the other statements do not accurately reflect the correct procedures concerning prescription transfers, which highlights the importance of clear and accurate information regarding such transactions within the pharmacy practice.

10. What is the primary function of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy?

- A. To educate the public on pharmacy laws
- B. To regulate the practice of pharmacy, including licensing and enforcement**
- C. To conduct research on pharmaceuticals
- D. To represent pharmacists in legal matters

The primary function of the Indiana Board of Pharmacy is to regulate the practice of pharmacy, which includes essential responsibilities such as issuing licenses to pharmacists and pharmacies, overseeing compliance with pharmacy laws, and enforcing regulations within the pharmacy profession. This regulatory framework is crucial for ensuring that pharmacists adhere to established standards of practice, thus protecting public health and safety. The Board also plays a role in addressing violations of pharmacy laws, which may involve investigations and disciplinary actions against individuals or entities that fail to comply with legal requirements. By regulating these aspects, the Board helps maintain professional standards and fosters a safe and effective healthcare environment for patients. While educating the public about pharmacy laws and conducting research on pharmaceuticals are important activities, they do not encompass the Board's primary regulatory focus. Additionally, representing pharmacists in legal matters is not a core function of the Board, as its main goal is to oversee and regulate the pharmacy practice rather than serve as legal representatives. Instead, those seeking legal assistance typically engage private legal counsel.

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