

North Carolina Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. What is a potential consequence of failing to complete the required continuing education for pharmacists?**
 - A. A monetary fine**
 - B. Suspension or revocation of the pharmacist's license**
 - C. A mandatory re-training course**
 - D. Exclusion from pharmacy associations**
- 2. When must a pharmacist report theft or loss of controlled substances?**
 - A. Only if it is valued above \$500**
 - B. Within 24 hours**
 - C. Only during annual audits**
 - D. Within 10 days**
- 3. Under which circumstance may a physician prescribe medication for a family member?**
 - A. For routine prescriptions**
 - B. If their PCP is unavailable**
 - C. For refills of a prescription written by their PCP**
 - D. For a minor illness or emergency**
- 4. What does the acronym "CME" stand for in pharmacist education?**
 - A. Certified Medical Education**
 - B. Continuing Medical Education**
 - C. Current Medicine Essentials**
 - D. Comprehensive Medical Evaluation**
- 5. In North Carolina, what must be provided by the pharmaceutical manufacturer before a medication can be sold?**
 - A. A marketing strategy**
 - B. A New Drug Application approval from the FDA**
 - C. A trial study report**
 - D. A pricing structure**

- 6. Which action is prohibited for a pharmacy when responding to medication requests?**
- A. Consulting the patient about their medication needs**
 - B. Refilling a controlled substance prescription without notifying the prescriber**
 - C. Providing over-the-counter medications**
 - D. Telling a patient about available generics**
- 7. Which of the following is true regarding the P-M's duties?**
- A. They can be a P-M for any number of pharmacies**
 - B. They must inventory non-controlled substances only**
 - C. They must remove products that are over 6 months out of date**
 - D. They can assign CE requirements**
- 8. What information is legally required on a prescription label in North Carolina?**
- A. Patient's name and medication strength**
 - B. Patient's name, medication name, directions for use, and prescribing doctor's name**
 - C. Doctor's name and pharmacy address**
 - D. Medication name and quantity only**
- 9. What must be done to medications removed by a nurse from the pharmacy?**
- A. Medications must be stored in a personal locker**
 - B. Medications must be pre-labeled by the pharmacist**
 - C. Medications must be disposed of by the nurse**
 - D. Medications must be kept confidential at all times**
- 10. What is the time frame for a pharmacist to provide an audit report after a medication error?**
- A. 15 days**
 - B. 30 days**
 - C. 60 days**
 - D. 90 days**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a potential consequence of failing to complete the required continuing education for pharmacists?

A. A monetary fine

B. Suspension or revocation of the pharmacist's license

C. A mandatory re-training course

D. Exclusion from pharmacy associations

Failing to complete the required continuing education for pharmacists can lead to serious consequences, including the suspension or revocation of a pharmacist's license. Continuing education is essential for maintaining competence in the ever-evolving field of pharmacy; it ensures that pharmacists stay current with the latest developments in medications, treatments, and regulations. State boards of pharmacy view continuing education as a critical component of maintaining public safety and professional standards. When pharmacists do not fulfill their continuing education requirements, they may be subject to disciplinary actions by the licensing board, which can include suspension of their practice privileges or even revocation of their license entirely. This is a significant consequence because it directly impacts a pharmacist's ability to work and serve patients, thus reinforcing the importance of maintaining educational standards in the profession.

2. When must a pharmacist report theft or loss of controlled substances?

A. Only if it is valued above \$500

B. Within 24 hours

C. Only during annual audits

D. Within 10 days

The requirement for a pharmacist to report theft or loss of controlled substances is dictated by both federal and state regulations. According to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), a theft or significant loss of controlled substances must be reported to the DEA within 1 business day. This aligns with the choice indicating that the report should be made within 24 hours. Reporting such incidents in a timely manner is crucial for ensuring compliance with legal standards and safeguarding public health. It allows for prompt investigation and helps to prevent further loss or diversion of controlled substances, which are highly regulated due to their potential for abuse and dependency. While the other choices may present scenarios related to monitoring or reporting, they do not reflect the specific time frame established by the regulations for immediate reporting of theft or loss of controlled substances.

