

New Jersey 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 consequence of not notifying the DEA when performing inventory on a date other than the biennial date?**
 - A. No consequence if done correctly**
 - B. Potential fines and penalties for non-compliance**
 - C. Revocation of pharmacy license**
 - D. All inventory records may be discarded**
- 2. What information is vital to maintain for controlled substances in emergency kits?**
 - A. Dispensation order history**
 - B. Complete records of the controlled substances**
 - C. Patient complaints**
 - D. Pharmacy staff training records**
- 3. Can pharmacies accept phone or electronic prescriptions for Lotronex?**
 - A. Yes, but only from registered physicians**
 - B. No, prescriptions must be written**
 - C. Yes, but only for refills**
 - D. No, and electronic prescriptions are also prohibited**
- 4. Can a faxed prescription be considered the original for CIII - CV?**
 - A. No, it must be in hard copy**
 - B. Yes, it can be counted as the original prescription**
 - C. Yes, but only for specific patients**
 - D. No, faxed prescriptions are never original**
- 5. Is it a legal requirement to lock up controlled substances in pharmacies?**
 - A. Yes, it's mandatory by law**
 - B. No, it's only recommended**
 - C. Yes, but only in certain states**
 - D. No, only in hospitals**

- 6. When can an FDA inspector conduct an inspection without a search warrant?**
- A. At any time of day or night**
 - B. During normal business hours**
 - C. Only on weekends**
 - D. Twice a year**
- 7. Which of the following conditions can result in a drug being classified as both adulterated and misbranded?**
- A. If the drug has inaccurate strength**
 - B. When the packaging is damaged**
 - C. If it exceeds the expiration date**
 - D. When stored at incorrect temperatures**
- 8. How frequently does a manufacturer need to register with the Attorney General?**
- A. Triennially**
 - B. Every Year**
 - C. Every 3 Years**
 - D. Every 5 Years**
- 9. What is the role of the privacy officer in a pharmacy?**
- A. To solely complete paperwork**
 - B. To ensure compliance with regulations and handle privacy issues**
 - C. To manage human resources**
 - D. To oversee financial transactions**
- 10. What is required for a pharmacist to note when processing additional refills on a CIII-CV prescription?**
- A. The name of the prescribing authority only**
 - B. The quantity authorized and initial of the pharmacist**
 - C. Only the date of the authorization**
 - D. The total number of refills and the patient's insurance information**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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- 1. What is the consequence of not notifying the DEA when performing inventory on a date other than the biennial date?**
- A. No consequence if done correctly**
 - B. Potential fines and penalties for non-compliance**
 - C. Revocation of pharmacy license**
 - D. All inventory records may be discarded**

Notifying the DEA when performing an inventory on a date other than the scheduled biennial date is crucial for maintaining compliance with federal regulations. The DEA mandates that registrants, such as pharmacies, take a physical inventory of all controlled substances at least every two years, and if an inventory is conducted at a different time, the DEA must be informed to ensure transparency and accountability. Failure to notify the DEA can lead to potential fines and penalties for non-compliance because such actions may be viewed as a violation of regulations designed to prevent misuse and diversion of controlled substances. The DEA requires that all controlled substance inventories be accurately recorded and accounted for, and any deviation from standard practices without proper notification could lead to scrutiny and legal repercussions. In contrast, there may not be immediate consequences such as revocation of a pharmacy license solely for this reason; enforcement actions typically consider a range of compliance issues. Additionally, while inventory records must be maintained accurately and cannot simply be discarded, the focus here is compliance with DEA regulations, which emphasizes the importance of notifying the agency regarding inventory timing.

- 2. What information is vital to maintain for controlled substances in emergency kits?**
- A. Dispensation order history**
 - B. Complete records of the controlled substances**
 - C. Patient complaints**
 - D. Pharmacy staff training records**

Maintaining complete records of controlled substances in emergency kits is essential for several reasons. First, comprehensive records provide a clear log of all controlled substances stored within the kits, including details such as quantities, expiration dates, and the specific types of substances. This information is crucial for inventory management and accountability, ensuring that the emergency kit is adequately stocked and that expired or unused medications are appropriately removed. Moreover, regulations often require accurate documentation to comply with legal and safety standards set by regulatory bodies, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). These regulations mandate that pharmacies and healthcare facilities track controlled substances meticulously to prevent misuse, diversion, and ensure that these critical medications are available when needed. Additionally, well-maintained records support proper auditing and facilitate investigations if there is ever a discrepancy or concern regarding the management of controlled substances. Such thoroughness enhances patient safety, as it ensures that any medications accessed from emergency kits are legitimately accounted for. While the other choices are important in their own contexts, they do not directly pertain to the specific requirements for record-keeping of controlled substances in emergency kits as mandated by pharmacy laws and regulations.

