

OHIO MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. When must a pharmacist license be renewed?**
 - A. August 15th
 - B. September 1st
 - C. September 15th
 - D. October 15th
- 2. Is it necessary to complete DEA Form 41 if one diazepam 10 mg tablet is accidentally dropped in the trash?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
- 3. How many Continuing Education Units (C.E.U.'s) are earned for 4 hours of continuing education?**
 - A. 4.0
 - B. 0.4
 - C. 4.4
 - D. 4.04
- 4. Is there a maximum break in therapy allowed with Qsymia?**
 - A. Yes, more than 7 days is allowed
 - B. No, there cannot be a break in therapy of more than 7 days
 - C. Yes, a break of 14 days is permissible
 - D. It varies by patient
- 5. What information is required to be maintained in the poison record book at the time of purchase?**
 - A. Name and quantity of the poison purchased
 - B. Date of purchase
 - C. Name and address of the purchaser
 - D. All of the above
- 6. What is the status of the prescription dispensed incorrectly to Mrs. Jackson if later dispensed wrongly to Lisa Lake?**
 - A. Misbranded
 - B. Adulterated
 - C. Both misbranded and adulterated
 - D. Neither adulterated nor misbranded

- 7. Are pharmacists allowed to provide tetanus vaccinations to adults in Ohio?**
- A. True
 - B. False
- 8. Is there a limit to the number of times a prescription for a controlled substance can be transferred between pharmacies using a shared database?**
- A. True
 - B. False
- 9. Which of these ACPE program codes are correctly matched with their meanings?**
- A. 01 means AIDS therapy
 - B. 03 means law
 - C. 02 means patient safety
 - D. 07 means compounding, sterile and non-sterile
- 10. Do pharmacists need to notify the local board of health or the patient's physician for influenza immunizations?**
- A. True
 - B. False

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. Is it necessary to complete DEA Form 41 if one diazepam 10 mg tablet is accidentally dropped in the trash?

- A. Yes
- B. No**

In the context of the disposal of controlled substances, such as a single diazepam 10 mg tablet, the completion of DEA Form 41 is not required for a small quantity that is accidentally wasted or discarded. DEA Form 41 is typically used for documenting the destruction of controlled substances in bulk quantities or when significant amounts are involved. The purpose of this form is to ensure proper tracking and accountability for controlled substances, particularly in situations where large amounts are being disposed of, which could raise concerns regarding potential diversion. Since the scenario describes the accidental dropping of one tablet, this incident is considered a minor occurrence and does not meet the threshold that mandates the filing of the DEA Form 41. Instead, for minor losses due to accidents or mishandling, pharmacies can follow their institution's internal policies, which may or may not require documentation, but are not required to file with the DEA when dealing with such minimal amounts. This allows for an efficient and practical approach to managing small, incidental losses while maintaining compliance with federal regulations.

3. How many Continuing Education Units (C.E.U.'s) are earned for 4 hours of continuing education?

- A. 4.0
- B. 0.4**
- C. 4.4
- D. 4.04

For continuing education, a standard measure is that one C.E.U. is equivalent to ten contact hours of education. Therefore, to calculate the number of C.E.U.s earned for 4 hours of continuing education, you would take the number of hours and divide by ten. In this case, $4 \text{ hours} \div 10 = 0.4 \text{ C.E.U.s}$. This understanding is crucial for professionals in the pharmacy field, as maintaining accurate records of C.E.U.s is necessary for licensure renewal and compliance with state regulations.

4. Is there a maximum break in therapy allowed with Qsymia?

- A. Yes, more than 7 days is allowed
- B. No, there cannot be a break in therapy of more than 7 days**
- C. Yes, a break of 14 days is permissible
- D. It varies by patient

The key point about Qsymia and break in therapy is that there is a strict guideline regarding the duration of interruption in treatment. When a patient has been off Qsymia for more than 7 days, they are advised to restart the medication at the initial dose rather than resume using the previous dose they were taking. This is to ensure safety and efficacy in drug therapy, as prolonged breaks can affect tolerance and the way the body responds to the medication. Understanding this guideline highlights the importance of maintaining continuity in therapy and adhering to the dosing protocols set forth by the manufacturer and regulatory authorities. The rationale behind this limitation is to prevent any adverse effects or inadequate therapeutic response that could arise from changes in the patient's condition or drug metabolism after a long break. In contrast, other options may suggest longer breaks or a variable approach based on individual circumstances but do not align with the established protocols for Qsymia therapy management.

5. What information is required to be maintained in the poison record book at the time of purchase?

- A. Name and quantity of the poison purchased
- B. Date of purchase
- C. Name and address of the purchaser
- D. All of the above**

In Ohio, when a poison is purchased, it is important to maintain a comprehensive poison record book that includes specific details to ensure compliance with regulations. The information required includes the name and quantity of the poison purchased, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the purchaser. The requirement for the name and quantity of the poison helps pharmacies and retailers track the specific substances being sold, which is essential for monitoring controlled substances and ensuring that there is no misuse or improper distribution of hazardous materials. The date of purchase is also critical as it establishes a timeline for the transaction, allowing for audits and ensuring proper inventory management. The recording of the name and address of the purchaser adds a layer of accountability, providing a means to trace back any issues or concerns related to the purchase of the poison. This creates a responsible practice in the handling of potentially dangerous substances and ensures that the sale is made to legitimate individuals or entities. Together, these details create a complete record that not only facilitates compliance with legal and regulatory standards but also reinforces safety measures in handling poisons. Thus, maintaining all of these records is essential and required by law, making the choice that encompasses all the mentioned details the correct response.

