

Virginia Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination (MPJE) Practice Exam (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

- 1. If a pharmacist receives an oral prescription but doesn't have the medication, what can they do?**
 - A. Refuse to fill the prescription**
 - B. Phone the prescription to another pharmacy of the patient's choice**
 - C. Return the prescription to the patient**
 - D. Ask the patient for a new prescription**
- 2. Do prescriptions need to be dated when signed by the prescriber?**
 - A. No, postdating is allowed**
 - B. Yes, they must be dated on the date they are signed**
 - C. Dating is required only for controlled substances**
 - D. They can be dated on a later date if necessary**
- 3. What age verification is required for OTC dextromethorphan sales?**
 - A. Proof of legal guardian's consent**
 - B. Self-declaration from the purchaser**
 - C. Government-issued identification**
 - D. Verification through pharmacy software**
- 4. What must a pharmacist do to maintain records of continuing education?**
 - A. Keep certificates for 1 year**
 - B. Submit certificates to the BOP annually**
 - C. Maintain certificates for 2 years following renewal**
 - D. Keep all documentation for 5 years**
- 5. Can a pharmacist accept an oral prescription for a CII medication in a community pharmacy?**
 - A. No, it is strictly prohibited**
 - B. Yes, but only in emergencies**
 - C. Yes, without any restrictions**
 - D. Yes, but only for patients over 65**

- 6. Do Virginia regulations require tablet identification details on the container label?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for controlled substances**
 - D. Only upon request**
- 7. What is required to recertify a pharmacy technician after five years?**
- A. Nothing, as they remain certified indefinitely**
 - B. Complete a new application and pay required fees**
 - C. Same as initial registration requirements**
 - D. Only pay a nominal fee**
- 8. What must a pharmacist do with an emergency oral CII prescription?**
- A. Discard it after use**
 - B. Reduce it to writing with all required elements**
 - C. Call the prescriber for confirmation**
 - D. File it without any changes**
- 9. What must a pharmacy do if it does not have a PIC and receives a notice from the Board of Pharmacy regarding a valid permit?**
- A. Continue regular operations**
 - B. Dispose of all CII-VI drugs within 15 days**
 - C. Request an extension from the Board of Pharmacy**
 - D. Transfer operations to another pharmacy**
- 10. What must a pharmacist do after preparing an order in a hospital before delivery to the patient?**
- A. Notify the physician**
 - B. Label the medication**
 - C. Inspect and verify the order's accuracy**
 - D. Pack the medication securely**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a pharmacist receives an oral prescription but doesn't have the medication, what can they do?

A. Refuse to fill the prescription

B. Phone the prescription to another pharmacy of the patient's choice

C. Return the prescription to the patient

D. Ask the patient for a new prescription

When a pharmacist receives an oral prescription but does not have the medication in stock, they have the option to phone the prescription to another pharmacy of the patient's choice. This approach is beneficial for both the patient and the pharmacist. It demonstrates a willingness to fulfill the patient's needs and provides a solution for obtaining the medication without unnecessary delays. This action allows the pharmacist to ensure that the patient has access to their prescribed medication, which is integral to patient care. Coordinating with another pharmacy makes the process more convenient for the patient, who may need the medication promptly. Additionally, it upholds the pharmacist's professional duty to facilitate medication access and continuity of care. The other options available do not effectively address the need for the patient to obtain their medication or may create complications. Refusing to fill the prescription or returning it to the patient does not assist in meeting their healthcare needs. Asking for a new prescription may also encounter delays and is not the most patient-centric approach in this circumstance. Therefore, the choice of phoning the prescription to another pharmacy provides a practical solution that supports the patient's health and well-being.

2. Do prescriptions need to be dated when signed by the prescriber?

A. No, postdating is allowed

B. Yes, they must be dated on the date they are signed

C. Dating is required only for controlled substances

D. They can be dated on a later date if necessary

Prescriptions must be dated on the date they are signed by the prescriber to ensure proper tracking and authenticity. This requirement helps establish the validity of the prescription and its adherence to regulations concerning dispensing medications. When a prescription bears the signature and date from the prescriber, it demonstrates that the prescriber authorized the medication on that specific day, which is essential for validation in case the prescription is audited or reviewed. Having a clear date aids in preventing misuse or fraudulent activities, such as postdating prescriptions for controlled substances or other medications. It helps pharmacists and regulatory bodies track the prescription's timeline and compliance with the necessary legal frameworks. While there may be nuances in certain situations—such as the management of controlled substances—the overarching rule remains that prescriptions should be dated the same day they are signed to maintain integrity and adherence to pharmacy laws and standards.

