

North Dakota 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

- 1. What components are typically included in an emergency medication kit?**
 - A. Only non-prescription drugs**
 - B. A mixture of controlled and uncontrolled substances**
 - C. Prepackaged medications determined by consulting pharmacist**
 - D. Exclusive prescriptions from the patient's physician**
- 2. In the context of administering epinephrine, what does the term "prehospital emergency medical service person" refer to?**
 - A. A hospital employee**
 - B. Someone responding to an emergency outside a hospital setting**
 - C. A legal advisor**
 - D. A security professional**
- 3. When must the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy be notified of changes in pharmacy ownership?**
 - A. Within 5 days of the change**
 - B. Within 10 days of the change**
 - C. Within 15 days of the change**
 - D. Within 30 days of the change**
- 4. How many questions are on the North Dakota MPJE?**
 - A. 100 questions**
 - B. 120 questions**
 - C. 150 questions**
 - D. 200 questions**
- 5. What is the rule regarding the inventory of controlled substances in North Dakota?**
 - A. An inventory must be conducted every year**
 - B. An inventory must be conducted every two years**
 - C. An inventory is not required**
 - D. An inventory must be conducted every three years**

- 6. 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**
- 7. Which of the following is a requirement for non-medical personnel to administer epinephrine?**
- A. Must be at least 21 years old**
 - B. Must have a high school diploma**
 - C. Must complete training by a licensed physician**
 - D. Must have insurance coverage**
- 8. What is considered a valid prescription in North Dakota?**
- A. A prescription written by any healthcare provider**
 - B. A prescription written by a licensed prescriber for a specific patient**
 - C. A verbal prescription confirmed by a pharmacist**
 - D. A prescription issued prior to patient consultation**
- 9. In a hospital pharmacy, who can access the pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist during an emergency?**
- A. Any nurse on duty**
 - B. One supervisory registered nurse**
 - C. The hospital administrator**
 - D. Non-licensed personnel**
- 10. What is the maximum duration for an emergency refill if a prescriber cannot be reached?**
- A. 24 hours**
 - B. 48 hours**
 - C. 72 hours**
 - D. 1 week**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
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. What components are typically included in an emergency medication kit?

- A. Only non-prescription drugs**
- B. A mixture of controlled and uncontrolled substances**
- C. Prepackaged medications determined by consulting pharmacist**
- D. Exclusive prescriptions from the patient's physician**

The inclusion of prepackaged medications determined by a consulting pharmacist is essential for an emergency medication kit. This approach ensures that the kit contains a selection of necessary medications that are specifically tailored to address potential emergencies within a healthcare setting. The consulting pharmacist, with their expertise, evaluates the needs of the facility or patient population and curates a kit that includes essential medications such as emergency resuscitation drugs, medications for allergic reactions, and others required for urgent medical situations. This method prioritizes preparedness by ensuring the kit is stocked with medications that meet the anticipated needs based on patient demographics and likely medical emergencies. By having prepackaged medications, it also enhances efficiency during an emergency, as healthcare providers can quickly access the medications without the delay of repackaging or verifying dosing during a critical situation. While other options mention medications that could be included in emergency settings, they do not emphasize the systematic and expert-driven approach that defines the contents of an emergency medication kit.

2. In the context of administering epinephrine, what does the term "prehospital emergency medical service person" refer to?

- A. A hospital employee**
- B. Someone responding to an emergency outside a hospital setting**
- C. A legal advisor**
- D. A security professional**

The term "prehospital emergency medical service person" specifically refers to individuals who provide emergency medical services before a patient reaches a hospital. This typically includes those who are trained and authorized to respond to medical emergencies in non-hospital settings, such as paramedics, EMTs (Emergency Medical Technicians), and other first responders. These professionals are equipped to assess, manage, and treat patients in critical situations, such as administering medications like epinephrine to individuals experiencing severe allergic reactions or other emergencies. In contrast, the other choices do not fit the definition of a prehospital emergency medical service person. Hospital employees primarily work within the confines of a hospital, legal advisors focus on legal matters rather than medical emergencies, and security professionals, while they may assist in emergencies, do not necessarily have the medical training required to be classified as emergency medical service providers. Thus, the correct answer accurately captures the role and responsibilities of someone providing emergency medical care in an out-of-hospital context.

3. When must the North Dakota Board of Pharmacy be notified of changes in pharmacy ownership?

- A. Within 5 days of the change
- B. Within 10 days of the change**
- C. Within 15 days of the change
- D. Within 30 days of the change

Notification of changes in pharmacy ownership must occur within a specified timeframe to ensure proper oversight and regulation of pharmacy operations. In North Dakota, the law mandates that the Board of Pharmacy be informed of any changes in ownership within 10 days of the change. This requirement allows the Board to maintain up-to-date records and ensure that the new ownership is compliant with all regulatory requirements and licensure obligations. This timeframe is critical for the continuity of operations and to protect public health by ensuring that the new owners meet all necessary qualifications and standards set by the Board.

