

UNIFORM MPJE (UMPJE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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. Compared to Category 2 CSPs, Category 3 CSPs generally have longer BUDs at the same storage temperature.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not enough data
 - D. Only for refrigerator
- 2. What items may NEVER be changed on a C-II prescription?**
 - A. Patient name
 - B. Drug prescribed
 - C. Prescriber's signature
 - D. All of the above
- 3. DEA Form 225 is used for new registration for which type of entity?**
 - A. Researcher
 - B. Distributor
 - C. Narcotic treatment program
 - D. Domestic chemical business
- 4. Under DSCSA, what information must pharmacies obtain when purchasing a drug? (three items)**
 - A. Transaction Information only
 - B. Transaction History only
 - C. Transaction Information; Transaction History; Transaction Statement
 - D. Transaction Statement only
- 5. The DEA 106 form is used for what purpose?**
 - A. For reporting theft or loss
 - B. For initiating a new prescription
 - C. For reporting medication adverse events
 - D. For state licensing

6. For Category 3 CSPs that are Aseptically prepared + Sterility tested + Passed all applicable tests, what is the BUD at refrigerator temperature?
- A. 120 days
 - B. 60 days
 - C. 90 days
 - D. 180 days
7. Which category requires Terminally sterilized + Sterility tested + Passed all applicable tests?
- A. Category 2
 - B. Category 3
 - C. Category 1
 - D. Category 4
8. Which statement best defines misbranding?
- A. Label is false or misleading
 - B. Rx label is missing required information
 - C. Drug was manufactured, prepared, compounded or processed at a non-registered facility
 - D. Label includes a warning that is not required
9. The initial notification to the DEA must be made within what timeframe?
- A. 2 days
 - B. 1 business day
 - C. 3 days
 - D. 7 days
10. Which USP chapter covers standards for compounding non-sterile drugs?
- A. USP 795
 - B. USP 797
 - C. USP 800
 - D. USP 795 BUD

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Compared to Category 2 CSPs, Category 3 CSPs generally have longer BUDs at the same storage temperature.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not enough data
- D. Only for refrigerator

BUDs are set based on how long a compounded sterile product remains sterile and chemically stable under a given storage temperature. Category designations reflect the level of handling, risk, and available stability data. When you compare Category 3 to Category 2 CSPs at the same storage temperature, Category 3 typically has a more favorable stability profile or uses more protective preparation and packaging. That means it can stay effective and uncontaminated for a longer period without needing to be discarded, so a longer BUD is justified even though the temperature is unchanged. In practice, this longer BUD is grounded in data showing Category 3 products maintain sterility and potency longer under the same conditions. The other choices don't fit because the statement isn't limited to refrigerated storage, and there is enough stability data to support the extension in many cases.

2. What items may NEVER be changed on a C-II prescription?

- A. Patient name
- B. Drug prescribed
- C. Prescriber's signature
- D. All of the above**

When evaluating Schedule II prescriptions, certain elements must remain unaltered to preserve the integrity and traceability of the order. The patient's name, the specific drug prescribed, and the prescriber's signature are non-changeable because altering any of these could misidentify the patient, change or misrepresent the medication ordered, or allow someone to falsely claim authorization from a prescriber. Keeping these three items fixed ensures that the prescription accurately reflects who is receiving the drug, what drug was ordered, and who authorized it. If a correction is needed, it should generally involve obtaining a new prescription or direct authorization from the prescriber, rather than altering an existing one.

3. DEA Form 225 is used for new registration for which type of entity?

- A. Researcher**
- B. Distributor
- C. Narcotic treatment program
- D. Domestic chemical business

DEA Form 225 is the application used for registration to handle controlled substances in activities such as research, manufacturing, or distributing. Researchers who plan to work with controlled substances in a lab must file this form to obtain authorization. Narcotic treatment programs are registered with a different form (not 225), and a domestic chemical business falls under other regulatory pathways, not this form. So, for a new registration among these options, the entity that uses Form 225 is the researcher.

4. Under DSCSA, what information must pharmacies obtain when purchasing a drug? (three items)

- A. Transaction Information only
- B. Transaction History only
- C. Transaction Information; Transaction History; Transaction Statement**
- D. Transaction Statement only

When a pharmacy purchases a drug, the information that must come with the transfer includes three complementary pieces that establish a traceable chain of custody. First is the Transaction Information, which describes the product and the sale details—think drug name, dosage form and strength, packaging, the lot or serial number, the date of the transaction, and the identifying information for both the seller and the purchaser. Second is the Transaction History, which provides the full backstory of the product's journey through the supply chain, showing every previous transfer from the manufacturer to the current buyer. Third is the Transaction Statement, a certification from the seller that the sale complies with DSCSA requirements and that the information provided is accurate. Together, these three elements ensure traceability, authentication, and accountability for each drug product in the supply chain.

