

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Who can call for additional meetings of the Board of Pharmacy?**
 - A. Any board member**
 - B. The president or two-thirds of the board members**
 - C. Only the governor**
 - D. Only the secretary of the board**
- 2. How many of the required CE hours must be board approved on drug administration?**
 - A. 1 hour**
 - B. 2 hours**
 - C. 5 hours**
 - D. 10 hours**
- 3. What information can pharmacy staff request from a patient before providing a drug price?**
 - A. Brand/generic name of the drug**
 - B. Patient's insurance information**
 - C. Doctor's prescription details**
 - D. Preferred pharmacy for drug pickup**
- 4. Which event would likely NOT require immediate reporting to the board?**
 - A. Accidents impacting drug purity**
 - B. Routine inspections**
 - C. Disasters affecting labeling**
 - D. Emergencies related to devices**
- 5. Are retail pharmacies in other countries allowed to export drugs by mail to a resident of Maine?**
 - A. No, they are prohibited from doing so**
 - B. Yes, they can export drugs**
 - C. Only if they are licensed in Maine**
 - D. Only for emergencies**

- 6. What must occur if a pharmacist is convicted of Medicare fraud while performing their duties?**
- A. They receive an automatic suspension**
 - B. They must pay a fine**
 - C. Their license will be revoked or denied renewal**
 - D. They can continue practice under supervision**
- 7. Who is responsible for approving changes to security requirements for prescriptions of Schedule II drugs?**
- A. The pharmacy manager**
 - B. The joint standing committee of the legislature**
 - C. The state pharmacy board**
 - D. The department of health**
- 8. What should the pharmacy examination primarily measure?**
- A. Knowledge of pharmacy law**
 - B. Competence to engage in the practice of pharmacy**
 - C. Sales techniques in pharmacy**
 - D. Product knowledge of pharmaceuticals**
- 9. What happens if a pharmacy fails to comply with safety regulations?**
- A. The pharmacy receives a warning**
 - B. The pharmacy license may be revoked**
 - C. The pharmacy is subject to fines**
 - D. The pharmacy will have a mandatory inspection**
- 10. What is necessary to open a new pharmacy?**
- A. Bank approval**
 - B. Board approval**
 - C. Employee license**
 - D. Insurance certification**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who can call for additional meetings of the Board of Pharmacy?

- A. Any board member
- B. The president or two-thirds of the board members**
- C. Only the governor
- D. Only the secretary of the board

The correct answer is that the president or two-thirds of the board members can call for additional meetings of the Board of Pharmacy. This provision ensures that there is a structured process for convening meetings, which is essential for maintaining the board's functionality and responsiveness to relevant issues in pharmacy practice and regulation. By allowing the president or a significant majority of members to initiate additional meetings, the board can ensure that important matters can be addressed without being hindered by a lack of quorum or a single point of failure. This promotes democratic participation and ensures that diverse perspectives are considered when decisions are made. Other options do not provide a mechanism that aligns with the need for collaborative governance. Allowing only any board member or a specific individual like the governor or the secretary to call meetings could limit the board's efficiency and responsiveness in addressing urgent regulatory or public health issues. Thus, the stipulation for the president or a two-thirds majority effectively balances the need for leadership with the inclusion of member input.

2. How many of the required CE hours must be board approved on drug administration?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 2 hours**
- C. 5 hours
- D. 10 hours

The correct number of required Continuing Education (CE) hours that must be board approved specifically on drug administration is 2 hours. This requirement is established to ensure that pharmacists maintain their competency in administering medications safely and effectively, reflecting the evolving practices and standards in pharmacy. Board-approved CE on drug administration is aimed at enhancing pharmacists' knowledge and skills related to the administration of medications—knowledge that is crucial for safeguarding patient health and adherence to legal and regulatory obligations. By mandating a specific number of hours, the board emphasizes the importance of continuous professional development in areas critical to public health. This requirement not only supports the ongoing education of pharmacists but also aligns with the broader goals of promoting safe medication practices and improving patient outcomes.

