

NEW YORK 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. What must be indicated on the face of a prescription for a refill transfer?**
 - A. Current medication dosage
 - B. Refill transfer notification
 - C. Patient allergies
 - D. Pharmacy location
- 2. How many days notice must a pharmacy give the board for a change of location?**
 - A. 15 days
 - B. 20 days
 - C. 30 days
 - D. 45 days
- 3. Who should not be employed in a pharmacy regarding controlled substances?**
 - A. Anyone with prior experience
 - B. Anyone convicted of a felony regarding controlled substances
 - C. Anyone with a suspended license
 - D. Anyone who has had a misdemeanor
- 4. What is the minimum time that a pharmacy must wait before refilling a controlled substance prescription?**
 - A. 3 days
 - B. 5 days
 - C. 7 days
 - D. 10 days
- 5. What is a requirement for a Certified Nurse Practitioner (CNP) to prescribe controlled substances?**
 - A. Approval from a pharmacist
 - B. Supervision from a medical doctor
 - C. Possession of a DEA registration
 - D. Completion of a prescribing training course

- 6. What must happen to an electronic prescription created by a physician?**
- A. It must be destroyed immediately
 - B. It must be transmitted to a pharmacy manually
 - C. It must be faxed to the pharmacy and manually signed
 - D. It must be encrypted and stored indefinitely
- 7. Which condition allows for a 90-day supply of medication under Schedule 3-5?**
- A. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
 - B. Chronic debilitating neuro condition
 - C. Panic disorder
 - D. Gynecological conditions responsive to steroids
- 8. What is required for unlicensed persons in a pharmacy?**
- A. Measure and weigh medications
 - B. Receive oral prescriptions
 - C. Perform patient counseling
 - D. Sign or initial any pharmacy records
- 9. What is an exception for tamper resistance found in OTC drugs?**
- A. Cough syrups
 - B. Insulin
 - C. Antibacterials
 - D. Alternative medications
- 10. What is the maximum time frame for notifying the department of a change in the supervising pharmacist?**
- A. 5 days
 - B. 7 days
 - C. 10 days
 - D. 14 days

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must be indicated on the face of a prescription for a refill transfer?

- A. Current medication dosage
- B. Refill transfer notification**
- C. Patient allergies
- D. Pharmacy location

For a refill transfer, it is essential to indicate the refill transfer notification on the face of the prescription. This notification serves as a clear communication that the prescription has been transferred from one pharmacy to another, allowing the receiving pharmacy to maintain accurate records and ensure proper dispensing. The refill transfer notification is important for maintaining continuity of care and ensuring that the patient's medication history is comprehensively documented. Current medication dosage, patient allergies, and pharmacy location are all important pieces of information regarding the medication and patient safety, but they are not specifically required on the face of a prescription for a refill transfer. The focus of a refill transfer is on documenting the transfer process itself, which is why the refill transfer notification is the critical element needed in this situation.

2. How many days notice must a pharmacy give the board for a change of location?

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

In New York, a pharmacy is required to provide the Board of Pharmacy with at least 30 days' notice prior to changing its location. This requirement is in place to ensure that the Board has sufficient time to review and approve the new location, which is essential for maintaining compliance with state regulations. The notice period allows the Board to ensure that the new location meets all necessary standards for safety, security, and proper operation. Providing a 30-day notice also helps in facilitating a smooth transition for the pharmacy's operations, allowing for necessary administrative changes, such as updating licenses and permits. It ensures that patients and other stakeholders are informed of the change in a timely manner, thereby minimizing disruption to services. Other time frames such as 15, 20, or 45 days do not align with the established requirement set forth by the Board, and therefore do not reflect the legal expectations for such a notification.

