

North Dakota 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. Which Schedule V drug is allowed with the least quantity limit?**
 - A. 200mg codeine/100mL**
 - B. 100mg opium/100mL**
 - C. 100mg dihydrocodeine/100mL**
 - D. 2.5mg diphenoxylate with atropine**
- 2. What is one of the requirements for pharmacy technicians?**
 - A. Obtain a bachelor's degree**
 - B. Complete an ASHSP accredited program**
 - C. Have experience for 5 years**
 - D. Work under a licensed physician**
- 3. In which scenario can teachers, camp counselors, or daycare operators administer epinephrine?**
 - A. Only in medical emergencies**
 - B. Anytime they feel it is appropriate**
 - C. After receiving training by a licensed physician**
 - D. During recreational activities only**
- 4. What is the purpose of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in North Dakota?**
 - A. To promote the sale of controlled substances**
 - B. To provide discounts on prescriptions**
 - C. To track the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances to help prevent abuse and misuse**
 - D. To eliminate the need for prescriptions altogether**
- 5. What is the required cleaning frequency for the counter and work surface in a sterile compounding facility?**
 - A. Weekly**
 - B. Daily**
 - C. Monthly**
 - D. Bi-weekly**

- 6. What storage condition applies to high-risk compounding at room temperature?**
- A. 48 hours**
 - B. 24 hours**
 - C. 30 hours**
 - D. 36 hours**
- 7. What must a pharmacy do regarding the DEA when closing?**
- A. Notify them 10 days in advance**
 - B. Return unused DEA 222 forms**
 - C. There is no requirement**
 - D. Request a transfer of ownership**
- 8. What is a possible consequence for violating pharmacy laws in North Dakota?**
- A. Mandatory community service**
 - B. Potential fines**
 - C. Custodial sentence**
 - D. Written warning only**
- 9. Does North Dakota allow electronic prescribing of controlled substances?**
- A. No, it is prohibited**
 - B. Yes, electronic prescribing of controlled substances is allowed**
 - C. Only in emergency situations**
 - D. Yes, but only for Schedule IV drugs**
- 10. What is a key feature of a remote satellite dispensing machine connected to a central pharmacy?**
- A. The machine can fill prescriptions without pharmacist approval**
 - B. The machine must have its own DEA number**
 - C. The pharmacist must approve all prescriptions before release**
 - D. It can only dispense over-the-counter medications**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which Schedule V drug is allowed with the least quantity limit?

- A. 200mg codeine/100mL**
- B. 100mg opium/100mL**
- C. 100mg dihydrocodeine/100mL**
- D. 2.5mg diphenoxylate with atropine**

The correct answer indicating the Schedule V drug with the least quantity limit is linked to the specific regulation surrounding the ingredient codeine in the context of its formulation and concentration. In the case of Schedule V controlled substances, the regulations state that codeine can be allowed in formulations with a concentration of 200 mg per 100 mL or 100 grams, making this option significant because while it is a relatively low concentration, it allows for a modest quantity in comparison to other opiate substances allowed in Schedule V. The quantity limits for the other options are higher, making them less favorable in terms of minimal quantity requirements. For instance, formulations containing opium or dihydrocodeine are also permissible under Schedule V, but the higher concentrations of opium and dihydrocodeine per 100 mL or grams allows for potentially larger amounts than the codeine formulation. The inclusion of diphenoxylate with atropine as a directed Schedule V also pertains, but typically, it is relevant for treating diarrhea and has a different regulatory focus not strictly constrained by a quantity limitation that reflects the lesser quantity found in codeine formulations. Therefore, the significant aspect of codeine's allowance in Schedule V is primarily due to its concentration, establishing it as a

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

- A. Obtain a bachelor's degree**
- B. Complete an ASHSP 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.

