

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

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What conditions must drugs meet to be eligible for donation?**
 - A. Must have been previously used**
 - B. Must be damaged packaging**
 - C. Must not be expired**
 - D. Must be in generic form**
- 2. What is the time frame within which a wholesaler must notify the Board of any changes?**
 - A. 10 days**
 - B. 30 days**
 - C. 45 days**
 - D. 60 days**
- 3. What is the required identification for a patient picking up a prescription in North Dakota?**
 - A. A utility bill**
 - B. A government-issued photo ID**
 - C. A credit card**
 - D. Any form of identification**
- 4. How long must a veterinary dispensing facility keep records of prescriptions?**
 - A. 1 year**
 - B. 2 years**
 - C. 3 years**
 - D. 5 years**
- 5. What is one of the requirements for pharmacy technicians?**
 - A. Obtain a bachelor's degree**
 - B. Complete an ASHP accredited program**
 - C. Have experience for 5 years**
 - D. Work under a licensed physician**

- 6. What standard is used to determine if a pharmacist has acted reasonably in dispensing medication?**
- A. Personal judgement of the pharmacist**
 - B. Established professional standards and state regulations**
 - C. Hospital policies only**
 - D. Customer satisfaction scores**
- 7. What is the minimum required size for a pharmacy's prescription area, including consultation and storage?**
- A. 750 sqft**
 - B. 900 sqft**
 - C. 1000 sqft**
 - D. 1200 sqft**
- 8. What is the maximum number of pharmacists that a physician can have a collaborative agreement with?**
- A. Two**
 - B. Three**
 - C. Four**
 - D. Unlimited**
- 9. What is the annual continuing education requirement for pharmacists?**
- A. 10 CE hours**
 - B. 15 CE hours**
 - C. 20 CE hours**
 - D. 25 CE hours**
- 10. What qualifies as a sterile compounding preparation that can be administered immediately?**
- A. More than 5 active ingredients**
 - B. 3 or less active ingredients**
 - C. Requires multiple entries into a single container**
 - D. Can be stored for longer than 12 hours**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What conditions must drugs meet to be eligible for donation?

- A. Must have been previously used**
- B. Must be damaged packaging**
- C. Must not be expired**
- D. Must be in generic form**

For drugs to be eligible for donation in a pharmacy practice context, they must not be expired. This is crucial because the safety and efficacy of medications can be compromised once they pass their expiration date. Expired drugs may not provide the therapeutic benefits expected and can even pose health risks to patients. Therefore, ensuring that donated medications are within their effective dates is essential to safeguard patient health and maintain trust in the donation system. The other conditions mentioned do not align with the standard requirements for drug donations. For instance, drugs that have been previously used or have damaged packaging typically do not meet donation guidelines due to concerns about contamination or efficacy. Additionally, the stipulation that drugs must be in generic form is not universally applicable, as brand-name medications can also be eligible for donation provided they meet other criteria, particularly regarding their expiration status.

2. What is the time frame within which a wholesaler must notify the Board of any changes?

- A. 10 days**
- B. 30 days**
- C. 45 days**
- D. 60 days**

In North Dakota, wholesalers are required to notify the Board of Pharmacy of any changes within 30 days. This time frame is established to ensure that the Board is kept informed about any alterations that could affect the wholesaler's operations, compliance, or license status. Timely notification is crucial for maintaining regulatory oversight and ensures that any potential issues can be addressed promptly. The 30-day requirement reflects a balance between the need for the Board to stay updated and the operational realities of wholesalers, allowing sufficient time to manage and report changes without undue burden.

