

Iowa 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. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for CIII-CV medications?**
 - A. 3 refills in 3 months**
 - B. 5 refills in 6 months**
 - C. No refills allowed**
 - D. Unlimited refills in 1 year**
- 2. Are Physician Assistants (PAs) allowed to dispense medications without a prescription?**
 - A. No, never**
 - B. Yes, but only under specific conditions**
 - C. Yes, in all circumstances**
 - D. Only in a hospital setting**
- 3. Which of the following can dispense medications without a prescription according to Iowa law?**
 - A. Medical Doctors**
 - B. Midwives**
 - C. Podiatrists**
 - D. Doctors of Homeopathy**
- 4. Can a pharmacist dispense a partial fill of a CIII-CV medication?**
 - A. No, it is prohibited**
 - B. Yes, it is allowed**
 - C. Only with prescriber approval**
 - D. Only for terminally ill patients**
- 5. What is defined as an outsourcing facility?**
 - A. Facilities that mainly dispense oral medications**
 - B. Pharmacies that provide over-the-counter drugs**
 - C. Facilities that mass distribute sterile compounds**
 - D. Clinics that provide outpatient services**

- 6. Which professional's scope includes prescribing authority but only under certain agreements?**
- A. Certified nurse practitioners**
 - B. Optometrists**
 - C. Pharmacists**
 - D. Veterinarians**
- 7. Which of the following professionals have independent prescribing authority?**
- A. Naturopathic doctors**
 - B. Psychologists**
 - C. Certified nurse practitioners**
 - D. Optometrists**
- 8. Which of the following is necessary for a prescription label under Iowa law?**
- A. A pharmacy logo**
 - B. Name and address of the medication manufacturer**
 - C. Telephone number of the prescriber**
 - D. Name of the pharmacy**
- 9. What is the prescribing authority of midwives according to the provided information?**
- A. Independent prescribing**
 - B. No prescribing authority**
 - C. Dependent on physician oversight**
 - D. Limited to non-controlled substances**
- 10. Which therapeutic agent is categorized as Schedule II because of its risk of dependency?**
- A. Methylphenidate**
 - B. Sertraline**
 - C. Fluoxetine**
 - D. Levothyroxine**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for CIII-CV medications?

A. 3 refills in 3 months

B. 5 refills in 6 months

C. No refills allowed

D. Unlimited refills in 1 year

For controlled substances listed as Schedule III through V (CIII to CV), federal regulations permit a maximum of five refills within a six-month period from the date the prescription is issued. This means that patients may receive their medication over the course of six months, as long as the prescribing physician provides the appropriate authorization for the refills. This guideline is designed to allow patients ongoing access to medications that may be necessary for their treatment while also maintaining safeguards against misuse. In the context of this question, the option that states five refills in six months accurately reflects the regulations established by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and is aligned with the broader understanding of pharmaceutical practice regarding controlled substances. It is essential for pharmacists and healthcare providers to adhere to these regulations to ensure compliance and patient safety.

2. Are Physician Assistants (PAs) allowed to dispense medications without a prescription?

A. No, never

B. Yes, but only under specific conditions

C. Yes, in all circumstances

D. Only in a hospital setting

Physician Assistants (PAs) are allowed to dispense medications, but this action is typically governed by specific regulations and guidelines that can vary by state. In Iowa, PAs may dispense medications without a prescription under certain conditions. This includes scenarios where they have been authorized by a supervising physician, the medications are provided as part of a specific treatment plan, and the dispensing complies with the applicable laws regarding controlled substances and other medications. This nuanced approach allows for flexibility in patient care while ensuring that dispensing practices are safe and in line with legal requirements. By allowing for specific conditions under which PAs can dispense, the regulatory framework acknowledges the role of PAs in healthcare while maintaining necessary safeguards.

