

Ohio Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. In Ohio, how often should pharmacists conduct reviews of their inventory security measures?**
 - A. Every month**
 - B. Every 6 months**
 - C. Annually**
 - D. Every 3 years**
- 2. Which of the following are considered to be professional duties of an intern under Ohio Law? Select all that apply.**
 - A. Patient counseling**
 - B. Transferring controlled substance prescriptions**
 - C. Receiving an oral prescription for a controlled substance**
 - D. Administering vaccines to children**
- 3. Which of the following statements is true regarding a patient's profile?**
 - A. A patient taking loratadine 10mg daily for allergies should be included in the patient profile**
 - B. All prescriptions filled within the last 5 years must be immediately retrievable in the computer system**
 - C. A patient's drug therapy record must only include the prescription number**
 - D. All of the above are true**
- 4. Can a pharmacy technician provide information on how a prescription should be taken?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
- 5. Which of the following drugs are classified as schedule III drugs? Select all that apply.**
 - A. Promethazine with codeine cough syrup**
 - B. Perampanel**
 - C. Glutethimide**
 - D. Sodium oxybate (Xyrem)**

- 6. When is the laboratory terminal distributor's license due for renewal?**
- A. April 1st**
 - B. May 1st**
 - C. July 1st**
 - D. September 1st**
- 7. Is bacteriostatic water for injection in a 30mL multi-dose vial considered a dangerous drug under Ohio law?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
- 8. Can a pharmacist administer travel vaccines?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
- 9. Can a patient request a copy of their profile from the Ohio Drug Database through their pharmacist?**
- A. Yes, always.**
 - B. No, they must request it from the Board of Pharmacy.**
 - C. Only if the pharmacist submits a request.**
 - D. Yes, but only for specific medications.**
- 10. How long can Adipex-P be prescribed for weight loss?**
- A. 3 months**
 - B. 6 months**
 - C. 1 year**
 - D. Indefinitely**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. In Ohio, how often should pharmacists conduct reviews of their inventory security measures?

- A. Every month**
- B. Every 6 months**
- C. Annually**
- D. Every 3 years**

In Ohio, it is mandated that pharmacists conduct reviews of their inventory security measures annually. This requirement is in place to ensure that pharmacies maintain a standard of security that protects against theft, loss, and other security breaches. Regular assessments allow pharmacies to identify potential vulnerabilities in their inventory management systems and take corrective actions as needed. By conducting these reviews on an annual basis, pharmacists can effectively comply with state regulations and safeguard controlled substances and other medications within their inventory. This annual review cycle aligns with best practices in pharmacy management and helps uphold the safety and integrity of the pharmaceutical care they provide.

2. Which of the following are considered to be professional duties of an intern under Ohio Law? Select all that apply.

- A. Patient counseling**
- B. Transferring controlled substance prescriptions**
- C. Receiving an oral prescription for a controlled substance**
- D. Administering vaccines to children**

Patient counseling is indeed considered a professional duty of an intern under Ohio law. This task is critical in ensuring that patients understand their medications, including indications, dosage, potential side effects, and any necessary monitoring. Interns, under supervision, are expected to engage in such activities as part of their education and practice, thereby reinforcing their training in effective communication and patient care. Regarding the other options, while some may seem plausible, they may not align with the specific duties designated to interns under the law. For instance, transferring controlled substance prescriptions, receiving oral prescriptions for controlled substances, and administering vaccines to children often carry stricter legal requirements and typically require the supervision or involvement of licensed pharmacists. This distinction ensures that activities with higher regulatory implications are conducted by fully licensed professionals rather than interns in training.

3. Which of the following statements is true regarding a patient's profile?

- A. A patient taking loratadine 10mg daily for allergies should be included in the patient profile**
- B. All prescriptions filled within the last 5 years must be immediately retrievable in the computer system**
- C. A patient's drug therapy record must only include the prescription number**
- D. All of the above are true**

A patient's profile is an essential component of pharmacy practice, as it encompasses a comprehensive record of a patient's medications, history, and other relevant health information. The statement regarding including a patient taking loratadine 10mg daily for allergies in the patient profile is accurate because all relevant medications a patient is taking, whether prescription or over-the-counter, should be documented. This ensures that pharmacists can provide appropriate care, identify potential drug interactions, and understand the patient's therapeutic regimen. The accuracy of the other statements lies in their implications. The requirement for immediate retrievability of all prescriptions filled within the last five years doesn't accurately reflect the requirements of record-keeping and might not be enforceable under specific regulations. Additionally, a patient's drug therapy record must include more than just the prescription number; it should encapsulate details such as the drug name, dosage, prescribing physician, and relevant patient history to maintain comprehensive and safe care. Thus, option A stands out as the sole accurate statement, highlighting the importance of thoroughly documenting a patient's current medications as part of their profile.

4. Can a pharmacy technician provide information on how a prescription should be taken?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**

The role of a pharmacy technician is primarily focused on supporting pharmacists in their duties, such as filling prescriptions, managing inventory, and customer service. Although pharmacy technicians possess substantial knowledge about medications and their general uses, they are not licensed healthcare professionals. Therefore, it is not within their scope of practice to provide detailed instructions or clinical information on how a prescription should be taken. Only licensed pharmacists are authorized to interpret prescription orders and offer specific medication counseling. This distinction is crucial to ensure patient safety and to maintain the integrity of the medication dispensing process. Providing guidance on medication regimens requires an understanding of the patient's medical history, potential drug interactions, and specific therapeutic considerations, which are responsibilities reserved for pharmacists. In summary, while pharmacy technicians play a valuable role in the pharmacy, the responsibility for patient counseling and providing information on how to take a prescription rests solely with licensed pharmacists to ensure that patients receive accurate and safe advice.

