

Tennessee 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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Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Copyright | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| How to Use This Guide | 4 |
| Questions | 6 |
| Answers | 9 |
| Explanations | 11 |
| Next Steps | 17 |

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. What does a pharmacy technician need to do to qualify for the registry?**
 - A. Complete a one-year internship**
 - B. Pass a state examination**
 - C. Undergo a background check and pay a fee**
 - D. Submit a letter of recommendation**
- 2. What is required for drug donation forms in charitable pharmacies?**
 - A. Just the recipient's information**
 - B. Drug name only**
 - C. No requirements needed**
 - D. A complete record with drug information**
- 3. Which records are required to be stored at the pharmacy location?**
 - A. Only prescription receipts**
 - B. Sales transactions and supplier invoices**
 - C. Rx's, inventories, and executed 222 forms**
 - D. Employee training manuals**
- 4. What is the annual training requirement for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding?**
 - A. Quarterly**
 - B. Monthly**
 - C. Annually**
 - D. Semiannually**
- 5. Which information is NOT required on a prescription label?**
 - A. Name and address of pharmacy**
 - B. Manufacturer's name**
 - C. Patient's address**
 - D. Directions for use**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for recording Sudafed purchases?**
- A. Name of the purchaser**
 - B. Payment method**
 - C. Quantity of product purchased**
 - D. Date and time of purchase**
- 7. What term is used to describe solutions that are meant for injection in a liquid form?**
- A. Aqueous solutions for injection**
 - B. Topical applications**
 - C. Controlled release formulations**
 - D. Suppositories**
- 8. When is the Consumer Medication Information required to be given to patients?**
- A. For every refill**
 - B. With every new prescription**
 - C. Only on request**
 - D. Before consultation appointments**
- 9. What form is used for the destruction of controlled substances?**
- A. Form 106**
 - B. Form 41**
 - C. Form 222**
 - D. Form 50**
- 10. What is required for a pharmacy to obtain a sterile preparation license?**
- A. Professional liability insurance**
 - B. Staff training in sterile compounding**
 - C. Must have a sterile prep modifier**
 - D. Annual inspection by state board**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a pharmacy technician need to do to qualify for the registry?

- A. Complete a one-year internship**
- B. Pass a state examination**
- C. Undergo a background check and pay a fee**
- D. Submit a letter of recommendation**

To qualify for the registry as a pharmacy technician, undergoing a background check and paying a fee is essential. This process ensures that individuals seeking certification have been evaluated for any criminal history that might impact their ability to work in a pharmacy setting, contributing to the safety and integrity of healthcare. Additionally, the fee typically covers administrative costs associated with processing applications and maintaining the registry. While completing an internship or passing a state examination can be beneficial for gaining experience and enhancing knowledge, they are not universally required for registry qualification in many states, including Tennessee. A letter of recommendation, while a helpful endorsement, is generally not a mandated criterion for registration. Hence, the registration process emphasizes background checks and fees to maintain professional standards and regulatory compliance in the pharmacy profession.

2. What is required for drug donation forms in charitable pharmacies?

- A. Just the recipient's information**
- B. Drug name only**
- C. No requirements needed**
- D. A complete record with drug information**

For drug donation forms in charitable pharmacies, a complete record with drug information is required to ensure proper tracking, accountability, and compliance with regulations. This documentation typically includes essential details such as the name of the drug, dosage form, strength, quantity, expiration date, and any specific storage or handling instructions. The comprehensive record is crucial for maintaining the safety and efficacy of the medications provided to patients in need. It helps the pharmacy manage inventory effectively and ensures that only eligible and safe medications are dispensed. Furthermore, having a complete record assists in monitoring any potential recalls or adverse events associated with the donated drugs, thereby protecting the health of the recipients. Other options, such as requiring just the recipient's information or only the drug name, would not provide sufficient detail for the safe operation of a charitable pharmacy. The absence of requirements would compromise the pharmacy's ability to function effectively and safely. Therefore, maintaining detailed records as established by regulations is essential for the integrity of charitable pharmacy operations.