6. What is the status of the prescription dispensed incorrectly to Mrs. Jackson if later dispensed wrongly to Lisa Lake?

- A. Misbranded
- B. Adulterated**
- C. Both misbranded and adulterated
- D. Neither adulterated nor misbranded

The correct choice regarding the status of the prescription dispensed incorrectly is that it is considered adulterated. An adulterated drug refers specifically to medications that are not prepared, packaged, or held in accordance with established standards of quality. When a prescription is dispensed incorrectly, it means that the medication may not meet the required standards for safety or efficacy intended for the specific patient. In this scenario, the initial error occurs when Mrs. Jackson's prescription is not filled correctly, violating the standards expected in pharmaceutical practice. When this misfill is then dispensed to another patient, Lisa Lake, it further perpetuates the issue, leading to a situation in which the drug is not suitable for use as prescribed. Given that the drug is dispensed incorrectly, it no longer can claim its intended therapeutic value, thereby classifying it as adulterated. The distinction from misbranding involves how the product is labeled and presented. A misbranded drug typically refers to those that are inaccurately labeled or are misleading in the claims on their packaging. Since the question focuses on the improper dispensing leading to a compromised product quality rather than misleading claims or improper labeling, the focus remains on the adulteration aspect rather than misbranding.

7. Are pharmacists allowed to provide tetanus vaccinations to adults in Ohio?

- A. True**
- B. False

In Ohio, pharmacists are authorized to administer immunizations, including tetanus vaccinations, to adults as part of their practice. This provision is guided by regulations that enable trained pharmacists to play a critical role in public health by expanding access to vaccinations. The Ohio Administrative Code outlines the specific training requirements and protocols that pharmacists must follow to provide vaccinations safely and effectively. Pharmacists are required to complete an immunization training program, which typically includes both pharmacological and clinical aspects, ensuring they are well-prepared to administer immunizations to patients. This ability to provide vaccinations is a significant part of the evolving role of pharmacists within the healthcare system, aiming to increase vaccination rates and improve public health outcomes. It highlights the growing recognition of pharmacists as accessible healthcare providers within the community.

8. Is there a limit to the number of times a prescription for a controlled substance can be transferred between pharmacies using a shared database?

- A. True**
- B. False

The correct answer is true. In Ohio, when a prescription for a controlled substance is transferred between pharmacies that share a real-time, online database, there is no limit imposed on the number of times that prescription can be transferred. This regulation facilitates patient access to their medications while maintaining the integrity of prescription records. The ability to transfer prescriptions from one pharmacy to another using a shared database is designed to streamline the prescription process, especially in instances where a patient might change pharmacies or needs to fill a prescription at a different location. However, it is crucial to note that all transfers must comply with the requirements outlined in state and federal regulations, including proper documentation and notification of the specific limitations related to controlled substances. In contrast, for controlled substances that are not part of a shared database, restrictions may apply. Therefore, understanding the context of prescriptions for controlled substances and their transferability under specific conditions can significantly impact pharmacy practice in Ohio.

9. Which of these ACPE program codes are correctly matched with their meanings?

- A. 01 means AIDS therapy
- B. 03 means law**
- C. 02 means patient safety
- D. 07 means compounding, sterile and non-sterile

The option stating that the ACPE program code 03 corresponds with law is the accurate choice because, in the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education (ACPE) system, program codes are assigned specific meanings to facilitate identification and categorization of educational offerings in pharmacy. Code 03 is indeed established to refer specifically to topics in law, which are crucial for pharmacy practice and compliance with regulations. The other choices each provide inaccurate associations: while 01 generally refers to HIV/AIDS therapy, 02 typically pertains to medication safety, and 07 relates to the subject area of sterile and non-sterile compounding practices. Understanding these specific designations is important for pharmacy practitioners as they engage in continuing education, ensuring they remain knowledgeable about essential areas relevant to their professional practice.

10. Do pharmacists need to notify the local board of health or the patient's physician for influenza immunizations?

- A. True**
- B. False

Pharmacists are indeed required to notify the local board of health or the patient's physician after administering influenza immunizations. This requirement is in place to ensure that there is proper communication regarding the patient's vaccination history, which is critical for ongoing healthcare management and maintaining public health records. By informing the local board of health, pharmacists help to contribute to public health data collection and response strategies, particularly during influenza season or public health emergencies. Additionally, notifying the patient's physician ensures that all relevant healthcare providers are aware of the immunization, which can be vital for coordinating care and preventing duplicate vaccinations. While some states may have different specific requirements for notification or record-keeping, the general principle highlights the importance of communication among healthcare providers to enhance patient safety and health outcomes.

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:

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

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