3. In which scenario can teachers, camp counselors, or daycare operators administer epinephrine?

- A. Only in medical emergencies**
- B. Anytime they feel it is appropriate**
- C. After receiving training by a licensed physician**
- D. During recreational activities only**

The correct answer indicates that teachers, camp counselors, or daycare operators can administer epinephrine after receiving training by a licensed physician. This is important because administering epinephrine, especially in cases of anaphylaxis, requires a certain level of understanding of the medication, its indications, and proper administration techniques. Training by a licensed physician ensures that the personnel are adequately equipped to handle potential emergencies safely and effectively. This training often covers how to recognize an anaphylactic reaction, the appropriate dose, and the method of administration (typically via auto-injector). It also emphasizes the importance of acting quickly in emergency situations, as anaphylaxis can be life-threatening. By requiring this training, the law ensures that only those who are prepared can administer this critical medication, thus enhancing safety for children and individuals under their care. The other options do not ensure the same level of preparedness and safety. Relying on the judgment of when it is appropriate to administer medication without specific training could lead to mismanagement of a situation. Additionally, limiting administration to medical emergencies only does not account for situations that may escalate rapidly, where immediate action might be necessary. Lastly, restricting this action to recreational activities ignores the broader context in which anaphylaxis can occur, making it

4. What is the purpose of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in North Dakota?

- A. To promote the sale of controlled substances**
- B. To provide discounts on prescriptions**
- C. To track the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances to help prevent abuse and misuse**
- D. To eliminate the need for prescriptions altogether**

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in North Dakota serves a critical role in enhancing public safety and health by tracking the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances. The primary aim of the PDMP is to help prevent the abuse and misuse of these drugs. By maintaining a comprehensive database of prescription activity, the PDMP allows healthcare providers to access patients' prescription histories, which can inform their clinical decisions and help identify potential cases of misuse. This approach not only assists healthcare professionals in providing appropriate care but also plays a crucial role in efforts to address the ongoing issues related to opioid addiction and substance use disorders. The implementation of such monitoring programs is a proactive way to combat prescription drug abuse, ensuring that medications are used safely and effectively. Other options, such as promoting the sale of controlled substances or providing discounts on prescriptions, do not align with the goals of the PDMP, as those would not serve to protect public health. Additionally, eliminating the need for prescriptions altogether undermines the carefully regulated system in place that is designed to ensure medications are used safely. Thus, the correct understanding of the PDMP is rooted in its function to track and monitor prescriptions to mitigate risks associated with controlled substance usage.

5. What is the required cleaning frequency for the counter and work surface in a sterile compounding facility?

- A. Weekly**
- B. Daily**
- C. Monthly**
- D. Bi-weekly**

In a sterile compounding facility, maintaining a clean environment is crucial for ensuring the safety and efficacy of compounded sterile preparations. The required cleaning frequency for the counter and work surfaces is daily. This is aligned with guidelines from the United States Pharmacopeia (USP), particularly USP Chapter <797>, which outlines specific practices for sterile compounding. Daily cleaning is essential because compounding involves handling sterile materials and preparing medications in an environment where contamination can lead to serious health risks. Regular cleaning helps eliminate potential contaminants such as dust, debris, and microbial growth that may compromise the sterility of the preparations. Additionally, cleaning the surfaces daily allows for the removal of residue from pharmaceuticals and prevents buildup that could interfere with compounding processes. By adhering to this standard, facilities can maintain a compliant and safe environment, thereby protecting patient health.

6. What storage condition applies to high-risk compounding at room temperature?

- A. 48 hours**
- B. 24 hours**
- C. 30 hours**
- D. 36 hours**

In the context of high-risk compounding, the appropriate storage condition at room temperature is 24 hours. High-risk compounding involves the preparation of sterile products from non-sterile ingredients or in non-sterile environments, which places them at a greater risk of contamination. To mitigate the potential risk, regulations set strict guidelines for storage and administration times. The 24-hour time frame for storage at room temperature is crucial because it ensures that any compounded preparation remains within a safe window for use, minimizing the risk of microbial growth and ensuring patient safety. Beyond this time frame, the integrity and sterility of the compounded product may decrease, leading to potential adverse effects for patients. Understanding this guideline reinforces the importance of adhering to storage conditions in order to maintain the utmost standards of safety and efficacy in pharmacy practice, especially for high-risk compounded medications.