3. Can pharmacies accept phone or electronic prescriptions for Lotronex?

- A. Yes, but only from registered physicians**
- B. No, prescriptions must be written**
- C. Yes, but only for refills**
- D. No, and electronic prescriptions are also prohibited**

Lotronex, which contains the active ingredient alosetron and is used to treat certain gastrointestinal conditions, is subject to specific regulations regarding its prescription. Due to its risk of severe side effects, including ischemic colitis and complications of constipation, prescribers are required to adhere to strict rules when supplying it to patients. In this case, prescriptions for Lotronex must be written, which ensures that the prescriber has conducted a thorough evaluation of the patient before prescribing the medication. The requirement for a written prescription helps to reduce the potential for inappropriate use and ensures that the prescribing physician has sufficiently informed the patient about the medication's risks and benefits. As for other methods of prescription transmission such as phone or electronic prescriptions, these are not allowed for Lotronex, which reinforces the need for careful monitoring and appropriate patient education. By requiring a written prescription only, the regulation aims to promote safe practices concerning this particular medication. Alternative methods of prescribing are not acceptable in this context due to the heightened risk associated with the drug, ensuring that there's a tangible record of the prescription and the necessary precautions that have been taken by the physician.

4. Can a faxed prescription be considered the original for CIII - CV?

- A. No, it must be in hard copy**
- B. Yes, it can be counted as the original prescription**
- C. Yes, but only for specific patients**
- D. No, faxed prescriptions are never original**

A faxed prescription can indeed be considered the original for controlled substances classified as CIII to CV under specific circumstances. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) allows practitioners to send prescriptions electronically and faxes can serve as a valid method of delivery as long as certain conditions are met. In New Jersey, as well as under federal law, if a prescription is faxed from a practitioner's office and includes the original signature, it is deemed valid and can be used just like a hard copy prescription. This flexibility helps streamline the process for obtaining necessary medications while maintaining regulatory compliance. While certain rules govern those prescriptions, such as ensuring the faxed copy comes directly from the prescriber and that it contains accurate patient information, the ability to accept a faxed prescription as the original allows for increased accessibility for patients needing medications, reflecting modern communication methods in healthcare settings.

5. Is it a legal requirement to lock up controlled substances in pharmacies?

- A. Yes, it's mandatory by law**
- B. No, it's only recommended**
- C. Yes, but only in certain states**
- D. No, only in hospitals**

The legal framework surrounding the storage of controlled substances is primarily governed by federal law, specifically the Controlled Substances Act and its subsequent regulations. These laws establish the requirement for pharmacies to secure their controlled substances against theft or diversion. While it is not explicitly stated in some instances that controlled substances must be "locked up," the expectation of a secure environment is indeed mandated. In practice, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and state pharmacy boards enforce regulations that require pharmacies to have measures in place to protect controlled substances. This typically translates to storing these substances in a secure manner, which often includes locking cabinets or safes. This requirement ensures that controlled substances are not easily accessible to individuals who should not have access, thereby reducing the risk of misuse and abuse. While there may be recommendations for security practices, and some flexibility in how those practices are implemented, the essential principle is that controlled substances must be stored securely. Therefore, calling it merely a recommendation does not align with the regulatory requirements that emphasize the need for adequate security measures. Considering this, the correct understanding is that there are mandatory legal requirements regarding the secure storage of controlled substances, even if phrasing might imply variability based on state regulations. The terminology used in the answer option suggesting that it is only recommended does

6. When can an FDA inspector conduct an inspection without a search warrant?

- A. At any time of day or night**
- B. During normal business hours**
- C. Only on weekends**
- D. Twice a year**

An FDA inspector can conduct an inspection without a search warrant during normal business hours, which typically refers to the standard operating hours of a business when personnel are present and records are accessible. This practice allows inspectors to efficiently assess compliance with regulations, ensuring that they can gather necessary evidence and evaluate operations while minimizing disruptions. Inspections must be performed during these business hours to respect operational activities and the rights of the entity being inspected. This framework balances the FDA's authority to enforce regulations with the need for businesses to function without undue interference. Therefore, the requirement for inspections to occur during normal business hours is essential for both regulatory enforcement and operational efficiency in the context of FDA authority.

