

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

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>Copyright</b> .....             | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Table of Contents</b> .....     | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>Introduction</b> .....          | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>How to Use This Guide</b> ..... | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Questions</b> .....             | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>Answers</b> .....               | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>Explanations</b> .....          | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Next Steps</b> .....            | <b>16</b> |

# 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 action is required if a prescription indicates "DAW"?**
  - A. To dispense a generic equivalent**
  - B. To notify the insurance company of a change**
  - C. To not substitute the medication with an equivalent**
  - D. To cancel the prescription**
  
- 2. Which act requires that ethical research practices are followed in the development of new drugs for rare diseases?**
  - A. Prescription Drug Marketing Act 1987**
  - B. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
  - C. Kefauver-Harris Amendment 1962**
  - D. Pure Food and Drug Act 1906**
  
- 3. What legislation required that active ingredients be listed on drug packaging and maintain established purity levels?**
  - A. Pure Food and Drug Act 1906**
  - B. Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951**
  - C. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
  - D. Kefauver-Harris Amendment 1962**
  
- 4. What act aimed to reduce the costs associated with orphan drugs?**
  - A. Prescription Drug Marketing Act 1987**
  - B. FDA Modernization Act 1997**
  - C. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
  - D. Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951**
  
- 5. What type of study is primarily conducted in Phase 1 testing?**
  - A. Double-blind study**
  - B. Open-label study**
  - C. Prevention study**
  - D. Case-control study**

- 6. What must be reported if a professional has first-hand knowledge of negligence within the same profession?**
- A. Only minor infractions**
  - B. First-hand knowledge of negligence, unprofessional conduct, or practicing while impaired**
  - C. Reports are not necessary**
  - D. Negligence only**
- 7. For how long can a Temporary Education Permit (TEP) be issued in Nebraska?**
- A. 9 months**
  - B. 1 year**
  - C. 2 years**
  - D. 5 years**
- 8. What does "chemically equivalent" mean in pharmacological terms?**
- A. Drugs that are marketed under different brand names**
  - B. Drugs that contain identical active ingredients and meet standards**
  - C. Generic drugs that are not bioequivalent**
  - D. Drugs that have different inactive ingredients**
- 9. Which of the following is an exception to mandatory reporting?**
- A. Spouse**
  - B. Parent**
  - C. Colleague**
  - D. Patient**
- 10. In Nebraska, is it permissible to estimate the count of any controlled substance?**
- A. Yes**
  - B. No**
  - C. Only in emergencies**
  - D. Yes, if documented**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What action is required if a prescription indicates "DAW"?**

- A. To dispense a generic equivalent**
- B. To notify the insurance company of a change**
- C. To not substitute the medication with an equivalent**
- D. To cancel the prescription**

When a prescription indicates "DAW," which stands for "Dispense as Written," the pharmacist is required to fulfill the prescription exactly as prescribed without making any substitutions. This instruction signifies that the prescriber wants the brand-name product to be dispensed and does not authorize the pharmacist to substitute it with a generic equivalent. Understanding the implications of "DAW" is important because it directly affects the medication that a patient receives, as well as potentially impacting the cost to the patient depending on their insurance coverage and the price difference between brand drugs and generics. It's essential for pharmacists to adhere to this directive to comply with the prescriber's intent and ensure patient safety and satisfaction. This requirement underlines the importance of communication between all parties involved in the medication dispensing process, including the patient, pharmacist, and prescriber.

**2. Which act requires that ethical research practices are followed in the development of new drugs for rare diseases?**

- A. Prescription Drug Marketing Act 1987**
- B. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
- C. Kefauver-Harris Amendment 1962**
- D. Pure Food and Drug Act 1906**

The Orphan Drug Act of 1983 is the legislation that specifically mandates ethical research practices related to the development of new drugs for rare diseases, also known as orphan diseases. This act was designed to encourage pharmaceutical companies to develop treatments for conditions that affect a relatively small number of patients, which often makes the pursuit of drug development less economically viable. The Orphan Drug Act provides incentives such as tax credits, grants for clinical research, and a seven-year period of market exclusivity following FDA approval for approved orphan drugs. These provisions not only help ensure that research is conducted ethically but also make it financially feasible for companies to invest in the development of treatments for diseases that may not otherwise attract significant attention or funding. In contrast, the Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987 primarily addresses the distribution and marketing of prescription drugs and does not focus specifically on research practices for rare diseases. The Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962 primarily dealt with the requirements for drug efficacy and safety, and the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 established the foundation for drug regulation but is not specifically aimed at the ethical practices in the context of orphan drug development. Thus, the Orphan Drug Act stands out as the legislation that directly relates to the ethical development of

