

Nevada 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. Is a practitioner liable for any prescription order transmitted orally by their agent to a pharmacist?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on the medication type**
 - D. Only if the pharmacist confirms the order**
- 2. How many continuing education units does a pharmacist receive for attending a full day meeting of the Board?**
 - A. 3 credits**
 - B. 4 credits**
 - C. 5 credits**
 - D. 2 credits**
- 3. What are the possible courses of action when filling out DEA form 41 for controlled medications?**
 - A. Transfer to another registrant**
 - B. Deliver to another pharmacy**
 - C. Destruction in isolation**
 - D. Return to manufacturer**
- 4. What action must a pharmacist take to have their license reinstated after suspension?**
 - A. They must wait for a year**
 - B. They must submit an application and conduct a hearing**
 - C. They need approval from the public**
 - D. Automatic reinstatement after the suspension period**
- 5. What is the required temperature range for storing medication in a pharmacy refrigerator?**
 - A. 40-50 degrees F**
 - B. 36-46 degrees F**
 - C. 32-42 degrees F**
 - D. 30-40 degrees F**

- 6. What is the minimum age requirement to apply as a pharmacy technician?**
- A. 16 years old**
 - B. 18 years old**
 - C. 20 years old**
 - D. 21 years old**
- 7. Does the Nevada Board of Pharmacy allow pharmacists to provide an interim supply of maintenance medications if the patient loses their prescriber?**
- A. Yes, but only if authorized**
 - B. No, not under any circumstances**
 - C. Yes, for a 60-day supply**
 - D. Yes, but controlled substances are excluded**
- 8. In terms of pharmacy operations, what distinguishes a managing pharmacist from a staff pharmacist?**
- A. Staff pharmacists develop pharmacy policy**
 - B. Managing pharmacists may develop/modify the formulary**
 - C. Staff pharmacists manage the pharmacy budget**
 - D. Managing pharmacists handle customer interactions**
- 9. What letter position in the DEA number must correspond to the prescriber's last name?**
- A. First letter**
 - B. Second letter**
 - C. Third letter**
 - D. Last letter**
- 10. True or False: An agent of a registered dispenser is required to register with the DEA.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only if they have their own patients**
 - D. Only if they handle substances**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is a practitioner liable for any prescription order transmitted orally by their agent to a pharmacist?

A. True

B. False

C. Depends on the medication type

D. Only if the pharmacist confirms the order

The assertion is that a practitioner is indeed liable for any prescription order transmitted orally by their agent to a pharmacist. In the context of pharmacy practice and jurisprudence, this principle is rooted in the concept of agency and the delegation of authority in professional practice. When a practitioner designates an agent to communicate a prescription, they are still ultimately responsible for the accuracy and legitimacy of that prescription. This responsibility is particularly important for ensuring patient safety and compliance with legal standards. In practice, when an agent is authorized to relay prescription information, the practitioner is held liable for any errors that may occur as a result, just as if they had communicated the prescription themselves. This accountability underscores the importance of clear lines of communication and the necessity for both practitioners and their agents to understand the implications of their roles in the prescribing process. By maintaining this responsibility, it helps ensure that pharmacists receive prescriptions that are both valid and safe for patient use.

2. How many continuing education units does a pharmacist receive for attending a full day meeting of the Board?

A. 3 credits

B. 4 credits

C. 5 credits

D. 2 credits

Attending a full day meeting of the Board of Pharmacy is classified as a structured learning experience that contributes to a pharmacist's continuing education requirements. In Nevada, participation in such meetings is recognized as a valuable way to stay updated on regulatory changes, best practices, and other pertinent topics affecting pharmacy practice. The Board assigns 4 continuing education units for a full day of attendance at these meetings, which reflects the substantial commitment of time and the professional development that pharmacists gain from being involved in discussions about pharmacy law, patient safety, and related areas. This amount of credit aligns with the ongoing educational needs of practitioners to ensure they maintain their competence in the field. In this context, the other options represent either underestimation or overestimation of the credits awarded, making them unsuitable as answers when comparing to the established guidelines for attending a full day meeting of the Board.

