

NEW HAMPSHIRE MPJE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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

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- 1. What is the primary concern for pharmacists when compounding medications?**
 - A. Cost-effectiveness of the ingredients
 - B. Maintaining the efficacy and safety of the compounded preparation
 - C. Speed of the compounding process
 - D. Proprietary techniques of compounding
- 2. Which medications are included in the list requiring pharmacist counseling upon a new prescription?**
 - A. Anticoagulants and analgesics
 - B. Antibiotics and dietary supplements
 - C. Anticoagulants and endocrine medications
 - D. Antivirals and antifungals
- 3. What is the role of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program in New Hampshire?**
 - A. To promote prescription drug sales
 - B. To assist in the sale of over-the-counter medications
 - C. To prevent prescription drug misuse and abuse
 - D. To certify pharmacies
- 4. What information must a prescription label on a container include?**
 - A. Name of the manufacturer only
 - B. Rx number, date, and patient's medication history
 - C. Name, strength, and quantity of the drug dispensed
 - D. Only the doctor's name and directions
- 5. What is required for a Schedule II facsimile prescription to be accepted as an original?**
 - A. The original must be physically presented
 - B. The printed copy of the transmission
 - C. It must be signed in person
 - D. It must include a pharmacist's verification

- 6. What is a common characteristic of drugs in Schedule II?**
- A. Accepted for medical use
 - B. High potential for abuse and dependence
 - C. Considered safe for unsupervised use
 - D. Available over-the-counter
- 7. What action is required for a prescription specified for 34 days?**
- A. Fill for a maximum of 60 days
 - B. Can be refilled as needed
 - C. Cannot exceed 34 days
 - D. Can be filled for up to 90 days
- 8. In an ambulatory patient treatment area, a medical practitioner may dispense drugs for immediate needs not to exceed a how many hours supply?**
- A. 24 hours
 - B. 36 hours
 - C. 48 hours
 - D. 72 hours
- 9. A pharmacy must notify the Board of Pharmacy and the DEA of its intended closing how many days in advance?**
- A. 15 days
 - B. 20 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 45 days
- 10. What is considered a violation of pharmacy practice in New Hampshire?**
- A. Dispensing medications without a valid script
 - B. Maintaining accurate patient records
 - C. Allowing interns to conduct consultations
 - D. Using automated dispensing systems

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary concern for pharmacists when compounding medications?

- A. Cost-effectiveness of the ingredients
- B. Maintaining the efficacy and safety of the compounded preparation**
- C. Speed of the compounding process
- D. Proprietary techniques of compounding

The primary concern for pharmacists when compounding medications is maintaining the efficacy and safety of the compounded preparation. Compounding is a meticulous process that involves creating customized medications for patients, often when commercially available products do not meet their specific needs. Ensuring that the compounded medication is both effective in treating the patient's condition and safe for their use is critical. Pharmacists must adhere to established guidelines and quality standards to prevent contamination, maintain proper dosages, and ensure that the final product retains its intended therapeutic action. This concern directly impacts patient health, making it the foremost priority in any compounding activity. While factors such as cost, speed, and proprietary techniques may play roles in the overall process, they do not surpass the fundamental need to safeguard the health and well-being of patients, which hinges on the quality of the medication produced. Balancing efficacy and safety is essential because even minor errors in compounding could lead to ineffective treatment or harm to the patient.

2. Which medications are included in the list requiring pharmacist counseling upon a new prescription?

- A. Anticoagulants and analgesics
- B. Antibiotics and dietary supplements
- C. Anticoagulants and endocrine medications**
- D. Antivirals and antifungals

Pharmacist counseling is a critical component of medication management, particularly for certain classes of medications that can have significant effects on patient safety and health outcomes. Anticoagulants and endocrine medications are included in the list requiring pharmacist counseling upon a new prescription due to their potential risks and the necessity for patient understanding regarding their use. Anticoagulants, such as warfarin or direct oral anticoagulants, require careful monitoring and understanding of dosing, potential interactions, dietary considerations (like vitamin K intake), and the signs and symptoms of bleeding complications. Patients often need guidance on adhering to their medication schedule and the necessity of regular blood tests to monitor their anticoagulation levels. Endocrine medications, including those for conditions like diabetes (e.g., insulin or oral hypoglycemics) or thyroid disorders, also necessitate counseling. Patients may need education on blood glucose monitoring, recognizing the symptoms of hypo- or hyperglycemia, and understanding their medication regimen's impact on overall health. Additionally, hormonal therapies may require information about side effects and drug interactions. By providing counseling for these medications, pharmacists can help ensure that patients use them safely and effectively, improving their overall management of chronic conditions. The involvement of the pharmacist in providing this crucial information supports better

