

New York 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

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- 1. When a pharmacy owner decides to close the pharmacy, what is their primary responsibility?**
 - A. Transfer ownership to another pharmacist**
 - B. Notify the Department regarding the disposition of prescription records**
 - C. Dispose of all medications safely**
 - D. Inform customers about the closure**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT listed as a requirement for a pharmacy's dispensing area?**
 - A. Hot and cold running water**
 - B. Heating and ventilation**
 - C. Soundproofing**
 - D. Adequate lighting**
- 3. What must be included on a prescription filled by a pharmacist?**
 - A. The patient's email address**
 - B. The initials or signature of the RPH who filled the prescription**
 - C. The total cost of the medication**
 - D. The telephone number of the pharmacy**
- 4. What information must be included on a drug label?**
 - A. Only the drug's name**
 - B. All information on or accompanying the drug/device**
 - C. Only dosage instructions**
 - D. A brief description of the drug**
- 5. What is the recommended temperature range for storing medications in a refrigerator?**
 - A. -10 to -5 degrees Celsius**
 - B. 2 to 8 degrees Celsius**
 - C. 8 to 15 degrees Celsius**
 - D. 15 to 30 degrees Celsius**

6. How long must records of hypodermic syringes and needles be retained?

- A. 2 years**
- B. 5 years**
- C. 10 years**
- D. No retention required**

7. In the case of an emergency, what must a pharmacist validate on an oral prescription?

- A. Patient's insurance info**
- B. Generic substitution permit**
- C. Authorization for emergency dispensing**
- D. Prescriber's alternative contact**

8. What documentation must be noted on the face of a Schedule II prescription undergoing partial dispensing?

- A. Date of prescription**
- B. Quantity dispensed**
- C. Begin control number**
- D. Quantity dispensed**

9. When must a pharmacist notify the NYS Bureau of CS if a follow-up RX has not been received?

- A. Within 24 hours**
- B. Within 7 days**
- C. Within 10 days**
- D. Immediately**

10. Which statement is true regarding optometrists and controlled substances?

- A. They can prescribe without a DEA number**
- B. They cannot prescribe any controlled substances**
- C. They can have a DEA number but cannot prescribe controlled substances**
- D. They can prescribe controlled substances without restrictions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When a pharmacy owner decides to close the pharmacy, what is their primary responsibility?

- A. Transfer ownership to another pharmacist**
- B. Notify the Department regarding the disposition of prescription records**
- C. Dispose of all medications safely**
- D. Inform customers about the closure**

When a pharmacy owner decides to close the pharmacy, their primary responsibility is to notify the Department regarding the disposition of prescription records. This is crucial because prescription records contain sensitive patient information and must be managed according to state and federal regulations to ensure patient confidentiality and compliance with legal requirements. The proper handling of prescription records upon closure includes notifying the governing pharmacy board or department of health about how these records will be transferred and stored, especially if they are being moved to another pharmacy. This action helps maintain continuity of care for patients, as their medication history might need to be accessed by future healthcare providers. While transferring ownership, safely disposing of medications, and informing customers are also important responsibilities, none of these tasks take priority over the need to properly manage and account for prescription records according to regulatory standards. This focus on record-keeping reflects the legal and ethical obligation pharmacies have in protecting patient information even after closure.

2. Which of the following is NOT listed as a requirement for a pharmacy's dispensing area?

- A. Hot and cold running water**
- B. Heating and ventilation**
- C. Soundproofing**
- D. Adequate lighting**

In the context of pharmacy regulations, the requirements for a pharmacy's dispensing area typically focus on ensuring safe and effective medication preparation and dispensing. Hot and cold running water, heating and ventilation, and adequate lighting are standard prerequisites that are crucial for maintaining hygiene, proper working conditions, and a suitable environment for both pharmacists and patients. Hot and cold running water is essential for cleanliness and sanitation practices, allowing for proper handwashing and cleaning of equipment. Heating and ventilation ensure the area remains comfortable and safe, especially when handling certain pharmaceutical products. Adequate lighting is critical for pharmacists to accurately read labels, measure medications, and perform their tasks effectively. Soundproofing, while it may contribute to a more pleasant work environment, is not typically a regulatory requirement for a pharmacy's dispensing area. The focus is generally on functional aspects that support the safe handling of medications rather than on acoustic qualities. This lack of inclusion in the fundamental requirements underlines why soundproofing is the correct answer as the option that does not align with the specified necessities for a pharmacy's dispensing space.