3. Who should not be employed in a pharmacy regarding controlled substances?

- A. Anyone with prior experience
- B. Anyone convicted of a felony regarding controlled substances**
- C. Anyone with a suspended license
- D. Anyone who has had a misdemeanor

The correct response is focused on the significant implications of employing anyone who has been convicted of a felony related to controlled substances. In pharmacy practice, especially in the context of regulated substances, integrity and trust are paramount. A felony conviction regarding controlled substances indicates a serious breach of legal and ethical standards, which poses a risk to public safety and the integrity of the pharmacy environment. Employing individuals with such a background can jeopardize not only the pharmacy's compliance with state and federal laws but also the safety of the patients and the community at large. Pharmacies are required by law to ensure that their staff, particularly those handling controlled substances, meet specific moral and ethical standards, which is why this particular restriction exists. As for the other potential employees, while issues such as having a suspended license or previous misdemeanors may raise concerns, they do not carry the same level of implication as a felony conviction related to controlled substances. Each state may have different regulations regarding these issues, but a felony conviction is commonly viewed as a disqualifying factor when it comes to working with controlled substances in a pharmacy setting.

4. What is the minimum time that a pharmacy must wait before refilling a controlled substance prescription?

- A. 3 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 7 days**
- D. 10 days

The minimum time that a pharmacy must wait before refilling a controlled substance prescription is indeed tied to the scheduling of the substance. In the case of Schedule II controlled substances, federal law does not allow refills; a new prescription must be issued for each dispensing. However, for Schedule III and IV controlled substances, federal law permits refills but only under specific circumstances. New York State law specifies that a prescription for a controlled substance in Schedule III or IV may be refilled up to five times within six months from the date of issuance. Therefore, to provide clarification for what is referred to in the question, there is a wait period related directly to the legal framework surrounding controlled substances. The implication is that if one is looking to refill, they can only do so once a certain timeframe has passed, which is not as straightforward as a set number of days universally applicable across all controlled substances. In the context of this question, the answer reflects a more conservative approach consistent with the state's regulations, indicating that appropriate management of the refilling process must be adhered to in order to comply with both state and federal regulations. This underscores the importance of being aware of specific laws governing controlled substances, giving rise to the requirement that a pharmacy must ensure compliance before proceeding with

5. What is a requirement for a Certified Nurse Practitioner (CNP) to prescribe controlled substances?

- A. Approval from a pharmacist
- B. Supervision from a medical doctor
- C. Possession of a DEA registration**
- D. Completion of a prescribing training course

A Certified Nurse Practitioner (CNP) is required to have a DEA registration to prescribe controlled substances legally. This registration enables them to handle controlled substances according to the regulations set forth by the Drug Enforcement Administration. It ensures that they are recognized as qualified practitioners who can prescribe these medications, thus adhering to federal and state laws governing controlled substances. Having a DEA registration involves meeting specific criteria, including the completion of necessary educational and training requirements. This registration is essential for compliance with healthcare regulations and also serves to regulate the use and distribution of potentially harmful medications. While other options may suggest additional oversight or requirements, none provide the necessary legal authority to prescribe controlled substances without the DEA registration. This highlights the importance of the registration as a foundation for CNPs to engage in prescribing practices within the medical framework.

6. What must happen to an electronic prescription created by a physician?

- A. It must be destroyed immediately
- B. It must be transmitted to a pharmacy manually
- C. It must be faxed to the pharmacy and manually signed**
- D. It must be encrypted and stored indefinitely

The requirement for an electronic prescription created by a physician is that it must be securely transmitted to a pharmacy to ensure patient safety and prescription integrity. If a physician generates an electronic prescription, it is essential for that prescription to be faxed to the pharmacy only under specific conditions, such as when the pharmacy does not have the capability to receive electronic prescriptions directly. This alternative method of transmission, while not the most efficient or secure compared to direct electronic transmission, would require it to be manually signed to confirm the physician's authorization. In typical scenarios, however, electronic prescriptions are designed to be sent directly to pharmacies without the need for faxing. It is important to clarify that while sending a fax with a manual signature may be seen as a way to confirm the legitimacy of the prescription when non-electronic methods are necessary, this is not the optimal or most frequently utilized method for handling electronic prescriptions. Secure direct electronic transmission is preferred for ensuring compliance with laws and regulations surrounding prescription management. The other options presented do not align with the standard practices and legal requirements for electronic prescriptions. Immediate destruction, manual transmission, or indefinite storage without proper protocols do not fulfill the regulatory expectations for handling electronic prescriptions effectively.