3. What is the role of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program in New Hampshire?

- A. To promote prescription drug sales
- B. To assist in the sale of over-the-counter medications
- C. To prevent prescription drug misuse and abuse**
- D. To certify pharmacies

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in New Hampshire plays a crucial role in preventing prescription drug misuse and abuse. This program is designed to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances, helping to identify patterns that may indicate misuse or diversion. By collecting and analyzing data on prescriptions, the PDMP aims to support healthcare providers in making informed prescribing decisions, while also providing a means to identify and intervene in cases where patients may be at risk of substance abuse. The PDMP serves as an essential tool for promoting public health and safety by addressing the growing concerns related to prescription drug addiction. It facilitates communication among healthcare professionals, enabling them to share pertinent information that can lead to better patient care while minimizing the risk of drug dependency and overdose. In contrast, other options such as promoting prescription drug sales or certifying pharmacies do not align with the primary purpose of the PDMP, which is centered on monitoring and preventing misuse. Assisting in the sale of over-the-counter medications is also outside the purview of the PDMP, as it specifically focuses on controlled substances and prescription medications that have the potential for abuse. Thus, the program's main objective is firmly rooted in harm reduction and the prevention of prescription drug misuse and abuse.

4. What information must a prescription label on a container include?

- A. Name of the manufacturer only
- B. Rx number, date, and patient's medication history
- C. Name, strength, and quantity of the drug dispensed**
- D. Only the doctor's name and directions

The correct answer emphasizes the essential components that a prescription label must contain to ensure proper identification and safe use of the medication. Specifically, the name, strength, and quantity of the drug dispensed are crucial for both the patient and the pharmacist. The name of the drug allows the patient to recognize what they are taking, while the strength informs them of the dosage. The quantity dispensed is key for the patient to understand how long their supply will last and helps in adhering to the prescribed treatment regimen. This information also aids healthcare providers in managing the medication regimen effectively. In contrast, other choices either lack critical information or include details that are not typically required on a prescription label, such as a complete medication history or the manufacturer's name alone. Ensuring the prescription label includes the name, strength, and quantity of the drug fosters clear communication and safety in medication management.

5. What is required for a Schedule II facsimile prescription to be accepted as an original?

- A. The original must be physically presented
- B. The printed copy of the transmission**
- C. It must be signed in person
- D. It must include a pharmacist's verification

For a Schedule II facsimile prescription to be accepted as an original, it is essential that the printed copy of the transmission is maintained. This is because federal law allows for the use of facsimiles for prescriptions, but there are specific requirements that must be adhered to in order to ensure the legitimacy of the prescription. The printed copy serves as the legal documentation necessary for dispensing a Schedule II controlled substance, as it provides a tangible record of the prescription that was sent via electronic means. This printed copy must include all relevant information such as the patient's name, medication details, prescriber information, and must also bear the prescriber's original signature, which validates the prescription and indicates it was authorized by the prescriber. Other methods or requirements, such as physically presenting the original or requiring in-person signatures, do not align with the guidelines provided for facsimile prescriptions as outlined in both federal and state regulations. Thus, maintaining the printed copy of the transmission is crucial for compliance and for the protection of both the pharmacist and the patient.

6. What is a common characteristic of drugs in Schedule II?

- A. Accepted for medical use
- B. High potential for abuse and dependence**
- C. Considered safe for unsupervised use
- D. Available over-the-counter

Drugs classified in Schedule II under the Controlled Substances Act are characterized by their high potential for abuse and dependence. This classification indicates that while they can be effective for medical use and may have therapeutic benefits, such as pain management, their risk of leading to severe psychological or physical dependence is significant. Due to this high potential for abuse, Schedule II drugs are subject to strict regulations, including limited prescribing rights, requirements for written prescriptions, and often restrictions on refills. This regulatory framework is designed to mitigate the risks associated with their misuse and ensure they are used appropriately in clinical settings. While some Schedule II drugs are accepted for medical use, the defining feature is the high potential for abuse, which sets them apart from substances in other schedules, such as those considered to have lesser abuse potential or those deemed safe for unsupervised use. As such, the emphasis on their significant potential for misuse is critical to understanding their classification and regulation.

