

NEW MEXICO MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. Which of the following would NOT be a reason for a pharmacist to refuse to fill a prescription?**
 - A. The prescription is too old
 - B. Patient requests a refill
 - C. Potential drug interactions
 - D. Pharmacist believes it's not in the patient's best interest
- 2. Which dangerous drugs can be acquired and administered by a licensed nurse at a LTCF without Board of Pharmacy approval?**
 - A. Insulin, Antibiotics, TB testing solution, and Pain medications
 - B. NS, TB testing solution, HBV vaccine, and Flu vaccine
 - C. Morphine, Flu vaccine, Depression medication, and Insulin
 - D. Diuretics, TB testing solution, Antibiotics, and Flu vaccine
- 3. What is the scope of practice for pharmacists in New Mexico regarding drug therapy management?**
 - A. Pharmacists can only dispense medication
 - B. Pharmacists can initiate and modify drug therapy under collaborative practice agreements
 - C. Pharmacists are prohibited from making changes to drug therapy
 - D. Pharmacists can only counsel patients
- 4. What is the primary factor that determines whether a form of ephedrine is considered a dangerous drug?**
 - A. The method of administration
 - B. The concentration of ephedrine
 - C. The intended use of the drug
 - D. The approval status by the FDA
- 5. Is it permissible for a pharmacist to accept gifts from drug representatives?**
 - A. Yes, as long as the gifts are under a certain monetary value
 - B. Yes, it is encouraged to build relationships
 - C. No, it is generally discouraged to avoid conflicts of interest
 - D. No, but only gifts related to educational materials are acceptable

- 6. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule II controlled substance in New Mexico?**
- A. Two refills
 - B. Five refills
 - C. No refills allowed
 - D. One refill
- 7. What is the minimum amount of space allowable for a sterile preparation area within a hospital pharmacy?**
- A. 50 ft²
 - B. 100 ft²
 - C. 200 ft²
 - D. 150 ft²
- 8. How often must a criminal justice agent be vetted to access the PMP?**
- A. Every year
 - B. Every two years
 - C. Upon initial access
 - D. Only once
- 9. What type of products does the exemption for ephedrine apply to?**
- A. Prescription medications only
 - B. Over-the-counter products only
 - C. Both prescription and non-prescription products
 - D. Only injectable formulations
- 10. Which authority regulates the storage of controlled substances in pharmacies?**
- A. State Board of Medicine
 - B. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - C. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - D. State Pharmacy Board

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following would NOT be a reason for a pharmacist to refuse to fill a prescription?

- A. The prescription is too old
- B. Patient requests a refill**
- C. Potential drug interactions
- D. Pharmacist believes it's not in the patient's best interest

Refusing to fill a prescription can occur for several valid reasons related to the safety and well-being of the patient. The choice indicating that a patient requests a refill would not generally provide sufficient grounds for a pharmacist to refuse the prescription. A request for a refill can often be assessed based on the original prescription's refilling guidelines, the patient's medication history, and the necessity for that medication, depending on factors such as the time elapsed since the last fill and the medication's clinical impact. On the other hand, the other scenarios present valid concerns that may warrant refusal. A prescription being too old can question its validity or whether the medication is still appropriate for the patient. Potential drug interactions are critical to patient safety, thus serving as a reason to not fulfill a prescription if it could lead to harmful consequences. Lastly, if a pharmacist believes that filling the prescription is not in the patient's best interest, this moral and ethical responsibility is crucial in protecting patient welfare. Therefore, option B stands out as the least justifiable reason for refusal to fill a prescription compared to the other valid concerns.

2. Which dangerous drugs can be acquired and administered by a licensed nurse at a LTCF without Board of Pharmacy approval?

- A. Insulin, Antibiotics, TB testing solution, and Pain medications
- B. NS, TB testing solution, HBV vaccine, and Flu vaccine**
- C. Morphine, Flu vaccine, Depression medication, and Insulin
- D. Diuretics, TB testing solution, Antibiotics, and Flu vaccine