3. What are the possible courses of action when filling out DEA form 41 for controlled medications?

- A. Transfer to another registrant**
- B. Deliver to another pharmacy**
- C. Destruction in isolation**
- D. Return to manufacturer**

When completing DEA Form 41, the correct action involves transferring controlled medications to another registrant. This process is crucial for maintaining compliance with federal regulations regarding the handling of controlled substances. Transferring medications to another registrant allows for the controlled substances to be redirected to a pharmacy or facility that is appropriately licensed to handle these drugs. This is important for both preserving the integrity of the medications and ensuring they are accounted for in the system of controlled substances. The DEA recognizes this method as a valid means of managing excess inventory or medications that are no longer needed. The other options, while they involve potential actions related to controlled substances, do not align with the accepted procedures outlined for DEA Form 41. Delivering to another pharmacy isn't typically addressed in this context, as it may suggest a transfer that isn't formally documented for accountability and regulation purposes. Destruction in isolation refers to the disposal of medications, which is a separate process that must comply with specific guidelines but does not utilize DEA Form 41 for its intent of transfer documentation. Lastly, returning to the manufacturer could be an option in certain contexts but is generally more complicated and not the direct purpose of submitting Form 41. Understanding these correct courses of action when dealing with DEA Form 41 is critical for pharmacists

4. What action must a pharmacist take to have their license reinstated after suspension?

- A. They must wait for a year**
- B. They must submit an application and conduct a hearing**
- C. They need approval from the public**
- D. Automatic reinstatement after the suspension period**

To have a pharmacist's license reinstated after suspension, it is necessary for them to submit an application and conduct a hearing. This process serves to ensure that the pharmacist has addressed the issues that led to the suspension and is fit to practice again. The application typically includes details relevant to the reasons for suspension, while the hearing provides an opportunity for the pharmacist to present their case, demonstrating any changes or improvements made since the suspension. Waiting for a set period without taking any action (like in the first option) is often not sufficient as reinstatement usually involves a formal assessment. Additionally, seeking public approval or relying on automatic reinstatement does not align with the regulatory protocols designed to protect public health and safety. The reinstatement process is structured to ensure that only those who are deemed qualified and responsible can resume their practice, maintaining the integrity of the pharmacy profession.

5. What is the required temperature range for storing medication in a pharmacy refrigerator?

- A. 40-50 degrees F**
- B. 36-46 degrees F**
- C. 32-42 degrees F**
- D. 30-40 degrees F**

The required temperature range for storing medication in a pharmacy refrigerator is 36-46 degrees Fahrenheit. This range is critical for ensuring the stability and effectiveness of many pharmaceuticals, particularly those that are sensitive to temperature fluctuations. Storing medications within this specific range helps to prevent degradation and ensures that the active ingredients remain effective throughout their shelf life. Maintaining the temperature within 36-46 degrees F allows for a margin that protects against both freezing conditions, which can damage some medications, and higher temperatures that could accelerate chemical reactions leading to degradation. This range is aligned with the guidelines provided by various regulatory bodies and best practices established in the pharmacy profession, ensuring that patient safety and medication efficacy are preserved. Other temperature ranges, such as those provided in the other options, either fall outside of the universally accepted standard or do not account for the need to avoid freezing, making them unsuitable for the storage of medications. This understanding is essential for anyone practicing in the pharmacy field to ensure compliance with regulatory standards and to guarantee patient safety.

6. What is the minimum age requirement to apply as a pharmacy technician?

- A. 16 years old**
- B. 18 years old**
- C. 20 years old**
- D. 21 years old**

In Nevada, the minimum age requirement to apply as a pharmacy technician is 18 years old. This regulation is established to ensure that individuals have reached a certain level of maturity and responsibility necessary for handling pharmaceutical tasks, which often involve significant legal and ethical considerations. At 18, applicants are considered legal adults, capable of entering into contracts, and better equipped to understand the implications of working in a healthcare setting, including issues related to patient confidentiality and medication safety. You might find that minimum age requirements can vary by state, and some may allow individuals younger than 18 to begin training or to work in limited capacities, but in Nevada, the age of 18 is firm for official certification and registration as a pharmacy technician. This requirement helps maintain professional standards within the pharmacy practice and ensures that all individuals working in such environments meet the necessary legal criteria.