3. Which records are required to be stored at the pharmacy location?

- A. Only prescription receipts**
- B. Sales transactions and supplier invoices**
- C. Rx's, inventories, and executed 222 forms**
- D. Employee training manuals**

The requirement to store specific records at the pharmacy location is governed by regulations that ensure compliance with state and federal laws regarding pharmacy operations. Storing prescription records, inventory records, and executed 222 forms is essential for maintaining regulatory accountability and facilitating inspections by law enforcement or regulatory agencies. Prescription records are crucial as they document the dispensing history for patients, ensuring that the pharmacy can track medication usage and verify compliance with state and federal licensing requirements. Inventory records are essential for managing stock levels, ensuring that controlled substances are accounted for, and preventing diversion or theft. Executed 222 forms are required for the purchase and transfer of controlled substances, and maintaining these records on-site helps ensure that the pharmacy can demonstrate its compliance with the Controlled Substances Act. Other choices might include records that are important but may not necessarily need to be stored on-site at the pharmacy. For instance, employee training manuals could be kept in a central HR location instead of the pharmacy itself. Similarly, sales transaction records and supplier invoices are typically associated with business operations but are not as critical to maintain at the pharmacy location in the context of regulatory compliance compared to the records listed in the correct answer.

4. What is the annual training requirement for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding?

- A. Quarterly**
- B. Monthly**
- C. Annually**
- D. Semiannually**

The requirement for annual training for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding is crucial for maintaining safe and effective pharmacy practices. This training ensures that pharmacy staff remain updated on the best practices, regulatory changes, and safety protocols associated with compounding. An annual training cycle allows for sufficient time to cover comprehensive topics and ensure that staff are familiar with the latest standards, without overwhelming them with too frequent training sessions. Training too frequently, such as quarterly or monthly, may not provide additional value and can lead to training fatigue, where personnel may not fully retain the information presented. Conversely, training at a less frequent rate, such as semiannually, could leave staff underprepared to handle compounding tasks safely. Therefore, the annual requirement strikes a balance, ensuring that staff are competent while also not overburdening them with constant training updates. This practice enhances patient safety, product quality, and compliance with regulatory standards in the field of pharmacy compounding.

5. Which information is NOT required on a prescription label?

- A. Name and address of pharmacy
- B. Manufacturer's name
- C. Patient's address**
- D. Directions for use

The correct answer is that the patient's address is not required on a prescription label. While including the patient's address might be helpful for identification and record-keeping purposes, it is not a mandatory element according to standard pharmacy labeling requirements. Instead, the focus is placed on providing information that is essential for the safe and effective use of the medication. Other elements such as the name and address of the pharmacy, the manufacturer's name, and directions for use are critical for ensuring that the patient knows where to get additional assistance, how to properly take the medication, and to which company the medication is associated. Including these details enhances patient safety and facilitates proper medication management. Thus, the lack of a requirement for the patient's address allows for streamlined labeling while maintaining essential safety information.

6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for recording Sudafed purchases?

- A. Name of the purchaser
- B. Payment method**
- C. Quantity of product purchased
- D. Date and time of purchase

For the purchase of products containing pseudoephedrine, such as Sudafed, there are specific recording requirements mandated to help regulate its sale due to potential misuse in illegal drug manufacturing. The requirements include recording the name of the purchaser, the quantity of the product purchased, and the date and time of the purchase. The name of the purchaser is necessary to ensure traceability and regulation compliance, while the quantity helps monitor for excessive purchasing that could indicate illicit use. Recording the date and time of the purchase ensures that sales are tracked accurately over time, which is critical for maintaining compliance with state and federal laws. The payment method, while potentially relevant for business records, is not a specific requirement under regulations surrounding the sale of pseudoephedrine products. Therefore, it does not need to be documented when recording Sudafed purchases. Understanding these requirements is crucial for pharmacy operations and for preventing the misuse of controlled substances.