3. What information can pharmacy staff request from a patient before providing a drug price?

- A. Brand/generic name of the drug**
- B. Patient's insurance information**
- C. Doctor's prescription details**
- D. Preferred pharmacy for drug pickup**

The option indicating that pharmacy staff can request the brand or generic name of the drug before providing a price is correct because this information is foundational for determining the cost of medication. The name of the drug directly corresponds to specific pricing that the pharmacy may have with different suppliers or manufacturers. By asking for this information, pharmacy staff can access their pricing system to provide an accurate quote based on the patient's request. It's important to note that while other options may seem relevant, they are not essential for determining the price of the drug in a straightforward manner. For example, a patient's insurance information and the preferred pharmacy can influence pricing but are not mandatory for the initial price inquiry. Additionally, details about a doctor's prescription are not necessary at the pricing stage; rather, they are more relevant to the dispensing process after a price has been agreed upon.

4. Which event would likely NOT require immediate reporting to the board?

- A. Accidents impacting drug purity**
- B. Routine inspections**
- C. Disasters affecting labeling**
- D. Emergencies related to devices**

Routine inspections typically do not require immediate reporting to the board because these inspections are conducted as part of regular compliance checks and are planned in advance. They often follow established protocols and timelines that allow both the pharmacy and the board to prepare for them, making them a regular part of operational oversight rather than a sudden or unexpected event. In contrast, accidents impacting drug purity, disasters affecting labeling, and emergencies related to devices represent situations that could pose immediate risks to patient safety or violate regulatory requirements. As a result, these events necessitate prompt communication to ensure that the board can take necessary actions to mitigate harm and uphold public health standards.

5. Are retail pharmacies in other countries allowed to export drugs by mail to a resident of Maine?

- A. No, they are prohibited from doing so**
- B. Yes, they can export drugs**
- C. Only if they are licensed in Maine**
- D. Only for emergencies**

Retail pharmacies in other countries are indeed allowed to export drugs by mail to a resident of Maine, provided they adhere to specific regulations. This allowance is often rooted in the understanding that patients may seek medications that are either unavailable or more affordable in the U.S. However, these pharmacies must comply with international laws as well as the laws set by the state of Maine regarding drug safety and mailing regulations. It is crucial to recognize that while the option indicates that they can export drugs, this is contingent on following guidelines that govern sourcing, quality, and legality. The ability for residents to receive medications from foreign pharmacies usually comes with requirements, such as obtaining a valid prescription from a licensed healthcare provider. This aspect reinforces the importance of ensuring that medications received by mail are both safe and effective for patient use. In contrast, the other options imply various restrictions. The idea that pharmacies are strictly prohibited from exporting drugs or that they can only do so under emergencies or if they are licensed specifically in Maine does not align with the broader understanding of international pharmacy practice and drug distribution laws that allow for some level of cross-border medication access under controlled circumstances.

6. What must occur if a pharmacist is convicted of Medicare fraud while performing their duties?

- A. They receive an automatic suspension**
- B. They must pay a fine**
- C. Their license will be revoked or denied renewal**
- D. They can continue practice under supervision**

When a pharmacist is convicted of Medicare fraud while performing their duties, the consequences are severe due to the nature of the offense. Medicare fraud undermines the integrity of the healthcare system, impacting both patients and taxpayers. As a result of such a conviction, it is mandatory that the pharmacist's license is revoked or that renewal is denied. This response serves multiple purposes: it protects the public from potential harm that could arise from fraudulent activities and upholds the credibility of the pharmacy profession. Pharmacy boards, as regulatory agencies, prioritize the safety and trust of the community, which is why a conviction for such serious offenses leads to irrevocable action regarding licensure. Revocation or denial of renewal typically occurs without room for leniency, emphasizing the zero-tolerance stance on fraudulent behavior. Furthermore, continued practice under supervision is not a permissible outcome in these situations, as it poses a risk to patient safety and the integrity of the profession at large. Thus, the ramifications of such a conviction are designed to deter unethical behavior and safeguard public health.