3. What must be included on a prescription filled by a pharmacist?

- A. The patient's email address
- B. The initials or signature of the RPH who filled the prescription**
- C. The total cost of the medication
- D. The telephone number of the pharmacy

A prescription filled by a pharmacist must include the initials or signature of the registered pharmacist (RPH) who filled it to ensure accountability and traceability. This requirement specifies that the responsible pharmacist is identified, which supports the integrity of the dispensing process and provides a way to track who is accountable for the accuracy and safety of the medication being provided to the patient. The inclusion of the pharmacist's initials or signature serves several important functions. It allows for a verification process in case there are any issues or questions regarding the prescription. It is crucial for compliance with regulatory requirements and helps in maintaining professional standards within pharmacy practice. While a patient's email address, the total cost of the medication, and the pharmacy's telephone number can be useful pieces of information, they are not mandated by law to be included on the prescription itself. The focus is primarily on ensuring that regulatory standards about accountability of the pharmacist are met, making the initials or signature a key element in the prescription.

4. What information must be included on a drug label?

- A. Only the drug's name
- B. All information on or accompanying the drug/device**
- C. Only dosage instructions
- D. A brief description of the drug

The correct response emphasizes the requirement that a drug label must include all information associated with the drug or device. This extensive labeling is mandated by regulatory standards to ensure that patients and healthcare providers have comprehensive access to critical information regarding the medication. This encompasses the drug's name, dosage instructions, possible side effects, contraindications, storage conditions, and other necessary warnings or precautions. The intent behind this requirement is to promote safe and effective use of the drug by providing essential information that can aid in preventing medication errors, avoid adverse reactions, and support informed patient choices. In contrast, the other options each suggest a limited scope of what should be included on a label. Merely including the drug's name fails to meet the robust informational needs essential for safe medication use. Providing only dosage instructions or a brief description does not equip users with adequate details that are critical for safe administration and monitoring. The comprehensive nature of option B ensures that all vital information is accessible, thereby serving to enhance overall safety in medication use.

5. What is the recommended temperature range for storing medications in a refrigerator?

- A. -10 to -5 degrees Celsius**
- B. 2 to 8 degrees Celsius**
- C. 8 to 15 degrees Celsius**
- D. 15 to 30 degrees Celsius**

The recommended temperature range for storing medications in a refrigerator is between 2 to 8 degrees Celsius. This temperature range is crucial because many medications require refrigeration to maintain their stability, efficacy, and safety. Storing them within this specific range helps prevent degradation or loss of potency that can occur if medications are subjected to temperatures that are either too low or too high. When the temperature is below 2 degrees Celsius, there is a risk of freezing, which can compromise the integrity of certain formulations, especially those containing proteins or other sensitive compounds. Conversely, temperatures above 8 degrees Celsius can lead to changes in the physical and chemical properties of the medications, increasing the likelihood of reduced effectiveness. By adhering to the recommended temperature range of 2 to 8 degrees Celsius, pharmacists and healthcare providers can ensure that stored medications remain effective for their intended use, thus maintaining patient safety and treatment efficacy.

6. How long must records of hypodermic syringes and needles be retained?

- A. 2 years**
- B. 5 years**
- C. 10 years**
- D. No retention required**

The correct response regarding the retention of records for hypodermic syringes and needles is that they must be retained for 5 years. This requirement aligns with the regulations governing pharmacy practice, which dictate that records of prescription medications and devices, including syringes and needles, are crucial for monitoring patient safety and ensuring compliance with state and federal laws. By retaining these records for 5 years, pharmacies can safeguard against misuse and provide accurate information in case of investigations or audits. This timeframe allows sufficient opportunity to trace back the dispensing of these items, which can be important in circumstances where there are concerns about improper use or distribution. The lesser retention periods of 2 years or no retention fail to meet the regulatory standards set forth for record-keeping in pharmacy practice. Meanwhile, extending the retention to 10 years may not be necessary or required by law, providing no additional benefit while potentially complicating storage and retrieval processes. Thus, the 5-year requirement balances regulatory compliance with practical considerations for pharmacies.