7. What action is required for a prescription specified for 34 days?

- A. Fill for a maximum of 60 days
- B. Can be refilled as needed
- C. Cannot exceed 34 days**
- D. Can be filled for up to 90 days

The correct choice reflects the regulation concerning prescription fills and the adherence to the specified duration of therapy. When a prescription indicates a specific number of days, such as 34 days, it is critical to follow that specified duration to ensure patient safety and therapeutic effectiveness. This limit on the prescription is likely in place to manage the quantity of medication the patient receives and to ensure appropriate monitoring and follow-up for the treatment. By adhering strictly to the prescribed 34 days, healthcare practitioners can facilitate better management of the patient's condition, prevent over-medication, and ensure that the patient returns for necessary evaluations or adjustments to their treatment plan. In the context of the other choices, filling for a maximum of 60 days or allowing refills "as needed" would violate the stipulation of the prescription, potentially leading to issues such as medication misuse or noncompliance. Similarly, filling for up to 90 days would exceed the specified amount and could also lead to complications in treatment management. Thus, the requirement to adhere to the 34-day limit is essential for appropriate pharmaceutical care.

8. In an ambulatory patient treatment area, a medical practitioner may dispense drugs for immediate needs not to exceed a how many hours supply?

- A. 24 hours
- B. 36 hours
- C. 48 hours**
- D. 72 hours

In an ambulatory patient treatment area, a medical practitioner may dispense drugs for immediate needs, limited to a 48-hour supply. This practice is important for ensuring that patients have access to necessary medications while also aligning with legal regulations that govern the dispensing of medications. The limitation to 48 hours is significant because it allows practitioners to address urgent medical needs without the need for a full prescription filling process, while also maintaining control over controlled substances and ensuring patient safety. This also encourages the follow-up with a full medication management plan after the immediate needs are addressed. Understanding this regulatory framework is crucial for those preparing for the MPJE, as it reflects the balance between patient care and oversight in medication dispensing practices.

9. A pharmacy must notify the Board of Pharmacy and the DEA of its intended closing how many days in advance?

- A. 15 days
- B. 20 days
- C. 30 days**
- D. 45 days

The requirement for a pharmacy to notify the Board of Pharmacy and the DEA prior to closing is set at a specific time frame to ensure proper transition and regulation compliance. Notifying them 30 days in advance allows both entities to conduct any necessary oversight, such as inventory management and transfer of prescription drugs, as well as ensuring that controlled substances are appropriately accounted for and managed before the pharmacy ceases operations. This advance notice helps maintain public safety and prevents potential issues related to the handling of medications after the pharmacy closes. In contrast, other time frames, such as 15, 20, or 45 days, do not align with the regulatory expectation. While a longer time frame might seem more cautious, 30 days strikes a balance between allowing sufficient time for regulatory requirements and being practical for pharmacy operations.

10. What is considered a violation of pharmacy practice in New Hampshire?

- A. Dispensing medications without a valid script**
- B. Maintaining accurate patient records
- C. Allowing interns to conduct consultations
- D. Using automated dispensing systems

Dispensing medications without a valid script is indeed a violation of pharmacy practice in New Hampshire because it fundamentally undermines the legal and ethical framework governing pharmacy operations. In the state, as in many others, a prescription must be issued by a licensed healthcare provider after a proper evaluation of the patient. This requirement ensures that medications are dispensed safely and appropriately, minimizing the risk of misuse or adverse effects on patients. The absence of a valid prescription means that there is no professional oversight or justification for the medication provided, potentially leading to inappropriate or harmful use. Adherence to this legal requirement protects both the pharmacy from liability and the patients from receiving medications that are not suitable for their conditions. In contrast, maintaining accurate patient records is a necessary aspect of pharmacy practice that enhances patient safety and continuity of care. Allowing interns to conduct consultations, when appropriately supervised, aligns with the training and development of this workforce, fostering their growth under the guidance of licensed pharmacists. Using automated dispensing systems is also a commonly accepted practice in modern pharmacy settings, aimed at increasing efficiency and accuracy in medication dispensing, as long as it adheres to regulatory standards. Therefore, the act of dispensing without a valid prescription stands out as a clear violation because it directly contravenes established laws aimed at

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:

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

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