3. Under which circumstance may a physician prescribe medication for a family member?

- A. For routine prescriptions**
- B. If their PCP is unavailable**
- C. For refills of a prescription written by their PCP**
- D. For a minor illness or emergency**

The ability of a physician to prescribe medication for a family member is typically subject to regulatory and ethical guidelines. One of the key exceptions that allows for this practice centers around the treatment of a minor illness or in emergency situations. When a physician prescribes medication for a family member in the case of a minor illness or emergency, it is generally understood that the physician is acting out of concern for the immediate health and safety of their family member. In these situations, the urgency of care can justify the prescriptive action even when the physician has not established a formal ongoing patient-physician relationship. This course of action remains conditional, as it is crucial for physicians to maintain proper standards of practice, including documentation and ensuring that the treatment is appropriate and necessary. In other scenarios, such as routine prescriptions, instances where a primary care provider is unavailable, or for refills of an existing prescription, the ethical practice usually advises against providing treatment without a thorough assessment, unless in a clear emergency context.

4. What does the acronym "CME" stand for in pharmacist education?

- A. Certified Medical Education**
- B. Continuing Medical Education**
- C. Current Medicine Essentials**
- D. Comprehensive Medical Evaluation**

The acronym "CME" stands for Continuing Medical Education. This term is widely used in the healthcare field to refer to education that healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, undertake to maintain, develop, or increase their knowledge, skills, and professional performance. Continuing education is critical for pharmacists to stay current with the latest advancements in pharmacotherapy, regulations, and best practices, ensuring they can provide the best possible care to patients. Continuing Medical Education encompasses a variety of activities designed to keep healthcare professionals up to date with ongoing developments in their field. It includes workshops, online courses, seminars, and conferences that cover various topics relevant to patient care and medication management. Other options presented do not align with the recognized terminology for educational initiatives in healthcare. They do not accurately reflect the scope and purpose of the educational activities designed to enhance the competencies of healthcare providers.

5. In North Carolina, what must be provided by the pharmaceutical manufacturer before a medication can be sold?

A. A marketing strategy

B. A New Drug Application approval from the FDA

C. A trial study report

D. A pricing structure

In North Carolina, before a medication can be sold, it is essential for the pharmaceutical manufacturer to obtain a New Drug Application (NDA) approval from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The NDA process requires rigorous submission of data demonstrating the drug's safety, efficacy, and quality based on clinical trial results. This ensures that the medication has been thoroughly evaluated before it is made available to the public. The approval of an NDA is a critical step as it allows the manufacturer to market the drug legally. It reflects compliance with federal regulations intended to protect public health by ensuring that new medications meet necessary benchmarks for safety and effectiveness. This regulatory framework is crucial for maintaining trust in the pharmaceutical market. Other elements like marketing strategies, trial study reports, and pricing structures, while important for various business and operational functions, are not prerequisites for selling a medication in North Carolina. Regulatory approval is central to ensuring that only safe and effective medications reach consumers.

6. Which action is prohibited for a pharmacy when responding to medication requests?

A. Consulting the patient about their medication needs

B. Refilling a controlled substance prescription without notifying the prescriber

C. Providing over-the-counter medications

D. Telling a patient about available generics

Refilling a controlled substance prescription without notifying the prescriber is prohibited because it poses significant risks to patient safety and the integrity of the medication management process. Controlled substances are strictly regulated due to their potential for abuse and dependence; thus, any refills must be carefully monitored. In many jurisdictions, including North Carolina, the law requires that prescribers be informed of any refill requests for controlled substances to ensure appropriate oversight, assess ongoing necessity, and adjust therapy as needed. Failing to notify the prescriber undermines this safeguard, potentially leading to inappropriate medication use and could result in regulatory penalties for the pharmacy. The other actions listed, such as consulting with the patient about medication needs, providing over-the-counter medications, and discussing available generics, are generally acceptable practices within the pharmacy's scope of service. They contribute to patient care by promoting informed medication use and enhancing patient access to necessary medications.