The selection of this option is rooted in the specific regulations governing the administration of medications by licensed nurses in long-term care facilities (LTCFs). In New Mexico, certain categories of drugs, particularly those that are routine or essential for acute care, can be administered by licensed nurses without prior approval from the Board of Pharmacy. In the context of the chosen option, normal saline (NS) serves as a fundamental component in various medical treatments, particularly in hydration and intravenous therapy. Tuberculosis (TB) testing solution is crucial for public health monitoring and typically administered during routine screenings. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) vaccine and flu vaccine are essential preventive measures, especially in a long-term care setting where patients are at higher risk for infectious diseases. Thus, these items represent medications that meet clinical criteria for safety and necessity, allowing licensed nurses to administer them without additional authorization, as they do not fall under the category of controlled substances or more strictly regulated medications. The correct answer aligns with the guidelines that facilitate timely and necessary medical interventions within LTCFs, ensuring that residents receive appropriate and prompt care without unnecessary delays. This reflects a fundamental understanding of medication management within these facilities, emphasizing the balance between ensuring safety and maintaining efficient healthcare delivery.

3. What is the scope of practice for pharmacists in New Mexico regarding drug therapy management?

- A. Pharmacists can only dispense medication
- B. Pharmacists can initiate and modify drug therapy under collaborative practice agreements**
- C. Pharmacists are prohibited from making changes to drug therapy
- D. Pharmacists can only counsel patients

In New Mexico, the practice of pharmacy includes an advanced scope that allows pharmacists to engage in drug therapy management under collaborative practice agreements with physicians and other healthcare providers. This capability enables pharmacists to initiate and modify drug therapy for patients, making them integral members of the healthcare team. The collaborative practice agreements empower pharmacists to assess patient needs and make informed decisions about medications, which can improve patient outcomes significantly. This provision reflects a trend in healthcare that values the clinical expertise of pharmacists and recognizes their role in managing patient therapy effectively. This approach is not only beneficial for patient care but also aligns with the evolving professional standards in pharmacy practice, where pharmacists are expected to take on more responsibility in medication management. In contrast, the other options present more limited interpretations of a pharmacist's scope, not reflecting the full extent of their capabilities as recognized in New Mexico law.

4. What is the primary factor that determines whether a form of ephedrine is considered a dangerous drug?

- A. The method of administration
- B. The concentration of ephedrine**
- C. The intended use of the drug
- D. The approval status by the FDA

The primary factor that determines whether a form of ephedrine is considered a dangerous drug is the concentration of ephedrine. In pharmaceutical regulation, particularly in the context of controlled substances and dangerous drugs, the concentration of the active ingredient is crucial. Higher concentrations can lead to increased risk of abuse, dependence, and potential for misuse, which categorizes the substance differently under regulatory standards. In New Mexico, the classification of drugs often hinges on both their potential for abuse and their concentration, with stricter controls placed on more potent formulations. This regulatory framework is designed to protect public health by limiting access to substances that possess higher risks when misused. The method of administration, intended use, and FDA approval status do play roles in the broader context of drug regulation, but they do not directly influence the classification of ephedrine as dangerous in the same way that concentration does. Method and use are more about the implications of the drug in practice, while FDA approval indicates a level of safety and efficacy but does not determine whether a drug is dangerous or not under various circumstances.

5. Is it permissible for a pharmacist to accept gifts from drug representatives?

- A. Yes, as long as the gifts are under a certain monetary value
- B. Yes, it is encouraged to build relationships
- C. No, it is generally discouraged to avoid conflicts of interest**
- D. No, but only gifts related to educational materials are acceptable

In the context of pharmacy practice and ethics, it is generally discouraged for pharmacists to accept gifts from drug representatives to avoid potential conflicts of interest. Accepting gifts can create an appearance of bias or favoritism, which could undermine the integrity of the pharmacist's clinical decision-making. When a pharmacist receives gifts from pharmaceutical companies, there could be an implied expectation to favor their products, thus compromising the objectivity that is vital in patient care. Furthermore, many professional organizations and state regulations emphasize maintaining ethical boundaries to ensure that pharmacists prioritize patient welfare over potential incentives from drug companies. By discouraging the acceptance of gifts, the profession aims to maintain trust between healthcare providers and patients, ensuring that treatment recommendations are based on the best interests of the patients rather than on personal gain. This stance is supported by the awareness of various influences that can affect prescribing practices and the broader implications on healthcare costs and patient outcomes, reinforcing the principle that professional integrity should come before any personal benefit.

6. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for a Schedule II controlled substance in New Mexico?

