

Ohio Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) Practice Test (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

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- 1. What must a pharmacy maintain if they dispense controlled substances?**
 - A. All prescriptions filled within the last 5 years**
 - B. All narcotic prescription logs**
 - C. An accurate inventory of controlled substances**
 - D. All of the above**

- 2. What information must be included on a prescription written by a physician?**
 - A. Phone number of the prescriber**
 - B. Professional title of the prescriber**
 - C. ICD-10 code for opioid prescriptions**
 - D. Days supply for opioid prescriptions**

- 3. Can a dentist prescribe hypertension medication?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**

- 4. Can a pharmacy sell atropine injectable to local EMS if it has a wholesaler's license?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only with prior authorization**
 - D. Only if the drug is on the formulary**

- 5. When must a pharmacist license be renewed?**
 - A. August 15th**
 - B. September 1st**
 - C. September 15th**
 - D. October 15th**

- 6. Must the physician's name be printed or typed on every new prescription they issue?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**

- 7. What age must a patient be to receive a flu shot from a pharmacist without needing parental consent?**
- A. 16 years**
 - B. 14 years**
 - C. 18 years**
 - D. 13 years**
- 8. What should be included to ensure compliance in a drug therapy record?**
- A. Doctor's contact information**
 - B. Directions for use**
 - C. Patient's last name only**
 - D. Insurance policy number**
- 9. What is the pharmacist to technician ratio allowed under Ohio law?**
- A. 1:1**
 - B. 1:2**
 - C. There is no specified ratio**
 - D. 1:3**
- 10. What happens if a pharmacy does not have enough of a Schedule II drug on hand to fill a prescription?**
- A. They can partially fill and wait 48 hours**
 - B. They must return the prescription to the patient**
 - C. They cannot fill the prescription**
 - D. They can contact the prescriber for a substitute**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must a pharmacy maintain if they dispense controlled substances?

- A. All prescriptions filled within the last 5 years**
- B. All narcotic prescription logs**
- C. An accurate inventory of controlled substances**
- D. All of the above**

A pharmacy dispensing controlled substances is required to maintain an accurate inventory of those substances as part of compliance with state and federal regulations. This inventory is crucial for tracking the receipt, dispensing, and current stock of controlled substances to prevent misuse, loss, or diversion. Maintaining an accurate inventory includes regularly scheduled counts and records of controlled substances to ensure that the amounts align with what has been ordered and dispensed. This practice is essential for maintaining proper accountability and adhering to regulatory standards. While retaining all prescriptions filled within the last five years and keeping logs of narcotic prescriptions may also be important for certain operational and legal reasons, the specific requirement to maintain an accurate inventory directly relates to the necessity of oversight and documentation of controlled substances specifically. Hence, the focus on the accurate inventory aligns with the broader expectations of pharmacies involved in the handling of controlled substances, ensuring that their practices meet necessary legal and professional standards.

2. What information must be included on a prescription written by a physician?

- A. Phone number of the prescriber**
- B. Professional title of the prescriber**
- C. ICD-10 code for opioid prescriptions**
- D. Days supply for opioid prescriptions**

The requirement to include an ICD-10 code on a prescription written by a physician primarily relates to the documentation of the medical necessity for opioid prescriptions. This code provides a standardized way of communicating the diagnosis or condition for which the medication is being prescribed, which is particularly important in the context of prescribing controlled substances like opioids. The inclusion of this code can also help ensure compliance with regulations designed to combat prescription drug misuse and promote responsible prescribing practices. In some jurisdictions, particularly regarding opioid prescriptions, there may be specific legal or regulatory requirements mandating the inclusion of a diagnosis code to support the rationale for issuing the medication. This aligns with efforts to enhance prescription monitoring and reduce the risk of abuse. Other information, such as the prescriber's phone number or professional title, while important for contact and identification purposes, is not typically mandated by law for prescriptions. Additionally, the days supply is relevant in certain controlled substance regulations but is not a universal requirement across all prescriptions. The emphasis on the ICD-10 code highlights the broader move towards accountability in prescribing and ensures that patients are receiving medications for appropriately diagnosed conditions.