7. Which of the following conditions can result in a drug being classified as both adulterated and misbranded?

- A. If the drug has inaccurate strength**
- B. When the packaging is damaged**
- C. If it exceeds the expiration date**
- D. When stored at incorrect temperatures**

A drug can be classified as both adulterated and misbranded when it has inaccurate strength. When the strength of a medication does not match what is claimed on the label, it can pose a significant risk to patient safety, potentially leading to underdosage or overdosage of the active ingredient. This discrepancy can make the drug adulterated because it fails to meet the appropriate quality and identity standards established for pharmaceuticals, which are necessary to ensure safety and efficacy. Additionally, inaccurate labeling regarding the strength also leads to misbranding since the drug's labeling is false or misleading in any particular way. Misbranding fundamentally involves incorrect information concerning the drug, which, in this case, includes the critical aspect of its strength. Thus, when a drug is misbranded due to inaccurate strength, it aligns with adulteration standards, reinforcing the importance of proper labeling and drug integrity in pharmacy practice. In contrast, while damaged packaging, exceeding expiration dates, and improper storage can lead to issues with drug quality and integrity, they do not necessarily align with both classifications simultaneously in the same way inaccurate strength does. For example, damaged packaging may lead to misbranding but does not inherently affect the strength and quality like inaccurate strength does. Similarly, exceeding expiration dates or incorrect storage conditions

8. How frequently does a manufacturer need to register with the Attorney General?

- A. Triennially**
- B. Every Year**
- C. Every 3 Years**
- D. Every 5 Years**

Manufacturers are required to register with the Attorney General every year in New Jersey. This annual registration ensures that manufacturers maintain compliance with state regulations and that all necessary information is up-to-date. The yearly requirement allows for regular oversight and monitoring of manufacturing activities, ensuring adherence to safety, quality, and regulatory standards. By mandating an annual registration, the state can promptly address any changes in the manufacturer's operations, including product changes, business relocations, or ownership changes, which is essential for public health and safety.

9. What is the role of the privacy officer in a pharmacy?

- A. To solely complete paperwork**
- B. To ensure compliance with regulations and handle privacy issues**
- C. To manage human resources**
- D. To oversee financial transactions**

The role of the privacy officer in a pharmacy is primarily focused on ensuring compliance with privacy regulations, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), and addressing issues related to patient confidentiality. This position is crucial in maintaining the integrity of patient information and safeguarding against unauthorized access or breaches. The privacy officer is responsible for implementing policies and procedures that protect patient data, training staff on privacy practices, and responding to any incidents or complaints that may arise concerning the privacy of patient information. By overseeing these aspects, the privacy officer plays a vital role in fostering a culture of trust and transparency between the pharmacy and its patients. In contrast, tasks like completing paperwork alone, managing human resources, or overseeing financial transactions do not encompass the comprehensive responsibilities tied to privacy and compliance that the privacy officer holds. These activities may relate to other roles within the pharmacy but do not inherently focus on the legal and ethical implications of handling patient information, which is the core function of the privacy officer.

10. What is required for a pharmacist to note when processing additional refills on a CIII-CV prescription?

- A. The name of the prescribing authority only**
- B. The quantity authorized and initial of the pharmacist**
- C. Only the date of the authorization**
- D. The total number of refills and the patient's insurance information**

When processing additional refills on a prescription for controlled substances classified as CIII-CV, it is essential for the pharmacist to document key information that maintains compliance with regulations. Noting the quantity authorized ensures that the amount of medication dispensed is within the limits prescribed by the healthcare provider. Additionally, the pharmacist's initials are required to signify that they have personally reviewed and approved the refill, providing a record of accountability. This practice is crucial as it supports proper record-keeping and helps to prevent misuse or misinterpretation of prescription refills. The quantity tracking also ensures that patients receive their medication in accordance with the prescriber's intent, especially given the controlled nature of these substances. Accurate documentation assists in upholding the integrity of pharmacy operations and enhances patient safety.

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://newjerseypje.examzify.com>

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