7. What term is used to describe solutions that are meant for injection in a liquid form?

- A. Aqueous solutions for injection**
- B. Topical applications**
- C. Controlled release formulations**
- D. Suppositories**

The term "aqueous solutions for injection" is used to specifically refer to preparations that are in a liquid form and intended to be administered via injection. This designation highlights that these solutions are made with water as the solvent, which is critical for ensuring the compatibility and proper absorption of medications within the body when delivered parenterally. In pharmaceutical terminology, aqueous solutions are generally favored for injections as they can be easily administered and quickly absorbed into the bloodstream, providing rapid therapeutic action. These solutions typically contain dissolved drug substances, which can be either prepared for immediate use or for reconstitution before administration. Other options such as topical applications refer to medications intended to be applied directly to the skin or mucous membranes, not for injection. Controlled release formulations are designed to release medication over an extended period, but they are not necessarily in liquid form suitable for injection. Suppositories are solid dosage forms that are intended to be inserted into the rectum or vagina and are designed to dissolve at body temperature; they also do not fall under the category of solutions for injection. Thus, the choice of "aqueous solutions for injection" accurately describes the liquid formulations prepared for the purpose of injection.

8. When is the Consumer Medication Information required to be given to patients?

- A. For every refill**
- B. With every new prescription**
- C. Only on request**
- D. Before consultation appointments**

The requirement to provide Consumer Medication Information (CMI) arises specifically when a new prescription is dispensed to a patient. This regulation is in place to ensure that patients receive essential information about their medications right at the start of therapy, thereby promoting safe and effective use. By providing CMI with every new prescription, pharmacists help ensure that patients understand how to take their medication properly, including indications, dosing, potential side effects, and any necessary precautions. While it is essential for patients to receive information for refills and upon request, those circumstances do not mandate the same level of initial comprehensive educational material that comes with a new prescription. The focus on first-time use is critical because it enhances patient compliance and addresses queries before they arise, making this methodology fundamental within pharmacy practice.

9. What form is used for the destruction of controlled substances?

- A. Form 106**
- B. Form 41**
- C. Form 222**
- D. Form 50**

The correct form used for the destruction of controlled substances is Form 41. This form is specifically designed for registrants to report the destruction of controlled substances that are no longer needed, are damaged, or are expired. The process of using Form 41 helps maintain accurate records and ensures compliance with federal regulations regarding the handling and disposal of controlled substances. Form 106 is utilized for reporting theft or loss of controlled substances, which is different from destruction. Form 222 is specifically used for ordering and transferring Schedule I and II controlled substances and does not pertain to their destruction. Form 50 is not a standard form associated with controlled substance regulation and handling, so it does not apply in this context. Using the correct form is crucial in keeping with legal requirements and preventing misuse, ensuring that actions taken within the pharmacy adhere to regulation standards.

10. What is required for a pharmacy to obtain a sterile preparation license?

- A. Professional liability insurance**
- B. Staff training in sterile compounding**
- C. Must have a sterile prep modifier**
- D. Annual inspection by state board**

For a pharmacy to obtain a sterile preparation license, it is crucial to have a sterile prep modifier. This modifier indicates that the pharmacy is set up to engage in sterile compounding practices in compliance with regulatory standards. The sterile prep modifier signifies that the pharmacy has the appropriate facilities, equipment, procedures, and training necessary to ensure the safety and efficacy of sterile products. Having the sterile prep modifier helps state boards of pharmacy and other regulatory entities to easily recognize pharmacies that have met the specific requirements for sterile compounding. This licensing requirement is essential for ensuring patient safety and maintaining the quality of compounded sterile preparations. On the other hand, while professional liability insurance, staff training in sterile compounding, and annual inspections by the state board are all important factors in the operational integrity of a pharmacy, they are not the primary requirement for obtaining the sterile preparation license itself. Each of these elements contributes to the overall competency and compliance of pharmacy operations, but possessing the sterile prep modifier is the key stipulation to qualify for the specific license related to sterile preparations.

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://tennesseempje.examzify.com>

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