7. Who is responsible for approving changes to security requirements for prescriptions of Schedule II drugs?

- A. The pharmacy manager
- B. The joint standing committee of the legislature**
- C. The state pharmacy board
- D. The department of health

The approval of changes to security requirements for prescriptions of Schedule II drugs falls under the purview of the joint standing committee of the legislature. This is because such changes involve regulatory adjustments that can have significant implications for public safety and healthcare practices. Legislative committees play a vital role in overseeing and establishing laws related to controlled substances, thereby ensuring that any modifications to security measures align with state and federal regulations aimed at preventing misuse and ensuring responsible handling of these drugs. While the pharmacy manager and the state pharmacy board may be involved in the administration and enforcement of pharmacy regulations, they do not have the authority to legislate or approve changes to security requirements at the state level, which is ultimately a legislative function. The department of health, on the other hand, typically focuses on public health issues and may provide input, but it does not directly approve legislative changes regarding controlled substances. Thus, the joint standing committee of the legislature is the correct entity responsible for such decisions.

8. What should the pharmacy examination primarily measure?

- A. Knowledge of pharmacy law
- B. Competence to engage in the practice of pharmacy**
- C. Sales techniques in pharmacy
- D. Product knowledge of pharmaceuticals

The primary purpose of the pharmacy examination is to assess the competence to engage in the practice of pharmacy. This encompasses a wide array of essential skills and knowledge that pharmacists need in order to perform their duties effectively and safely. The examination evaluates a candidate's understanding of both clinical and practical aspects of pharmacy, ensuring that they can provide effective patient care, manage medications, and adhere to regulations that govern the practice. It's vital that the examination measures the application of knowledge in real-world scenarios, addressing situations pharmacists frequently face, such as interpreting prescriptions, identifying drug interactions, and ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws. Ultimately, the examination is a critical step in verifying that a pharmacist is prepared to enter the profession and fulfill their responsibilities to patients and the healthcare system. While knowledge of pharmacy law, sales techniques, and product knowledge are important components of a pharmacist's education and training, they are not the primary focus of the examination. The assessment is intended to ensure that candidates can competently apply their knowledge in practice, which is essential for maintaining patient safety and delivering high-quality pharmaceutical care.

9. What happens if a pharmacy fails to comply with safety regulations?

- A. The pharmacy receives a warning**
- B. The pharmacy license may be revoked**
- C. The pharmacy is subject to fines**
- D. The pharmacy will have a mandatory inspection**

If a pharmacy fails to comply with safety regulations, one of the significant consequences that can occur is the potential for revocation of the pharmacy's license. This outcome underscores the seriousness with which regulatory bodies treat safety compliance. Safety regulations are established to protect patients, ensure the proper handling of medications, and maintain public health standards. When a pharmacy neglects these regulations, it can result in dangerous situations, including medication errors, contaminated products, or inadequate patient care. Revocation of a pharmacy's license is a severe punitive measure that indicates the pharmacy is no longer deemed fit to operate legally. This action is typically the result of egregious or repeated violations, and the pharmacy may not be allowed to resume operations until they rectify the issues and demonstrate compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Other potential consequences, such as receiving warnings, being subject to fines, or undergoing mandatory inspections, can certainly occur in response to violations. However, revocation is often the most serious and final action that regulatory entities can take, indicating a complete loss of the right to operate legally within the jurisdiction. This highlights the critical need for pharmacies to prioritize compliance with safety regulations to protect their licenses and continue serving their communities.

10. What is necessary to open a new pharmacy?

- A. Bank approval**
- B. Board approval**
- C. Employee license**
- D. Insurance certification**

To open a new pharmacy, obtaining Board approval is a critical requirement. The state Board of Pharmacy has the responsibility to regulate the practice of pharmacy within the state and ensure that all pharmacies operate in compliance with state laws and regulations. Before a pharmacy can be established, it is necessary for the owner or operator to submit an application to the Board, demonstrating that all legal and professional standards are met. This might include providing details about the pharmacy layout, the qualifications of the pharmacist in charge, and plans for compliance with safety and health regulations. The role of the Board is to protect public health and ensure that pharmacies provide safe and effective pharmaceutical care. Their approval is a key step in the credentialing process before a pharmacy can begin operations. Other requirements, such as those related to insurance, employee licensing, or funding through a bank, may be relevant in establishing a business, but they do not replace the necessity of obtaining official Board approval for a pharmacy to legally operate.

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://mainempje.examzify.com>

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