3. Can a dentist prescribe hypertension medication?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

A dentist is primarily trained and licensed to provide care related to oral health, which includes diagnosing and treating conditions within the scope of dentistry. While they can prescribe medications relevant to dental procedures, such as analgesics, antibiotics, and sedatives, their authority to prescribe medications outside their specialty is limited. In the context of prescribing hypertension medication, which falls under the purview of medical practitioners who specialize in managing systemic health conditions, a dentist typically does not have the authority to prescribe these types of medications. This restriction is in place to ensure that the prescribing is done by healthcare providers with the appropriate training and expertise regarding the systemic effects and management of such conditions. This differentiation is important in maintaining a standard of practice that ensures patient safety and appropriate healthcare management. Therefore, a dentist prescribing hypertension medication would generally be considered outside of their professional scope.

4. Can a pharmacy sell atropine injectable to local EMS if it has a wholesaler's license?

- A. Yes**
- B. No
- C. Only with prior authorization
- D. Only if the drug is on the formulary

A pharmacy with a wholesaler's license is indeed permitted to sell injectable atropine to local EMS agencies. This is because a wholesaler's license allows the pharmacy to distribute drugs to entities authorized to receive them, which includes emergency medical services. In this context, atropine is often used in emergency situations, and local EMS may require it to be readily available. Therefore, as long as the pharmacy complies with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the distribution of controlled substances and maintains proper records, it can supply injectable atropine. The other options suggest restrictions that are not applicable in this situation. For instance, prior authorization or a specific drug formulary might imply additional bureaucratic hurdles that aren't typically necessary for licensed wholesalers distributing to legitimate healthcare providers. Since EMS is a recognized entity that can utilize such medications for patient care during emergencies, the direct sale of atropine to them by a pharmacy with a wholesaler's license is permitted and practical.

5. When must a pharmacist license be renewed?

- A. August 15th
- B. September 1st
- C. September 15th**
- D. October 15th

In Ohio, the renewal of a pharmacist license must occur every two years, specifically by September 15th of odd-numbered years. This timeline is crucial for maintaining an active license to practice pharmacy, as failing to renew by the designated date may result in penalties or the inability to practice legally. The requirement aligns with regulatory measures aimed at ensuring that pharmacists engage in ongoing professional development and remain in good standing with the state board of pharmacy. The choice of September 15th signifies the state's established protocol for license management, emphasizing the importance of compliance for practitioners in the pharmacy field.

6. Must the physician's name be printed or typed on every new prescription they issue?

A. True

B. False

In the context of Ohio pharmacy law, it is indeed required that a physician's name be printed or typed on every new prescription they issue. This requirement serves multiple purposes. First, it helps ensure that the prescription is easily identifiable and traceable back to the prescribing physician, which can be crucial for both patient safety and legal accountability. By including the physician's name, pharmacists can confirm the legitimacy of the prescription and verify the prescriber's credentials if necessary. Additionally, this practice enhances communication among healthcare providers. It allows pharmacists to contact the physician easily for any clarification regarding the prescription, facilitating a collaborative approach to patient care and minimizing potential medication errors. While specific details may vary by jurisdiction, the rule emphasizing the necessity of having a prescriber's name printed or typed aligns with the overarching goals of transparency and safety in prescribing practices in Ohio.