5. The DEA 106 form is used for what purpose?

- A. For reporting theft or loss**
- B. For initiating a new prescription
- C. For reporting medication adverse events
- D. For state licensing

DEA Form 106 is used to report the theft or loss of controlled substances to the Drug Enforcement Administration. It is the official channel for registrants to document what was stolen or lost, when it happened, which substances were involved, and the circumstances surrounding the incident (often including whether police were notified and any investigation details). This helps regulatory authorities monitor potential diversion and take appropriate action. It's not for initiating prescriptions, reporting medication adverse events, or handling state licensing, which are addressed through separate processes.

6. For Category 3 CSPs that are Aseptically prepared + Sterility tested + Passed all applicable tests, what is the BUD at refrigerator temperature?

- A. 120 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days**
- D. 180 days

BUD is determined by how the CSP is prepared and whether sterility testing has been completed and passed. When a Category 3 CSP is aseptically prepared and then sterility tested with successful results, the ability to demonstrate sterility allows a longer refrigerated shelf life. Therefore, at 2–8°C, the recommended BUD is 90 days, meaning you should use the product within three months of compounding. This reflects the extra assurance provided by confirming sterility, compared to CSPs that have not undergone sterility testing (which would have a shorter BUD). If stored at room temperature, the BUD would be different and is not applicable here.

7. Which category requires Terminally sterilized + Sterility tested + Passed all applicable tests?

- A. Category 2
- B. Category 3**
- C. Category 1
- D. Category 4

The situation tests how sterilization and testing requirements are categorized for sterile products. The category that requires terminal sterilization, sterility testing, and passing all applicable tests is the one designed to provide the strongest assurance of sterility. Terminal sterilization means the product is sterilized after it is fully packaged, which is the most robust method to ensure the entire batch is free of microorganisms. Because nothing is guaranteed by sterilization alone, sterility testing is still performed to confirm that a given batch is truly sterile. Finally, the product must meet all other required quality tests, not just sterility, before it can be released. This combination—terminal sterilization plus sterility testing plus passing all applicable tests—represents the strictest category in the set, which is why it's the correct choice. Other categories may rely on aseptic processing or may not require terminal sterilization or sterility testing, so they don't meet all three criteria.

8. Which statement best defines misbranding?

- A. Label is false or misleading**
- B. Rx label is missing required information
- C. Drug was manufactured, prepared, compounded or processed at a non-registered facility
- D. Label includes a warning that is not required

Misbranding is defined by labeling that is false or misleading. The label must honestly convey what the drug is, its strength and proper use, and it must not make claims or statements that could deceive patients or prescribers. When a label asserts something about a drug's effects, safety, or usage that isn't true or isn't supported, that misleads users and fits misbranding. This focus on what the label says and how it might mislead distinguishes misbranding from other regulatory issues. For example, where a drug is manufactured relates to adulteration of the product itself, not the labeling. And while a label missing required information is an issue of labeling compliance, the defining feature of misbranding is that the information on the label is false or misleading. An extra warning not required by regulation isn't misbranding unless it misleads or implies something untrue.

9. The initial notification to the DEA must be made within what timeframe?

- A. 2 days
- B. 1 business day**
- C. 3 days
- D. 7 days

When controlled substances are stolen or there is a significant loss, the DEA must be notified within one business day of discovery. This prompt reporting allows the DEA to begin a timely investigation, helps prevent further diversion, and fulfills regulatory duties for safeguarding controlled substances. After this initial contact, a formal documentation (DEA Form 106) is prepared to detail the incident. Discovery is when you become aware of the theft or loss, even if the event occurred earlier. Longer delays are not acceptable under the regulations.

10. Which USP chapter covers standards for compounding non-sterile drugs?

A. USP 795

B. USP 797

C. USP 800

D. USP 795 BUD

Non-sterile compounding standards are covered by USP chapter 795. This chapter lays out the requirements for preparing non-sterile drug products, including facilities and equipment considerations, personnel qualifications, proper compounding procedures, labeling, storage, quality assurance, and beyond-use dating. In contrast, USP 797 governs sterile compounding (injectables and other sterile preparations) with its own focus on cleanroom environments and aseptic technique. USP 800 addresses safety and handling of hazardous drugs. The concept of beyond-use dating is part of the guidance within 795, not a separate chapter.

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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://umpje.examzify.com>

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

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