7. Does the Nevada Board of Pharmacy allow pharmacists to provide an interim supply of maintenance medications if the patient loses their prescriber?

- A. Yes, but only if authorized**
- B. No, not under any circumstances**
- C. Yes, for a 60-day supply**
- D. Yes, but controlled substances are excluded**

In the context of Nevada pharmacy law, pharmacists are permitted to provide an interim supply of maintenance medications for patients who have lost their prescriber. This is crucial in maintaining patient care continuity, particularly in situations where a patient is unable to access their medication due to unforeseen circumstances, such as a prescriber moving away or becoming unavailable. While the provision of an interim supply is allowed, it is important to note that this practice comes with certain limitations, particularly concerning controlled substances. Controlled substances are typically subject to stricter regulations due to their potential for abuse and addiction. Therefore, while pharmacists can dispense non-controlled maintenance medications during an interim period, they are not permitted to do the same for controlled substances in this scenario. This understanding reflects the balance that the Nevada Board of Pharmacy seeks to strike between safeguarding public health and facilitating access to necessary medications for patients. Additionally, healthcare providers and pharmacists must work collaboratively to ensure that patients are transitioned back to their prescribers as soon as possible, maintaining an ongoing treatment regimen that is safe and effective.

8. In terms of pharmacy operations, what distinguishes a managing pharmacist from a staff pharmacist?

- A. Staff pharmacists develop pharmacy policy**
- B. Managing pharmacists may develop/modify the formulary**
- C. Staff pharmacists manage the pharmacy budget**
- D. Managing pharmacists handle customer interactions**

The role of a managing pharmacist is characterized by a higher level of responsibility and oversight compared to a staff pharmacist. This distinction is particularly evident in the ability to develop or modify the formulary, which is a comprehensive list of medications that are approved for use within a pharmacy or healthcare institution. Managing pharmacists, due to their managerial position, are typically involved in decisions that can impact medication management practices, compliance with regulations, and best pharmacy practices. Formulary decisions require extensive knowledge of clinical data, cost-effectiveness, and patient outcomes. This strategic role is essential to ensure that the pharmacy adheres to current guidelines and serves the medication needs of its patients effectively. In contrast, while staff pharmacists contribute significantly to the daily operations and can provide valuable input on various pharmacy matters, they usually do not have the authority or responsibility to independently modify formulary lists or make high-level policy decisions. Their focus is typically on dispensing medications, patient counseling, and ensuring compliance with pharmacy laws and regulations, rather than on the broader administrative or formulary management aspects that fall under the purview of managing pharmacists. This understanding of the responsibilities highlights the difference in the roles, emphasizing that managing pharmacists hold a key position in shaping pharmacy operations and policies.

9. What letter position in the DEA number must correspond to the prescriber's last name?

- A. First letter
- B. Second letter**
- C. Third letter
- D. Last letter

The correct answer is the second letter of the DEA number, which corresponds to the prescriber's last name. The structure of a DEA number consists of two letters followed by seven digits. The first letter identifies the type of registrant, which can include practitioners, hospitals, or pharmacies. The second letter is specifically derived from the prescriber's last name. For instance, if a prescriber's last name is "Johnson," the second letter of their DEA number would be "J." This coding system allows for easy identification of the prescriber associated with the DEA number and helps prevent misuse and confusion in prescription processing. Understanding this structure is important for verifying the legitimacy of a DEA number and ensuring compliance with regulations.

10. True or False: An agent of a registered dispenser is required to register with the DEA.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only if they have their own patients
- D. Only if they handle substances

The statement is false because an agent of a registered dispenser does not need to register with the DEA. When an individual is acting as an agent for a registered entity, they are operating under the registration of that entity and not as an independent registrant themselves. This means that the agent is performing activities related to the dispensing of controlled substances on behalf of the registered dispenser, which already holds the necessary DEA registration. The agent's actions and authority are limited to those activities that fall within the scope of the registration of their employer or supervising entity. This understanding is critical in the context of DEA regulations which delineate responsibilities and registration requirements among various parties involved in the handling of controlled substances. While certain roles and activities require individual registrations, an agent's authority is derived from their relationship with the registered dispenser, thus eliminating the necessity for them to have independent DEA registration.

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://nevadampje.examzify.com>

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