3. What is the required identification for a patient picking up a prescription in North Dakota?

- A. A utility bill**
- B. A government-issued photo ID**
- C. A credit card**
- D. Any form of identification**

In North Dakota, the law requires that a patient present a government-issued photo ID when picking up a prescription. This identification serves multiple purposes: it helps confirm the identity of the individual retrieving the medication, ensures that the right person receives a prescription, and acts as a safeguard against prescription fraud. A government-issued photo ID is typically considered the most reliable form of identification because it includes important details such as a photo that matches the recipient and other identifying information. While other forms of identification, such as a utility bill or a credit card, may provide some verification of identity, they often lack a photo and may not include sufficient information to properly confirm identity. As a result, they do not meet the strict requirements intended to protect public safety and ensure accurate dispensing of medications. Therefore, presenting a government-issued photo ID is not only a best practice but also a legal requirement in North Dakota pharmacy regulations.

4. How long must a veterinary dispensing facility keep records of prescriptions?

- A. 1 year**
- B. 2 years**
- C. 3 years**
- D. 5 years**

In North Dakota, veterinary dispensing facilities are required to retain records of prescriptions for a period of three years. This requirement aligns with the regulations governing veterinary practices, which emphasize the importance of maintaining accurate records for patient care, compliance, and legal purposes. The three-year retention period ensures that the records are accessible for any necessary audits, investigations, or reviews that may occur within that time frame. This duration strikes a balance between ensuring sufficient access to information while not being overly burdensome on facilities to maintain outdated records. Other options might suggest shorter or longer retention times, which wouldn't meet the state's specified requirement for veterinary prescriptions. Thus, three years is the established standard for maintaining these critical records within veterinary practice in North Dakota.

5. What is one of the requirements for pharmacy technicians?

- A. Obtain a bachelor's degree
- B. Complete an ASHP accredited program**
- C. Have experience for 5 years
- D. Work under a licensed physician

Completing an ASHP (American Society of Health-System Pharmacists) accredited program is a foundational requirement for pharmacy technicians in many states, including North Dakota. This accredited program typically involves a combination of classroom instruction and hands-on training, which equips pharmacy technicians with essential knowledge in areas such as medication preparation, pharmacy law, and patient safety. This formal training ensures that pharmacy technicians possess the necessary skills and competencies to support pharmacists effectively in a variety of settings, including hospitals and retail pharmacies. By undergoing an ASHP accredited program, technicians are better prepared to handle the responsibilities of their role, adhering to both local regulations and national standards. While other choices such as obtaining a bachelor's degree, having extensive experience, or working under a licensed physician may involve valuable qualifications in different contexts, they do not reflect the specific educational and training pathway mandated for pharmacy technicians. The emphasis on an accredited program highlights the importance of specialized training tailored to the unique demands of pharmacy practice.

6. What standard is used to determine if a pharmacist has acted reasonably in dispensing medication?

- A. Personal judgement of the pharmacist
- B. Established professional standards and state regulations**
- C. Hospital policies only
- D. Customer satisfaction scores

The standard used to determine if a pharmacist has acted reasonably in dispensing medication is based on established professional standards and state regulations. This captures the expectations of practice that have been developed through years of experience, research, and regulatory guidance. Professional standards are set by recognized authorities in the pharmacy profession, such as the American Pharmacists Association and state pharmacy boards, and they often incorporate best practices and safety guidelines to ensure that medications are dispensed correctly and safely. Regulations are put in place by state laws to govern pharmacy practice, including requirements for prescription validity, counseling, documentation, and ensuring the appropriateness of drug therapy. Reliance solely on personal judgment of the pharmacist can lead to inconsistencies in practice, as what one pharmacist may deem reasonable might be different from another's perspective. Similarly, policies specific to a hospital, while relevant, may not encompass the broader standards required across various practice environments. Customer satisfaction scores, while important for business, do not provide a basis for evaluating the appropriateness of a pharmacist's clinical decisions or adherence to legal standards. By using established professional standards and state regulations as the framework, pharmacists are held accountable to a defined level of care and professionalism, which promotes patient safety and efficacy in pharmaceutical care.