4. How many questions are on the North Dakota MPJE?

- A. 100 questions
- B. 120 questions**
- C. 150 questions
- D. 200 questions

The North Dakota Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) consists of 120 questions. This format allows for a comprehensive assessment of knowledge in pharmacy law and regulations, ensuring that candidates are well-prepared for the responsibilities of a pharmacist. The range of questions generally covers various topics pertinent to pharmacy practice, including federal and state laws, regulations, and ethical considerations. Candidates should familiarize themselves with the structure and types of questions presented on the exam to effectively prepare for their licensure. Understanding the content areas tested—such as prescription processing, drug distribution, and pharmacy operations—is crucial to passing the MPJE. While other numbers may represent potential assessments in different jurisdictions or types of examinations, 120 questions is specifically the format adopted by the North Dakota MPJE.

5. What is the rule regarding the inventory of controlled substances in North Dakota?

- A. An inventory must be conducted every year**
- B. An inventory must be conducted every two years**
- C. An inventory is not required**
- D. An inventory must be conducted every three years**

In North Dakota, the rule mandates that an inventory of controlled substances be conducted every two years. This practice is in alignment with federal regulations, as well as state laws, which emphasize the importance of maintaining accurate records of controlled substances. The inventory process helps ensure accountability and compliance within pharmacies, enabling them to keep track of the quantities of controlled substances they have on hand. Regular audits through these inventories also assist in preventing misuse and diversion of these drugs, fostering safer practices within the pharmacy environment. By adhering to the two-year inventory requirement, pharmacies effectively fulfill both legal obligations and their duty to ensure public safety regarding the management of controlled substances.

6. 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.

7. Which of the following is a requirement for non-medical personnel to administer epinephrine?

- A. Must be at least 21 years old**
- B. Must have a high school diploma**
- C. Must complete training by a licensed physician**
- D. Must have insurance coverage**

For non-medical personnel to administer epinephrine, completing training by a licensed physician is a crucial requirement. This training ensures that individuals understand the proper techniques, dosages, and emergency procedures associated with administering epinephrine, particularly in scenarios such as anaphylactic reactions. The need for such training highlights the importance of safety and proper response in emergency situations, emphasizing the responsibility that comes with administering medications, even in non-medical settings. While other options may imply certain prerequisites like age, education level, or insurance, they do not resonate with the specific regulatory or safety-focused training required for administering this critical medication. Training helps ensure that individuals are fully prepared to act appropriately in emergencies, which is vital for the efficacy and safety of the intervention.

8. What is considered a valid prescription in North Dakota?

- A. A prescription written by any healthcare provider**
- B. A prescription written by a licensed prescriber for a specific patient**
- C. A verbal prescription confirmed by a pharmacist**
- D. A prescription issued prior to patient consultation**

A valid prescription in North Dakota is one that is written by a licensed prescriber for a specific patient. This requirement ensures that the medication is prescribed based on a professional assessment of the patient's individual health needs. Licensed prescribers include physicians, dentists, and other healthcare professionals who are authorized to prescribe medications. This standard is designed to protect patient safety and ensure that prescriptions are based on appropriate medical judgment rather than arbitrary or generalized guidelines. A prescription must contain specific information, including the patient's name, the medication, and the prescriber's details, which all contribute to its validity. While other options might represent scenarios involving prescriptions, they do not adhere to the necessary regulatory standards for a prescription to be considered valid. For example, a prescription written by any healthcare provider may not be valid if the provider lacks the necessary licensure or authority to prescribe medications. Similarly, a verbal prescription confirmed by a pharmacist could lack the specificity or required documentation that legitimizes it as a valid prescription, while a prescription issued prior to patient consultation fails to reflect the individualized assessment essential for safe and effective medication use.

9. In a hospital pharmacy, who can access the pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist during an emergency?

- A. Any nurse on duty**
- B. One supervisory registered nurse**
- C. The hospital administrator**
- D. Non-licensed personnel**

In a hospital pharmacy, the protocol for accessing the pharmacy in the absence of a pharmacist is typically designed to maintain safety and accountability in medication handling. The correct answer relates to the designated responsibility and authority granted to specific personnel in emergency situations. A supervisory registered nurse is usually authorized to access the pharmacy in emergencies because they possess the appropriate training and licensing to understand the importance of medication management and the necessary precautions that must be taken. Their supervisory status often indicates that they have a higher level of knowledge and responsibility, making them suitable for such access when immediate action is necessary to ensure patient care. The other options do not align with the standard regulations. For example, allowing any nurse on duty might not ensure that the individual accessing the pharmacy has the requisite training to manage medications safely. On the other hand, a hospital administrator typically does not have the clinical training necessary to handle or dispense medications appropriately in pharmacy settings. Non-licensed personnel lack the necessary qualifications to understand and manage the medications effectively, causing significant safety concerns. Thus, limiting access to one supervisory registered nurse in emergencies ensures that patient safety and regulatory compliance are prioritized even in the absence of a pharmacist.

10. What is the maximum duration for an emergency refill if a prescriber cannot be reached?

- A. 24 hours**
- B. 48 hours**
- C. 72 hours**
- D. 1 week**

The maximum duration for an emergency refill, when a prescriber cannot be reached, is typically set at 72 hours. This provision allows pharmacists to ensure that patients do not experience interruptions in their medication therapy during urgent situations. The rationale behind allowing a 72-hour emergency refill is to provide sufficient time for the patient to secure a prescription from their healthcare provider while ensuring they still have access to essential medications. This timeframe balances the need for patient safety and medication continuity without compromising professional standards or regulatory requirements. In this context, a pharmacist can assess the necessity of the medication and determine if an emergency refill is appropriate, reinforcing the pharmacist's role in patient care while adhering to legal guidelines.

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!