3. Which of the following can dispense medications without a prescription according to Iowa law?

A. Medical Doctors

B. Midwives

C. Podiatrists

D. Doctors of Homeopathy

In Iowa, medical doctors possess the broadest scope within the healthcare provider categories when it comes to prescribing and dispensing medications. They are fully licensed providers with the authority to diagnose conditions, prescribe medications, and dispense them as needed for treatment. This reflects their extensive training and the legal framework that governs their practice. Midwives typically have a limited scope of practice focused on childbirth and may not have authority to dispense prescription medications unless they are specifically certified or licensed to do so in certain situations. Podiatrists, while authorized to treat foot and ankle conditions and prescribe certain medications related to their specialty, may not possess the same broad dispensing powers as medical doctors. Doctors of Homeopathy do have specific practices and principles; however, their approach and legal status regarding dispensing medications are not as widely recognized or authorized as that of medical doctors. Thus, the ability of medical doctors to dispense medications without a prescription is grounded in their comprehensive medical training and regulatory standing within the Iowa healthcare system.

4. Can a pharmacist dispense a partial fill of a CIII-CV medication?

A. No, it is prohibited

B. Yes, it is allowed

C. Only with prescriber approval

D. Only for terminally ill patients

Dispensing a partial fill of a CIII-CV medication is indeed allowed under specific regulations. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) permits pharmacists to provide a partial fill for Schedule III to V controlled substances. This flexibility enables patients to receive the medication in manageable quantities, which can reduce waste and allow for better adherence to treatment plans. For controlled substances in these schedules, pharmacists can fill only part of the prescribed quantity and still preserve the remaining amount for later dispensing. This practice can be particularly beneficial for patients who may not need the full quantity immediately or for those who might have insurance limitations that affect how prescriptions are filled. It's important to note that if a pharmacist chooses to partially fill a prescription for a CIII-CV medication, they must ensure that the remaining portion is filled within the time frame established by law. Additionally, maintaining accurate records of both the initial and subsequent fills is crucial for compliance and accountability. In contrast, the other options misrepresent the legal framework surrounding the dispensing of these medications. Complete prohibition or requiring prescriber approval for partial fills is not aligned with current regulations, and limiting such practices to only terminally ill patients is not a requirement for CIII-CV medications under the DEA guidelines.

5. What is defined as an outsourcing facility?

- A. Facilities that mainly dispense oral medications
- B. Pharmacies that provide over-the-counter drugs
- C. Facilities that mass distribute sterile compounds**
- D. Clinics that provide outpatient services

An outsourcing facility is specifically defined as a facility that engages in the large-scale compounding of sterile drugs and is often registered with the FDA under section 503B of the Drug Quality and Security Act. This designation allows these facilities to produce compounded medications for healthcare providers and hospitals without adhering to certain requirements that traditional pharmacies must follow, such as patient-specific prescriptions. The focus of outsourcing facilities is on the mass distribution of sterile compounds, which are essential for patient care, particularly in areas like parenteral (injectable) medications. Their operations are closely monitored to ensure quality and safety in the compounding process. The other options do not accurately capture the definition of an outsourcing facility. While oral medications and over-the-counter drugs may be dispensed by various types of pharmacies, they do not fit the specific criteria for outsourcing facilities. Similarly, clinics that provide outpatient services do not relate to the compounding of sterile products, which is the heart of what outsourcing facilities are regulated for.

6. Which professional's scope includes prescribing authority but only under certain agreements?

- A. Certified nurse practitioners
- B. Optometrists
- C. Pharmacists**
- D. Veterinarians

The correct answer highlights that pharmacists do have a limited scope of prescribing authority, but this is contingent upon certain collaborative practice agreements or protocols established with a physician or healthcare provider. In practice, this means that pharmacists can manage and modify therapy for patients, initiate or adjust medication regimens, and, in some cases, prescribe medications under defined conditions set forth in an agreement. This authority is akin to the concept of collaborative practice, wherein healthcare providers work together to manage patient care. Such agreements typically detail the specific drugs and conditions under which the pharmacist is authorized to prescribe, thus ensuring that patient safety and care quality remain a priority. In contrast, the other professionals listed have different scopes of practice. Certified nurse practitioners can prescribe independently but typically have broader prescriptive authority than pharmacists and may not always require agreements to do so. Optometrists have specific authority limited to eye care, while veterinarians prescribe medications for animals but do not engage in collaborative prescribing similar to that of pharmacists. Each profession operates within its defined regulatory framework, which shapes their prescribing abilities.