7. What is the minimum required size for a pharmacy's prescription area, including consultation and storage?

- A. 750 sqft**
- B. 900 sqft**
- C. 1000 sqft**
- D. 1200 sqft**

The minimum required size for a pharmacy's prescription area, including consultation and storage, is established to ensure that the pharmacy can operate efficiently and safely. A size of 1000 square feet is deemed sufficient to accommodate the necessary equipment, provide adequate space for medication storage, and allow for private consultations with patients. Having a designated area of this size supports the workflow of pharmacist activities, including dispensing medications, counseling patients, and managing inventory. It also enables pharmacists to comply with legal and regulatory standards that necessitate privacy during patient consultations, thereby enhancing the overall quality of care. In contrast, the other size options may not provide enough space to effectively meet these operational needs and could lead to crowded conditions that negatively impact the performance of pharmacy duties and patient safety. Thus, the 1000 square foot standard is established as the minimum requirement to ensure proper functioning of the prescription area in a pharmacy.

8. What is the maximum number of pharmacists that a physician can have a collaborative agreement with?

- A. Two**
- B. Three**
- C. Four**
- D. Unlimited**

In North Dakota, the laws governing collaborative pharmacy practice agreements stipulate that a physician can have a maximum of three pharmacists with whom they enter into a collaborative agreement. This regulation is designed to ensure effective management of patient care while allowing physicians to engage with a limited number of pharmacists to maintain an organized approach to collaborative practice. Having a cap on the number of agreements helps streamline the collaboration process, making it easier to ensure quality oversight and coordination of care. The intent behind this limitation is to foster close working relationships that can enhance patient outcomes without overwhelming the physician's capacity to manage those relationships effectively. Thus, the maximum of three allows for sufficient collaborative efforts while ensuring that the agreements remain practical and manageable for the physician.

9. What is the annual continuing education requirement for pharmacists?

- A. 10 CE hours
- B. 15 CE hours**
- C. 20 CE hours
- D. 25 CE hours

Pharmacists in North Dakota are required to complete 15 hours of continuing education (CE) annually. This requirement is crucial for ensuring that pharmacists stay current with the latest developments in the field, including new medications, technologies, and practices that impact patient care and medication management. The 15 CE hours must include at least one hour of training related to the North Dakota Pharmacy Practice Act or pharmacy law, and it can be achieved through various formats, such as live events, online courses, or self-study. This structured approach to continuing education helps maintain a high standard of care in pharmacy practice and ensures that pharmacists remain knowledgeable and competent in their profession. Other choices, while potentially representing CE requirements in different jurisdictions or contexts, do not align with the specific regulations set forth by North Dakota pharmacy law. Thus, the requirement of 15 CE hours reflects both the state's commitment to enhancing pharmacy practice and the necessity for ongoing professional development among pharmacists.

10. What qualifies as a sterile compounding preparation that can be administered immediately?

- A. More than 5 active ingredients
- B. 3 or less active ingredients**
- C. Requires multiple entries into a single container
- D. Can be stored for longer than 12 hours

For a sterile compounding preparation to qualify for immediate administration, it typically must consist of a limited number of active ingredients, which is commonly defined as three or fewer. This limitation ensures that the preparation is not overly complex, reducing the risk of contamination and error during the compounding process. By keeping the formulation simple, compounded sterile preparations can be created and administered quickly, ensuring that they maintain sterility and integrity before use. In addition, the focus on having three or fewer active ingredients aligns with regulatory guidelines aimed at enhancing the safety and effectiveness of compounded medications. This approach underlines the emphasis on proper compounding practices to minimize risks associated with compounded sterile products. In contrast, having more than three active ingredients or requiring multiple entries into a container complicates the process, increases the potential for contamination, and is not conducive to immediate use. Furthermore, the stipulation that a preparation can be stored longer than 12 hours does not align with the guidelines for immediate-use preparations, which are intended to be administered promptly to maintain sterility and ensure patient safety.