**3. What legislation required that active ingredients be listed on drug packaging and maintain established purity levels?**

- A. Pure Food and Drug Act 1906**
- B. Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951**
- C. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
- D. Kefauver-Harris Amendment 1962**

The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 was pivotal in establishing foundational standards for food and drug safety in the United States. This legislation was designed to prevent the misbranding and adulteration of food and medications. A key aspect of the act was the requirement for active ingredients to be accurately listed on drug packaging, ensuring that consumers and healthcare professionals were informed about what substances were contained in a drug. Additionally, the act mandated that these products maintain established purity levels, addressing public health concerns regarding the quality and safety of drugs available in the market. This was an early effort to regulate the pharmaceutical industry and protect consumers from substandard or harmful products, laying the groundwork for subsequent regulations and amendments in pharmaceutical law. This legislation represents a significant shift toward federal regulation of the drug industry, ensuring transparency and accountability in drug manufacturing and labeling, which are critical for patient safety. The later amendments and laws, while also important, focused on different aspects of drug regulation, such as prescription requirements, drug efficacy, and orphan drug designations, but it was the Pure Food and Drug Act that first set these essential standards for active ingredients and purity.

**4. What act aimed to reduce the costs associated with orphan drugs?**

- A. Prescription Drug Marketing Act 1987**
- B. FDA Modernization Act 1997**
- C. Orphan Drug Act 1983**
- D. Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951**

The Orphan Drug Act of 1983 was specifically designed to encourage the development of drugs for rare diseases and conditions, often referred to as orphan diseases. By providing various incentives, such as tax credits, grants, and seven years of market exclusivity after approval, the act aims to reduce the financial burden on pharmaceutical companies developing these drugs. This is crucial because the limited market for orphan drugs often makes it economically unfeasible for companies to invest in their development. The other acts mentioned, while important in the regulation of pharmaceuticals, do not focus specifically on orphan drugs. The Prescription Drug Marketing Act 1987 primarily addresses the distribution and marketing of prescription drugs to ensure their safety and effectiveness, while the FDA Modernization Act 1997 aimed to expedite the approval process for new medications and reforms regarding labeling and advertising. The Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951 established the prescription-only drug classification but does not relate to orphan drugs or their development incentives. Thus, the Orphan Drug Act is the clear choice as it directly targets the challenges associated with orphan drug development.

**5. What type of study is primarily conducted in Phase 1 testing?**

- A. Double-blind study
- B. Open-label study**
- C. Prevention study
- D. Case-control study

Phase 1 testing mainly involves an open-label study. The primary goal of Phase 1 trials is to assess the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of a drug or treatment in a small group of healthy participants or, in some cases, individuals with a specific disease. In this phase, researchers closely monitor the participants to observe how the drug behaves in the body, its side effects, and how it is metabolized. An open-label study is particularly suited for Phase 1 trials because it allows both the researchers and participants to be aware of the treatment being administered. This transparency is crucial for collecting accurate safety and efficacy data without the added complexity of blinding, which might obscure the initial observations. While double-blind studies are typically employed in later phases to avoid bias, they are not the focus in Phase 1, where understanding the drug's fundamental characteristics is paramount. The other types of studies listed, such as prevention and case-control studies, are not standard in Phase 1 trials and are used for different research purposes and phases of clinical investigation.

**6. What must be reported if a professional has first-hand knowledge of negligence within the same profession?**

- A. Only minor infractions
- B. First-hand knowledge of negligence, unprofessional conduct, or practicing while impaired**
- C. Reports are not necessary
- D. Negligence only

The requirement to report first-hand knowledge of negligence, unprofessional conduct, or practicing while impaired is grounded in the ethical and legal duty of professionals to uphold standards within their field. This obligation is particularly critical in healthcare and pharmacy, where negligence can lead to significant harm to patients. When a professional observes behavior that falls short of acceptable practice standards, such as negligence or impairment, it is essential to report this information to ensure patient safety and maintain the integrity of the profession. Reporting these issues allows for appropriate investigations to take place and, if necessary, corrective actions to be implemented. This helps to promote a culture of accountability and trust in healthcare services. The inclusion of both unprofessional conduct and practicing while impaired alongside negligence recognizes that the duty to report encompasses a broader range of serious issues that could impact patient care. This comprehensive approach ensures that all potential threats to public health and safety are addressed. In contrast, options that restrict reporting to only minor infractions or limit it to negligence alone diminish the responsibility of professionals to address serious behavioral issues. Claiming that reports are unnecessary contradicts the fundamental principles of professional ethics and public safety, creating potential risks for patients and the community.