7. Which of the following is true regarding the P-M's duties?

- A. They can be a P-M for any number of pharmacies**
- B. They must inventory non-controlled substances only**
- C. They must remove products that are over 6 months out of date**
- D. They can assign CE requirements**

The statement that pertains accurately to the duties of a P-M, or pharmacist-manager, is that they must remove products that are over 6 months out of date. This responsibility is crucial in maintaining the safety and efficacy of the pharmacy's inventory. Outdated medications can pose significant risks to patients, including potential toxicity or reduced effectiveness. Regulatory compliance requires that the P-M ensures that all products are current, thereby safeguarding the health and safety of patients utilizing the pharmacy's services. The duty to manage inventory effectively is a fundamental aspect of the P-M's role, underscoring the importance of maintaining high standards of practice within the pharmacy setting. Keeping products current not only affects patient safety but also helps maintain the overall professionalism and reliability of the pharmacy. The other choices do not align with the established roles and responsibilities of a pharmacist-manager, making them unsuitable. For instance, while it might seem advantageous for a pharmacist-manager to oversee multiple locations, regulatory limitations typically restrict the number of pharmacies they can manage to ensure adequate oversight. Additionally, the management of controlled substances carries its own set of regulations and responsibilities that differ from those of non-controlled substances, which is why the requirement to inventory non-controlled substances only does not apply. Lastly, continuing education (CE) requirements for

8. What information is legally required on a prescription label in North Carolina?

- A. Patient's name and medication strength**
- B. Patient's name, medication name, directions for use, and prescribing doctor's name**
- C. Doctor's name and pharmacy address**
- D. Medication name and quantity only**

In North Carolina, a prescription label must include several key pieces of information to ensure that the patient receives their medication safely and effectively. The requirement for the patient's name, medication name, directions for use, and the prescribing doctor's name aligns with both legal standards and good practice in pharmacy. The inclusion of the patient's name on the label ensures that the medication is being dispensed to the correct individual, which is critical for patient safety. Listing the medication name allows the patient to identify what they are taking, and also helps prevent medication errors. Clear directions for use are essential to guide the patient on how to take the medication appropriately, which can affect the efficacy and safety of the treatment. Finally, including the prescribing doctor's name provides a reference point for both the patient and the pharmacist in case there are questions about prescribing practices or if further clarification is needed regarding the treatment plan. Therefore, this combination of information on the prescription label is not only a legal requirement but also a necessary component for effective patient care and safety in medication management. Having all these elements ensures that the patient has comprehensive guidance on their medication regimen, reducing the risk of misuse and complications.

9. What must be done to medications removed by a nurse from the pharmacy?

- A. Medications must be stored in a personal locker**
- B. Medications must be pre-labeled by the pharmacist**
- C. Medications must be disposed of by the nurse**
- D. Medications must be kept confidential at all times**

When medications are removed by a nurse from the pharmacy, it is essential that they are pre-labeled by the pharmacist. This process involves the pharmacist preparing the medication with proper labeling that includes critical information such as the patient's name, medication dosage, administration instructions, and any pertinent warnings or auxiliary labels. Pre-labeling is crucial because it ensures that the nurse administers the correct medication to the right patient in the correct dosage. It also helps maintain compliance with legal and regulatory requirements surrounding medication administration in the healthcare setting, ensuring patient safety and minimizing the risk of medication errors. While privacy, security, and proper handling of medications are certainly important, the specific requirement for medications removed from the pharmacy focuses on the need for proper labeling to facilitate safe and effective patient care.

10. What is the time frame for a pharmacist to provide an audit report after a medication error?

- A. 15 days**
- B. 30 days**
- C. 60 days**
- D. 90 days**

The correct answer regarding the time frame for a pharmacist to provide an audit report after a medication error is 30 days. This is significant because it aligns with regulatory requirements that ensure timely documentation, which is crucial for addressing medication errors effectively. The 30-day window allows for thorough investigation and resolution of the incident, as well as a comprehensive report that includes root cause analysis and any corrective actions taken. This timeframe is structured to promote patient safety and quality of care, ensuring that any issues can be promptly identified and remedied to prevent future occurrences. In the context of pharmacy practice, adhering to this timeframe helps maintain compliance with both state and federal regulations, reinforcing the pharmacist's role in safeguarding medication management processes.

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://northcarolinampje.examzify.com>

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