3. What age verification is required for OTC dextromethorphan sales?

- A. Proof of legal guardian's consent**
- B. Self-declaration from the purchaser**
- C. Government-issued identification**
- D. Verification through pharmacy software**

The requirement for government-issued identification when selling over-the-counter (OTC) dextromethorphan is based on regulations aimed at preventing misuse of the drug, which can be abused for its psychoactive effects. Dextromethorphan is restricted for individuals under the age of 18 in many jurisdictions due to its potential for abuse. Therefore, verifying the purchaser's age through a government-issued ID, such as a driver's license or passport, ensures that the pharmacy complies with legal requirements and responsibly sells this medication only to individuals of legal age. This approach not only protects the health and safety of minors but also safeguards pharmacists and retailers from potential legal repercussions associated with improper sales to underage consumers. Government-issued identification serves as an official and reliable means to confirm a customer's age, which is crucial for maintaining compliance with state and federal regulations surrounding controlled substances and certain OTC products.

4. What must a pharmacist do to maintain records of continuing education?

- A. Keep certificates for 1 year**
- B. Submit certificates to the BOP annually**
- C. Maintain certificates for 2 years following renewal**
- D. Keep all documentation for 5 years**

Maintaining records of continuing education is an essential aspect of ensuring that pharmacists stay updated with the latest practices and regulations in the field. The requirement to maintain certificates for two years following renewal reflects the regulations set by the Virginia Board of Pharmacy or similar governing bodies. This timeline allows pharmacists to demonstrate compliance with continuing education requirements during the license renewal process, which typically occurs every two years. By keeping the records for two years, pharmacists provide sufficient documentation for audits or inquiries that may occur regarding their educational activities. This demonstrates a commitment to lifelong learning and adherence to regulatory standards, ensuring that they remain competent in their professional roles. Options that suggest shorter retention periods, like one year or focusing on annual submissions, do not align with the longer timeframe intended for tracking and confirming ongoing education compliance. Similarly, keeping all documentation for five years would exceed the requirement and could lead to unnecessary administrative burdens without any added regulatory benefit. Thus, the two-year requirement strikes a balance between accountability and practicality in maintaining effective continuing education records.

5. Can a pharmacist accept an oral prescription for a CII medication in a community pharmacy?

- A. No, it is strictly prohibited**
- B. Yes, but only in emergencies**
- C. Yes, without any restrictions**
- D. Yes, but only for patients over 65**

A pharmacist can accept an oral prescription for a controlled substance classified as Schedule II (CII) medication, but only under specific circumstances such as emergencies. The Controlled Substances Act allows for oral prescriptions of CII medications when it is not feasible for the prescribing practitioner to provide a written prescription due to an emergency situation. This is meant to ensure that patients can receive necessary medications promptly when a delay could potentially harm them. However, even in emergency situations, certain conditions must be met. The pharmacist must immediately write down the prescription, and the prescriber is required to provide a written prescription for the medication within a specific time frame to validate the oral order. This regulation balances the need for access to medications while also maintaining stringent controls on the prescribing practices associated with stronger controlled substances. The other considerations mentioned, such as prohibiting oral prescriptions altogether or restricting them based on patient age, do not align with the regulatory framework established for managing oral prescriptions for CII medications.

6. Do Virginia regulations require tablet identification details on the container label?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for controlled substances**
- D. Only upon request**

In Virginia, regulations do not mandate that tablet identification details be included on the container label for prescriptions. This is consistent with many state pharmacy laws, which focus on essential information such as the patient's name, prescription number, drug name, and directions for use, rather than specific characteristics of the tablets themselves. Including tablet identification details would generally be considered superfluous unless there were specific circumstances requiring it, such as issues related to dispensing errors or patient safety concerns. The absence of this requirement allows for a more streamlined label that conveys necessary information without overwhelming the consumer with excessive details. This also helps pharmacy technicians and pharmacists focus on dispensing the medication correctly without the added burden of labeling every physical characteristic of the tablets.