7. Which of the following professionals have independent prescribing authority?

- A. Naturopathic doctors**
- B. Psychologists**
- C. Certified nurse practitioners**
- D. Optometrists**

Certified nurse practitioners (CNPs) have independent prescribing authority, which is a critical aspect of their practice. This authority allows them to prescribe medications, including controlled substances, within the scope defined by state law. In Iowa, CNPs can practice independently and are authorized to prescribe a wide range of medications without the direct oversight of a physician, although certain regulations may still apply, such as collaboration agreements or supervisory requirements in some situations. Understanding the scope of practice for CNPs highlights the value and efficiency of their role in healthcare. Their ability to diagnose, treat, and prescribe makes them vital providers within healthcare teams and allows for increased access to care for patients. Other professionals listed, such as naturopathic doctors, psychologists, and optometrists, may have varying degrees of authority regarding prescribing medications, but they do not possess the same broad independent prescribing capabilities as certified nurse practitioners, particularly for controlled substances. For instance, while optometrists can prescribe certain medications related to eye care, their authority is limited compared to that of CNPs. Similarly, psychologists have specific limitations regarding prescribing medications, primarily relying on collaboration with other healthcare providers for pharmacological treatments. Naturopathic doctors may also have some prescribing rights but typically do not have the

8. Which of the following is necessary for a prescription label under Iowa law?

- A. A pharmacy logo**
- B. Name and address of the medication manufacturer**
- C. Telephone number of the prescriber**
- D. Name of the pharmacy**

In Iowa, a prescription label must include essential information to ensure the proper identification of the dispensing pharmacy and help facilitate communication regarding the medication. The name of the pharmacy is a critical component of the prescription label as it identifies where the medication was filled, so patients can return to the pharmacy for refills or consultation if needed. This requirement helps promote safety and accountability within the medication dispensing process. By clearly indicating the name of the pharmacy, it also aids in ensuring that patients and healthcare providers can easily access pharmacy services and resources related to their medication. While elements such as a pharmacy logo, the name and address of the medication manufacturer, and the prescriber's telephone number may be useful in certain contexts, they are not specified requirements for a prescription label under Iowa law. The focus is primarily on information that enhances patient safety and access to pharmacy services, with the pharmacy's name being a pivotal part of that.

9. What is the prescribing authority of midwives according to the provided information?

- A. Independent prescribing**
- B. No prescribing authority**
- C. Dependent on physician oversight**
- D. Limited to non-controlled substances**

The answer indicating that midwives have no prescribing authority is grounded in the legal and regulatory framework governing the practice of midwifery in Iowa. Typically, midwives are not authorized to independently prescribe medications; their role and responsibilities are often limited to providing care during pregnancy, labor, and postnatal periods. In many states, including Iowa, midwives operate under either a direct supervision agreement with a physician or are subject to specific regulatory restrictions that prevent them from prescribing medications altogether. This means that rather than having the authority to prescribe, midwives may refer patients to physicians for medication-related needs, highlighting the collaborative nature of health care practices involving midwives. Understanding this limited authority is crucial for both practicing midwives and other healthcare professionals to ensure compliance with state laws and to provide safe and effective patient care.

10. Which therapeutic agent is categorized as Schedule II because of its risk of dependency?

- A. Methylphenidate**
- B. Sertraline**
- C. Fluoxetine**
- D. Levothyroxine**

Methylphenidate is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance primarily due to its potential for abuse and dependency. Schedule II drugs are recognized for their high potential for addiction, and they are typically used for severe medical conditions where the benefits outweigh the risks associated with their use. Methylphenidate is commonly prescribed for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy, but it can lead to psychological or physical dependence, which is why strict regulations govern its prescription and dispensing. In contrast, the other therapeutic agents listed do not fall under the same category. Sertraline and fluoxetine are both selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) used for treating depression and anxiety disorders, and they are classified as non-controlled substances due to their lower potential for abuse. Levothyroxine, a medication used to treat hypothyroidism, also does not present a risk of dependency and is classified as a non-controlled substance. This distinction is critical in understanding pharmaceutical regulations and the need for careful monitoring of substances with a higher risk of dependency.

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://iowampje.examzify.com>

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