7. In the case of an emergency, what must a pharmacist validate on an oral prescription?

- A. Patient's insurance info**
- B. Generic substitution permit**
- C. Authorization for emergency dispensing**
- D. Prescriber's alternative contact**

In the context of an emergency dispensing, it is crucial for a pharmacist to obtain and validate the authorization for emergency dispensing before proceeding with the prescription. Emergency prescriptions often arise in situations where timely access to medication is critical and the usual procedures for obtaining a prescription may not be feasible, such as when a patient is in urgent need and cannot provide a traditional written prescription or the prescriber may not be available for immediate communication. The authorization for emergency dispensing serves as a formal acknowledgment that the prescriber permits the pharmacist to dispense the medication even if the complete documentation typically required for a regular prescription is not available at that moment. This ensures that the appropriate protocols are followed for patient safety and legal compliance. In contrast, while other options such as validating a patient's insurance information or generic substitution permit may be important in routine situations, they are not specific requirements tied directly to the emergency nature of the dispensing process. Similarly, obtaining a prescriber's alternative contact might be relevant in some cases, but the immediate priority in an emergency is to ensure that there is clear authorization to dispense the medication when the standard procedures are not in place.

8. What documentation must be noted on the face of a Schedule II prescription undergoing partial dispensing?

- A. Date of prescription**
- B. Quantity dispensed**
- C. Begin control number**
- D. Quantity dispensed**

When a Schedule II prescription is partially dispensed, it is essential to document the quantity of the medication that has been dispensed. This requirement is crucial as it helps ensure proper record-keeping and accountability for both the pharmacy and the patient. In the context of controlled substances, particularly Schedule II prescriptions, there are specific regulations in place to prevent misuse and diversion. The quantity dispensed must be noted on the prescription in order to track how much of the prescribed medication has actually been given to the patient. This is vital for maintaining an accurate record of the medication on hand, as well as for ensuring that the patient does not exceed the prescribed amount when they return for the remaining supply. While other pieces of information might also be relevant in the management of prescriptions, such as the date of the prescription or control numbers, the quantity dispensed is the key documentation necessary during a partial fill of a Schedule II medication. This practice also supports compliance with federal and state regulations governing the dispensing of controlled substances.

9. When must a pharmacist notify the NYS Bureau of CS if a follow-up RX has not been received?

- A. Within 24 hours**
- B. Within 7 days**
- C. Within 10 days**
- D. Immediately**

In New York State, when a pharmacist has dispensed a medication without having received a follow-up prescription, they are required to notify the New York State Bureau of Controlled Substances within a specific timeframe. The correct timeline is within 7 days. This requirement helps ensure proper monitoring and management of controlled substances, which are subject to strict regulations due to their potential for abuse. The rationale behind the 7-day requirement is to allow for an appropriate balance between ensuring patient safety and maintaining the responsible dispensing of medication. If a follow-up prescription is not received in this timeframe, it indicates a potential issue that may require the attention of regulatory authorities. This rule exemplifies the pharmacy's role not only in dispensing medications but also in monitoring and reporting practices that ensure public health and safety.

10. Which statement is true regarding optometrists and controlled substances?

- A. They can prescribe without a DEA number**
- B. They cannot prescribe any controlled substances**
- C. They can have a DEA number but cannot prescribe controlled substances**
- D. They can prescribe controlled substances without restrictions**

Optometrists can indeed have a DEA number, which allows them to prescribe controlled substances, but there are specific restrictions that apply to their prescribing authority. In New York, for example, optometrists are allowed to prescribe certain categories of controlled substances, particularly for conditions related to the eyes. Having a DEA number is crucial for any healthcare provider who prescribes controlled substances, as it serves as a licensure that enables them to legally prescribe drugs that are regulated under federal law. However, it is important to note that the scope of what they can prescribe is limited compared to physicians, and they must adhere strictly to these limitations. Therefore, it's accurate to state that optometrists can have a DEA number but are restricted in what controlled substances they can prescribe. This situation underscores the distinct role optometrists have in patient care and the regulatory framework that governs prescriptive authority in the field of optometry.

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://newyorkmpje.examzify.com>

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

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