7. What must a pharmacy do regarding the DEA when closing?

- A. Notify them 10 days in advance**
- B. Return unused DEA 222 forms**
- C. There is no requirement**
- D. Request a transfer of ownership**

When a pharmacy is closing, it is important to understand the regulations surrounding the handling of controlled substances, which includes the management of DEA 222 forms. When a pharmacy closes, it is required to return any unused DEA 222 order forms to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). These forms are specifically used for ordering Schedule I and II controlled substances, and since the pharmacy will no longer be operational, it is necessary to return any forms that will no longer be utilized. The proper procedure for returning these forms helps ensure that all controlled substance transactions are accounted for and that there are no chances for misuse or the potential for the forms to be used improperly in the future. This maintains compliance with federal regulations and aids in preventing diversion of controlled substances. In contrast, while the pharmacy might have responsibilities to inform the DEA about their closure or transfer of ownership under certain circumstances, these are not the primary immediate actions required specifically when closing, such as the return of unused DEA forms. Thus, returning unused DEA 222 forms is a key responsibility of the pharmacy as it closes its operations.

8. What is a possible consequence for violating pharmacy laws in North Dakota?

- A. Mandatory community service**
- B. Potential fines**
- C. Custodial sentence**
- D. Written warning only**

In North Dakota, as in many jurisdictions, violations of pharmacy laws can lead to a range of consequences, with potential fines being one of the most common. Fines serve both as a punitive measure and as a deterrent to discourage future violations of regulations that govern pharmacy practice, such as improper dispensing of medications or failure to adhere to licensing requirements. Fines can vary in amount depending on the severity of the violation, and they may be imposed by regulatory boards or other legal authorities overseeing pharmacy practices. This regulatory framework ensures that pharmacies operate within established legal and ethical standards, maintaining the safety and integrity of pharmaceutical care. While other options could also signify consequences of legal infractions in general (such as community service or custodial sentences for more serious crimes), these are not the primary response to violations of pharmacy laws specifically. A written warning, although it can occur for minor first-time offenses, would not typically align with the more formal consequences associated with violations in a professional setting where adherence to law and regulation is critical.

9. Does North Dakota allow electronic prescribing of controlled substances?

- A. No, it is prohibited**
- B. Yes, electronic prescribing of controlled substances is allowed**
- C. Only in emergency situations**
- D. Yes, but only for Schedule IV drugs**

In North Dakota, electronic prescribing of controlled substances is indeed allowed, making it a significant aspect of modern pharmacy practice. The ability to transmit prescriptions electronically enhances the efficiency and accuracy of prescribing medications, reduces the risk of errors associated with handwritten prescriptions, and improves overall patient safety. The North Dakota Century Code and the state Board of Pharmacy regulations support the utilization of electronic prescriptions for controlled substances, aligning with federal regulations established under the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). This legal framework encourages the adoption of technology to facilitate better operational practices within the healthcare system. In contrast to the other choices, which suggest various restrictions or outright prohibitions, the acceptance of electronic prescriptions for controlled substances demonstrates North Dakota's proactive approach to integrating technology in health care, thereby streamlining processes for prescribers and pharmacists while maintaining compliance with legal requirements.

10. What is a key feature of a remote satellite dispensing machine connected to a central pharmacy?

- A. The machine can fill prescriptions without pharmacist approval**
- B. The machine must have its own DEA number**
- C. The pharmacist must approve all prescriptions before release**
- D. It can only dispense over-the-counter medications**

A remote satellite dispensing machine that is connected to a central pharmacy is designed to enhance the efficiency of medication distribution while ensuring that patient safety and regulatory standards are upheld. A key feature of this system is that the pharmacist must approve all prescriptions before they are released from the machine. This requirement ensures that a licensed professional reviews the prescription for appropriateness, accuracy, potential drug interactions, and any other clinical considerations. Having a pharmacist's oversight is crucial in maintaining the integrity of the medication distribution process, particularly in a remote setting where direct supervision may not be possible. This safeguard helps prevent medication errors and ensures compliance with pharmacy laws and regulations, providing an essential level of patient protection, in line with best practices in pharmacy care. In contrast, the other options all fall short of representing the foundational practice philosophy in pharmacy. For example, allowing the machine to fill prescriptions without pharmacist approval would bypass the necessary clinical checks. Additionally, while a satellite machine may need to operate under the central pharmacy's DEA registration, it typically does not require its own DEA number, which is why that option does not correctly reflect the operational regulations. The limitation to only dispensing over-the-counter medications is also incorrect, as remote dispensing machines can manage prescription medications as long as they follow the appropriate verification

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://northdakotampje.examzify.com>

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