7. Which condition allows for a 90-day supply of medication under Schedule 3-5?

- A. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- B. Chronic debilitating neuro condition
- C. Panic disorder**
- D. Gynecological conditions responsive to steroids

In the context of controlled substances in Schedule 3-5, certain conditions are recognized for the dispensing of a 90-day supply of medication. Panic disorder, as mentioned, falls under the conditions where it is permissible to provide a larger supply of medication at once. The rationale for allowing a 90-day supply for medications used to treat panic disorder is grounded in the need for patients to have consistent access to their medication to manage their chronic condition effectively. Patients suffering from panic disorder may experience significant distress and impairment in daily functioning without proper treatment, making a longer supply beneficial for adherence and reducing pharmacy visits. On the other hand, other conditions listed in the options may not automatically qualify for a 90-day supply under the same regulatory framework. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, chronic debilitating neuro conditions, and gynecological conditions may have different dispensing regulations based on the specific medications prescribed and their potential for abuse or dependency, leading them to be treated under more restrictive guidelines. Therefore, the specific recognition of panic disorder for a 90-day supply represents a thoughtful approach to managing chronic psychiatric conditions effectively.

8. What is required for unlicensed persons in a pharmacy?

- A. Measure and weigh medications
- B. Receive oral prescriptions**
- C. Perform patient counseling
- D. Sign or initial any pharmacy records

The requirement for unlicensed persons in a pharmacy to be able to receive oral prescriptions reflects the regulatory framework that allows non-licensed staff to perform certain functions under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. In New York, unlicensed individuals, such as pharmacy technicians or clerks, can facilitate the communication of prescriptions, including those received orally, as long as they are under the direction of a pharmacist. This role is considered a supportive function, allowing the pharmacist to focus on clinical and patient care responsibilities. Receiving oral prescriptions involves taking information directly from a prescriber, which is a critical aspect of the prescription process. However, it is important that the final verification of the prescription and any necessary clinical evaluation are performed by a licensed pharmacist. In contrast, activities such as measuring and weighing medications, performing patient counseling, or signing pharmacy records require professional judgment and expertise that only licensed pharmacists possess. These functions are more integral to patient safety and ensuring compliance with legal standards, which is why unlicensed personnel are prohibited from executing them.

9. What is an exception for tamper resistance found in OTC drugs?

- A. Cough syrups
- B. Insulin**
- C. Antibacterials
- D. Alternative medications

Tamper resistance for over-the-counter (OTC) drugs is a critical aspect of ensuring consumer safety and product integrity. Insulin, although typically considered a prescription medication, has specific nuances when it comes to its formulation and distribution. In certain cases, insulin is available without a prescription, particularly for some forms of rapid-acting insulin, especially for managing diabetes in outpatient settings. The rationale behind insulin being an exception is that it is a critical medication that individuals with diabetes rely on for their survival and management of their condition. Due to its essential nature and the clinical urgency with which a patient may need to access it, tamper resistance regulations can be more flexible. This allows for easier access in emergency situations or for patients who are accustomed to administering their own medication. In contrast, cough syrups, antibacterials, and alternative medications generally do not have such exceptions, as they do not carry the same immediate risk implications that necessitate rapid consumer access without the need for tamper-resistant packaging. Such medications are often subject to more stringent regulations to ensure that they are not tampered with prior to reaching the consumer, ensuring their safety and efficacy.

10. What is the maximum time frame for notifying the department of a change in the supervising pharmacist?

- A. 5 days
- B. 7 days**
- C. 10 days
- D. 14 days

The maximum time frame for notifying the department of a change in the supervising pharmacist is 7 days. This requirement is in place to ensure that regulatory bodies keep accurate and up-to-date records of pharmacy personnel overseeing the practice. By mandating a notification within a specific time frame, the department can ensure that all pharmacies are operating under a qualified supervising pharmacist, thus maintaining safety standards and compliance with state regulations. Timely reporting of such changes is critical in pharmacy settings, as the supervising pharmacist plays a vital role in the management of pharmacy operations, including the oversight of medication dispensing and adherence to legal requirements. Failure to report this change in a timely manner could lead to regulatory issues for the pharmacy and potentially jeopardize patient safety. Understanding the specifics of notification time frames is essential for pharmacy professionals to ensure compliance with laws and regulations governing pharmacy practice in New York.

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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