**7. For how long can a Temporary Education Permit (TEP) be issued in Nebraska?**

- A. 9 months**
- B. 1 year**
- C. 2 years**
- D. 5 years**

A Temporary Education Permit (TEP) in Nebraska can be issued for a period of one year. This permit is designed for individuals who are in the process of completing educational requirements and allows them to engage in practice under specific conditions. The one-year timeframe provides sufficient opportunity for the permit holder to fulfill their educational criteria while gaining practical experience in a pharmacy setting. In contrast, timeframes such as 9 months, 2 years, and 5 years do not reflect the regulations set forth by the Nebraska Board of Pharmacy regarding TEPs. Allowing a TEP for a duration longer than one year could lead to oversight issues and could potentially undermine the intent of temporary permits, which are meant to be short-term solutions to support educational progression in the field of pharmacy.

**8. What does "chemically equivalent" mean in pharmacological terms?**

- A. Drugs that are marketed under different brand names**
- B. Drugs that contain identical active ingredients and meet standards**
- C. Generic drugs that are not bioequivalent**
- D. Drugs that have different inactive ingredients**

In pharmacological terms, "chemically equivalent" refers to drugs that contain identical active ingredients and meet specific standards set by regulatory authorities. This means that the drugs are chemically the same, ensuring that they have the same therapeutic effect and within the same quality parameters defined by pharmacopeial standards. For two drugs to be considered chemically equivalent, they must share the same chemical formulation, meaning they contain the same amount of active substance and are produced under similar conditions that meet the safety and efficacy guidelines. This standardization is crucial for ensuring that when a healthcare provider prescribes a drug, the pharmacist can dispense an equivalent product that will perform the same way as the prescribed drug. Options discussing different brand names, bioequivalence, or variations in inactive ingredients emphasize distinctions that don't pertain to the definition of chemical equivalency. Therefore, these alternatives do not accurately describe the concept in question.

**9. Which of the following is an exception to mandatory reporting?**

- A. Spouse**
- B. Parent**
- C. Colleague**
- D. Patient**

Mandatory reporting laws require certain professionals to report suspected cases of abuse, neglect, or other issues involving vulnerable individuals. In many jurisdictions, including Nebraska, there are particular situations where individuals are exempted from these reporting requirements due to the nature of their relationships with the individuals involved. A spouse is often considered an exception to mandatory reporting because the marital relationship is typically regarded as privileged. This privilege means that information shared between spouses may not be disclosed to law enforcement or other authorities without the express consent of the spouse providing the information. This legal framework is designed to protect the sanctity of the marital relationship and encourage open communication. In contrast, parents are generally mandated reporters when it comes to the welfare of their children. Colleagues, particularly in a healthcare or educational setting, are also usually required to report concerns about the welfare of patients or students. Patients themselves do not typically fall under mandatory reporting exceptions either, as healthcare professionals may need to report signs of abuse or neglect regardless of the patient's legal age or situation. Understanding these distinctions helps professionals navigate their responsibilities while maintaining the necessary protections offered by their relational dynamics.

**10. In Nebraska, is it permissible to estimate the count of any controlled substance?**

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only in emergencies**
- D. Yes, if documented**

The regulation surrounding the counting of controlled substances in Nebraska, similar to federal guidelines, requires that all controlled substances be accurately counted and accounted for. The necessity for an exact count is critical in maintaining proper records for compliance with the law. Estimating the count of any controlled substance undermines the integrity of the inventory system and can lead to discrepancies in recordkeeping, which could result in legal penalties or challenges during inspections. Accurate counts are essential not only for compliance but also for ensuring that controlled substances are secured and properly managed within a pharmacy. Situations where counting could be estimated, such as emergencies, or documenting estimates, are not permissible because those practices can lead to inaccuracies in inventory records and legal complications related to controlled substances. Therefore, the rule in Nebraska firmly establishes that estimates are not allowed, reinforcing the importance of precision in handling controlled substances to uphold public health and safety standards.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://nebraskampje.examzify.com>**

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