7. What age must a patient be to receive a flu shot from a pharmacist without needing parental consent?

A. 16 years

B. 14 years

C. 18 years

D. 13 years

In Ohio, pharmacists are permitted to administer flu shots to patients without requiring parental consent starting at the age of 13. This regulatory framework is designed to enhance access to vaccinations for adolescents, promoting public health by allowing minors to receive necessary immunizations without cumbersome barriers. Such policies recognize the importance of maintaining immunization schedules and the ability of young individuals to seek preventive healthcare independently. The age of 13 as the threshold aligns with a broader public health strategy aimed at increasing vaccination rates among younger populations. This age limit ensures that those in this age group can receive flu vaccinations, thereby aiding in the prevention of seasonal influenza spread, particularly for those in school settings or community environments where the risk of transmission is heightened. It's important to note the differences in age recommendations in other states or the potential for variations in different vaccines, but the specific context for flu shots in Ohio clearly establishes that parental consent is not necessary for individuals who are 13 years of age or older.

8. What should be included to ensure compliance in a drug therapy record?

- A. Doctor's contact information**
- B. Directions for use**
- C. Patient's last name only**
- D. Insurance policy number**

Including directions for use in a drug therapy record is essential for ensuring compliance because it provides clear guidance on how a patient should take their medication. This information helps to prevent medication errors and promotes safe and effective use of the drug. It outlines the dosing, frequency, and method of administration that are critical for achieving the desired therapeutic outcomes and minimizing the risk of adverse effects. The directions for use not only serve as a reference for both the patient and healthcare providers but also ensure that everyone involved in the patient's care has a clear and consistent understanding of how to properly manage the medication. Such clarity is vital for effective communication in healthcare settings, which ultimately enhances patient safety and adherence to therapy. While it may be beneficial to have the doctor's contact information for communication purposes, or the patient's last name for identification, these elements do not directly contribute to the practical and safety-oriented aspects of drug therapy. Similarly, an insurance policy number is unrelated to the specifics of drug use and would not aid in ensuring that the patient correctly uses their medication. Therefore, the most crucial component for compliance in a drug therapy record is indeed the directions for use.

9. What is the pharmacist to technician ratio allowed under Ohio law?

- A. 1:1**
- B. 1:2**
- C. There is no specified ratio**
- D. 1:3**

In Ohio, there is no specified legal limit on the pharmacist to technician ratio. This means that pharmacists can supervise any number of technicians as long as they can adequately manage their duties and responsibilities. The principle behind this regulation is to ensure that pharmacists maintain a high standard of care and supervision in their practice, focusing on their ability to perform effectively rather than being hindered by a strict numerical ratio. Other states may have specific ratios in place, but Ohio has chosen to allow flexibility in this area to accommodate the varying environments and workflows of pharmacies. The absence of a defined ratio allows pharmacists to utilize technicians as needed to enhance operational efficiency while ensuring patient safety and effective medication management.

10. What happens if a pharmacy does not have enough of a Schedule II drug on hand to fill a prescription?

- A. They can partially fill and wait 48 hours**
- B. They must return the prescription to the patient**
- C. They cannot fill the prescription**
- D. They can contact the prescriber for a substitute**

If a pharmacy does not have enough of a Schedule II drug on hand to fill a prescription completely, they are permitted to partially fill the prescription. This is allowed under specific conditions. According to federal regulations and some state laws, when a pharmacy partially fills a Schedule II prescription, they must ensure that the remaining portion is filled within a specific time frame, typically 72 hours in most states. However, Ohio has slightly different rules regarding partial fills, allowing them to last for up to 30 days from the date of the prescription, provided the prescriber is notified and consents to the partial fill. In this scenario, the pharmacy can fill as much of the prescription as they have in stock and must inform the patient about the quantity that was dispensed. The remaining balance will need to be filled promptly, adhering to the regulations that govern these controlled substances. This approach ensures compliance with legal standards while effectively addressing the patient's medication needs. The other options present different approaches that are not compliant with federal and state regulations regarding Schedule II drugs. For instance, returning the prescription to the patient does not fulfill the intent of providing the medication, and simply stating that the prescription cannot be filled ignores the legal provision for partial fills. Contacting the prescriber for a

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://ohiompje.examzify.com>

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

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