5. Which of the following drugs are classified as schedule III drugs? Select all that apply.

- A. Promethazine with codeine cough syrup**
- B. Perampanel**
- C. Glutethimide**
- D. Sodium oxybate (Xyrem)**

The classification of drugs into schedules is based on their potential for abuse and accepted medical use. Schedule III drugs are defined as having a moderate to low potential for physical and psychological dependence. Promethazine with codeine cough syrup is a combination medication that contains codeine, which is an opioid. It is classified as a Schedule V substance because codeine, when combined with certain non-narcotic ingredients in specific concentrations, falls under this more lenient schedule due to its lower risk of dependence compared to stronger opioids. Perampanel is an anticonvulsant medication used to control seizures in epilepsy. It is not classified as a controlled substance, making it a suitable candidate for Schedule III in your selection. Glutethimide is a sedative-hypnotic that falls under Schedule II due to its high potential for abuse and addiction. Sodium oxybate (Xyrem) is used to treat narcolepsy and is classified as a Schedule I substance due to its significant abuse potential and the risks of dependence. Since Perampanel is not classified as a controlled substance, it is the only drug listed that might not be correctly recognized under Schedule III, and thus selecting it as the only correct answer does not fully encompass the actual class

6. When is the laboratory terminal distributor's license due for renewal?

- A. April 1st**
- B. May 1st**
- C. July 1st**
- D. September 1st**

The laboratory terminal distributor's license in Ohio is due for renewal on April 1st every year. This schedule is established by the Ohio Pharmacy Board, and it is important for laboratories that handle controlled substances to keep their licenses current to maintain compliance with state laws. Regular renewal ensures that laboratories continue to meet the requirements for practice, including safety, efficacy, and adherence to regulations governing the handling of pharmaceuticals. Staying compliant with the renewal date helps mitigate risks associated with lapses in licensure, which can result in administrative penalties or operational disruptions.

7. Is bacteriostatic water for injection in a 30mL multi-dose vial considered a dangerous drug under Ohio law?

A. True

B. False

Bacteriostatic water for injection is classified as a dangerous drug under Ohio law. This classification stems from the fact that it is used as a solvent for the reconstitution and dilution of medications intended for injection, which implies its role in facilitating the administration of potentially hazardous substances. In Ohio, dangerous drugs are often defined as drugs that may pose a risk when utilized improperly, such as those that require special handling or are associated with significant side effects, including those involved in the use of injectable formulations. Because bacteriostatic water for injection is used in conjunction with medications that are administered via injection and has a specific, controlled purpose, it falls under the guidelines established for dangerous drugs. On the other hand, options suggesting that it is not a dangerous drug might overlook the specific regulations surrounding injectable substances in the state. The potential for misuse or error in administration further cements its classification, reinforcing the need for stringent handling and storage requirements consistent with dangerous drug protocols.

8. Can a pharmacist administer travel vaccines?

A. True

B. False

A pharmacist can indeed administer travel vaccines, which is supported by regulations in many states, including Ohio. This ability is often tied to specific training and certification that pharmacists must obtain to safely and effectively deliver vaccinations. In Ohio, pharmacists who have completed an accredited training program and hold a current certificate may provide various immunizations, including travel vaccines, to patients. This practice enhances public health by increasing access to vaccines, particularly for populations that may find it difficult to visit a physician's office for immunizations. The regulatory framework surrounding this practice underscores the expanding role of pharmacists in patient care and preventative health measures. Consequently, as medication experts, pharmacists are becoming integral members of the healthcare team, particularly in providing public health services like vaccinations.

9. Can a patient request a copy of their profile from the Ohio Drug Database through their pharmacist?

A. Yes, always.

B. No, they must request it from the Board of Pharmacy.

C. Only if the pharmacist submits a request.

D. Yes, but only for specific medications.

The process for patients accessing their prescription information in the Ohio Drug Database is governed by regulations that prioritize confidentiality and security of personal health information. Patients cannot simply request copies of their profiles directly from their pharmacists; rather, they must go through the Ohio Board of Pharmacy for such requests. This protocol ensures that the necessary security measures are in place and that the sensitive information is handled according to established legal standards. Allowing patients to obtain this information directly from their pharmacists could lead to potential breaches of confidentiality and could complicate the pharmacists' responsibilities in managing and protecting patient information. Thus, the correct response aligns with the legal requirements governing the distribution of patient health information as outlined by the Ohio Board of Pharmacy.

10. How long can Adipex-P be prescribed for weight loss?

- A. 3 months**
- B. 6 months**
- C. 1 year**
- D. Indefinitely**

Adipex-P, which contains the active ingredient phentermine, is commonly prescribed for weight loss as part of a comprehensive treatment plan, including dietary changes and exercise. The standard recommendation for prescribing Adipex-P is for a short duration, typically not exceeding a few weeks to a maximum of 12 weeks. While the medication can help jumpstart weight loss, long-term use is generally not advised due to potential side effects and the risk of developing tolerance. The correct answer reflects the typical prescribing practice, where a regimen may last up to 3 months. However, in some clinical scenarios under careful supervision, a provider might consider a longer span, relying on evidence-based guidelines and weighing potential benefits against risks. Given these considerations, prescribing for 1 year is not aligned with established guidelines and practices, which usually advise against prolonged usage of appetite suppressants like Adipex-P beyond a short-term period. Therefore, the most appropriate limitation is 3 months, ensuring patient safety and adherence to best practices in weight management.