7. What is required to recertify a pharmacy technician after five years?

- A. Nothing, as they remain certified indefinitely**
- B. Complete a new application and pay required fees**
- C. Same as initial registration requirements**
- D. Only pay a nominal fee**

The process for recertifying a pharmacy technician after five years includes meeting the same requirements that were necessary for the initial registration. This ensures that technicians maintain an up-to-date understanding of pharmacy practice and are compliant with current regulations and standards. This often involves demonstrating continuing education, submitting any necessary documentation, and possibly undergoing a background check, similar to the initial qualifications. Although the other options present different scenarios, the requirement of mirroring the initial registration criteria ensures that pharmacy technicians remain competent and well-informed throughout their careers. By upholding these standards, patient safety and care quality are prioritized in the pharmacy setting.

8. What must a pharmacist do with an emergency oral CII prescription?

- A. Discard it after use**
- B. Reduce it to writing with all required elements**
- C. Call the prescriber for confirmation**
- D. File it without any changes**

In the context of handling an emergency oral prescription for a Schedule II controlled substance, the correct action for the pharmacist is to reduce the prescription to writing with all required elements. This is crucial because, according to federal law, for an emergency oral prescription to be valid, the pharmacist must create a written record that includes all the necessary details such as the patient's information, drug prescribed, dosage, quantity, and the prescriber's identification. This written documentation serves several key purposes: it provides an official record for accountability, ensures compliance with regulatory standards, and facilitates any necessary follow-up with the prescriber. Additionally, the prescriber must provide a written prescription to the pharmacy within a specified timeframe (usually 7 days), which further emphasizes the need for the pharmacist to document the prescription accurately. Filing the prescription without changes or confirming with the prescriber would not fulfill the regulatory requirements necessary to ensure that the prescription is valid and traceable. Discarding it after use would not allow for any record keeping, which is essential in scenarios involving controlled substances.

9. What must a pharmacy do if it does not have a PIC and receives a notice from the Board of Pharmacy regarding a valid permit?

- A. Continue regular operations**
- B. Dispose of all CII-VI drugs within 15 days**
- C. Request an extension from the Board of Pharmacy**
- D. Transfer operations to another pharmacy**

If a pharmacy does not have a Pharmacist-in-Charge (PIC) and receives a notice from the Board of Pharmacy regarding a valid permit, the appropriate action is to dispose of all Controlled Schedule II-VI drugs within 15 days. This requirement serves to ensure that the pharmacy does not continue operating in a manner that could compromise patient safety or violate regulatory standards. The absence of a PIC can create serious concerns regarding the oversight of pharmaceutical operations, medication handling, and compliance with state regulations. Without a designated PIC, a pharmacy lacks the necessary authority and responsibility for maintaining proper practices related to controlled substances. Consequently, it is crucial to secure the integrity of the medication supply and public safety by mandating the disposal of these drugs within the specified timeframe. Therefore, this requirement emphasizes the importance of adhering to regulations designed to protect both the public and the profession. It serves as a safeguard against potential misuse or mishandling of controlled substances while the pharmacy rectifies its administrative situation and finds a new PIC.

10. What must a pharmacist do after preparing an order in a hospital before delivery to the patient?

- A. Notify the physician**
- B. Label the medication**
- C. Inspect and verify the order's accuracy**
- D. Pack the medication securely**

After a pharmacist prepares an order in a hospital, it is essential for them to inspect and verify the order's accuracy before delivering it to the patient. This step ensures that the medication prescribed is appropriate for the patient's condition, that the dosing is correct, and that there are no potential drug interactions or contraindications. Verifying the accuracy includes checking the medication name, dosage, route of administration, and the patient's details to ensure that nothing has been overlooked, which could result in a medication error. This critical step is aligned with the pharmacist's responsibilities to safeguard patient health and comply with both legal and ethical standards in medication management. While notifying the physician, labeling the medication, and packing the medication securely are important tasks, they come after the verification process. Ensuring the order's accuracy is paramount to preventing adverse events related to medication errors, making this the most critical action the pharmacist must take before delivery to the patient.

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://virginiampje.examzify.com>

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