- A. Two refills
- B. Five refills
- C. No refills allowed**
- D. One refill

In New Mexico, the regulations concerning Schedule II controlled substances are quite strict due to the high potential for abuse and addiction associated with these medications. The law clearly states that no refills are permitted for Schedule II substances. This means that a patient must obtain a new prescription every time they need more medication, reflecting the need for careful oversight by healthcare providers. This regulation is designed to help prevent misuse and ensure that patients are continually monitored by their healthcare providers when they are using these potent drugs. Other schedules, such as Schedule III or IV, do allow for refills under certain circumstances, but this stringent approach for Schedule II reflects the higher level of concern regarding their potential for dependency. By contrast, the other options suggest a certain number of refills are permissible, which does not align with the legal requirements for Schedule II substances in New Mexico. Therefore, understanding these specific rules is crucial for compliance in pharmacy practice.

7. What is the minimum amount of space allowable for a sterile preparation area within a hospital pharmacy?

- A. 50 ft²
- B. 100 ft²**
- C. 200 ft²
- D. 150 ft²

The minimum amount of space allowable for a sterile preparation area within a hospital pharmacy is 100 square feet. This requirement is based on ensuring that there is enough physical space to effectively maintain a controlled environment for the preparation of sterile products. Adequate space is essential to allow for the proper placement of necessary equipment, airflow patterns, and staff movement, which are critical to minimizing the risk of contamination during the compounding process. A sterile preparation area must comply with various standards set by organizations such as the United States Pharmacopeia (USP), which emphasize the importance of having sufficient room to uphold sterility and operational efficiency. Maintaining a minimum space of 100 square feet facilitates the implementation of proper workflow practices and adherence to infection control measures, ultimately ensuring patient safety in the hospital setting.

8. How often must a criminal justice agent be vetted to access the PMP?

- A. Every year
- B. Every two years
- C. Upon initial access**
- D. Only once

A criminal justice agent must be vetted upon initial access to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) to ensure that they have the necessary credentials and are authorized to access sensitive information about prescription drug dispensing. This initial vetting is crucial for maintaining the integrity and security of the PMP, as it helps verify that only qualified individuals can access the program's data. While ongoing monitoring or re-evaluation may be important for maintaining security, the specific requirement in this context is that the vetting occurs at the time the agent first gains access. This means that once they have successfully gone through this initial vetting process, they are authorized to use the PMP without immediate re-evaluation solely based on their status as a criminal justice agent. The other options suggest regular intervals or ongoing vetting, which may not align with the specific practices established for PMP access.

9. What type of products does the exemption for ephedrine apply to?

- A. Prescription medications only
- B. Over-the-counter products only**
- C. Both prescription and non-prescription products
- D. Only injectable formulations

The exemption for ephedrine specifically applies to over-the-counter products. This is significant because ephedrine is often associated with potential misuse due to its stimulant properties, particularly in relation to the synthesis of illegal drugs. Therefore, regulatory measures have been put in place to control its distribution and use. Under the law, over-the-counter products that contain ephedrine must meet specific criteria, including limitations on the quantity that can be purchased at one time and requirements for proper labeling to inform consumers of its potential risks. This regulation is designed to provide access to necessary medications for legitimate uses—such as for treating asthma or nasal congestion—while preventing abuse. In contrast, prescription medications involving ephedrine may be subject to different regulations and oversight, focusing more on the physician's role in the evaluation and management of a patient's condition. The exemption's focus on over-the-counter products helps streamline access for consumers while maintaining a degree of regulatory control to mitigate the risk of misuse.

10. Which authority regulates the storage of controlled substances in pharmacies?

- A. State Board of Medicine
- B. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)**
- C. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- D. State Pharmacy Board

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the primary authority that regulates the storage of controlled substances in pharmacies. This regulation is essential to ensure that these substances are handled, stored, and dispensed safely and appropriately to prevent misuse and diversion. The DEA provides guidelines and requirements for the secure storage of controlled substances, which includes stipulations on how these substances should be locked, monitored, and reported. While other agencies, such as the State Pharmacy Board and the State Board of Medicine, may have regulations that touch on various aspects of pharmacy practice and drug management, the DEA specifically focuses on the enforcement of laws concerning the distribution and storage of controlled substances. This includes oversight on compliance with the Controlled Substances Act, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of drug distribution systems and protecting public health. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) plays a different role, primarily overseeing the approval and safety of medications rather than their storage and control after they reach pharmacies. Thus, while the work of several regulatory bodies is important in ensuring a comprehensive approach to pharmacy practice, the DEA is the authoritative body specifically tasked with regulations concerning controlled substances.

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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://newmexicompje.examzify.com>

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

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