

Washington Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence MPJE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. The Poison Prevention Packaging Act requires CRCs on all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. All prescription drugs**
 - B. Certain listed products**
 - C. All OTC drugs**
 - D. Specifically listed OTC products**
- 2. Which professionals does USP <800> apply to?**
 - A. Only pharmacists**
 - B. Only pharmacy technicians**
 - C. All healthcare professionals**
 - D. Only doctors and nurses**
- 3. Which is NOT listed as a type of hazardous drug under USP <800>?**
 - A. Drugs with reproductive risks for males and females**
 - B. Antineoplastic drugs**
 - C. Over-the-counter medications**
 - D. Non-antineoplastic drugs meeting NIOSH criteria**
- 4. How can a prescriber indicate that a substitution is not permitted?**
 - A. By marking 'X' on the prescription**
 - B. By using a red ink**
 - C. By signing under 'DISPENSE AS WRITTEN'**
 - D. None of the above**
- 5. What is required for the disposal of hazardous drugs?**
 - A. Federal approval**
 - B. Compliance with federal, state, and local regulations**
 - C. Only state regulations**
 - D. Approval from the DEA**

- 6. Which of the following is included in the 'Drug Facts' Panel for OTC drugs?**
- A. Price**
 - B. Place of manufacture**
 - C. Directions for specific age groups/populations**
 - D. Prescription status**
- 7. Under what circumstance can minors be treated as adults regarding consent in Washington?**
- A. When they are employed full-time**
 - B. If they are emancipated or married to an adult**
 - C. All minors are treated as adults**
 - D. Only if they are 18 years or older**
- 8. What must prescribers do to dispense controlled substances?**
- A. Provide a medical certificate**
 - B. Register with DEA and state**
 - C. Have at least 10 years of medical practice**
 - D. Complete a special pharmacology course**
- 9. What must be done if a significant loss of controlled substances is discovered?**
- A. Notify the FDA**
 - B. Report immediately to the DEA**
 - C. Initiate a pharmacy audit**
 - D. Place an order for replacement inventory**
- 10. How many times may Schedule III and IV prescriptions be refilled within a 6-month period?**
- A. 3 times**
 - B. 5 times**
 - C. Unlimited**
 - D. Not at all**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. The Poison Prevention Packaging Act requires CRCs on all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. All prescription drugs**
- B. Certain listed products**
- C. All OTC drugs**
- D. Specifically listed OTC products**

The Poison Prevention Packaging Act mandates that all prescription drugs, certain listed products, and specifically listed OTC products must have child-resistant packaging. However, not all OTC drugs are included in this requirement. OTC drugs such as vitamins and supplements, and most herbal remedies are not required to be in child-resistant packaging. This is because these products are not considered as potentially hazardous as prescription or specifically listed OTC drugs. Therefore, the correct answer is C, as the Poison Prevention Packaging Act does not require CRCs on all OTC drugs.

2. Which professionals does USP <800> apply to?

- A. Only pharmacists**
- B. Only pharmacy technicians**
- C. All healthcare professionals**
- D. Only doctors and nurses**

The correct choice highlights that USP <800> applies to all healthcare professionals who handle hazardous drugs. This standard outlines practices designed to minimize the risk of exposure to hazardous drugs in various healthcare settings. It encompasses not only pharmacists and pharmacy technicians, who are directly involved in the preparation and dispensing of these drugs, but also any healthcare professionals who may come into contact with hazardous drugs or their waste in the course of their work. The rationale for including all healthcare professionals stems from the understanding that hazardous drugs can pose risks not just during their preparation, but also during administration, storage, and disposal, affecting a wide range of staff members, including nurses, doctors, and others involved in patient care. To ensure patient safety and protect healthcare workers, the guidelines set by USP <800> establish comprehensive standards for all individuals who may be exposed to these substances in the healthcare environment.

3. Which is NOT listed as a type of hazardous drug under USP <800>?

- A. Drugs with reproductive risks for males and females**
- B. Antineoplastic drugs**
- C. Over-the-counter medications**
- D. Non-antineoplastic drugs meeting NIOSH criteria**

Over-the-counter medications are not considered hazardous drugs under USP <800> because they are not typically associated with serious health risks, such as reproductive harm or therapeutic ineffectiveness. The other options, A, B, and D, are all types of hazardous drugs that have been identified as potentially harmful and require special handling and precautions to ensure the safety of healthcare workers handling them. Antineoplastic drugs are used for chemotherapy and have serious side effects, drugs with reproductive risks can have harmful effects on both male and female fertility, and non-antineoplastic drugs meeting NIOSH criteria are drugs that have been determined by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to have potential health risks.

4. How can a prescriber indicate that a substitution is not permitted?

- A. By marking 'X' on the prescription**
- B. By using a red ink**
- C. By signing under 'DISPENSE AS WRITTEN'**
- D. None of the above**

A prescriber indicates that a substitution is not permitted by signing under the phrase 'DISPENSE AS WRITTEN' on the prescription. This specific notation clearly communicates to the pharmacist that the prescriber does not want any substitutions to be made for the prescribed medication, ensuring that the patient receives the exact product prescribed. The other methods mentioned do not carry the same legal weight or clarity. Marking 'X' on the prescription or using red ink may not be standardized practices and could lead to misinterpretation. Therefore, the clear and accepted method recognized in pharmacy law is the prescriber's signature under 'DISPENSE AS WRITTEN,' solidifying their intent regarding medication substitution.

5. What is required for the disposal of hazardous drugs?

- A. Federal approval**
- B. Compliance with federal, state, and local regulations**
- C. Only state regulations**
- D. Approval from the DEA**

Disposal of hazardous drugs is a highly regulated process, and it is important to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations in order to protect the environment and public health. Option A, federal approval, may suggest the need for specific approval from a federal agency, but in reality, complying with all federal regulations is necessary. Option C, only state regulations, is incomplete as it does not mention the role of federal and local regulations in the disposal process. Option D, approval from the DEA, is important but is just one aspect of overall compliance with regulations. Therefore, option B is the correct answer that encompasses all levels of regulation that must be followed for proper disposal of hazardous drugs.

6. Which of the following is included in the 'Drug Facts' Panel for OTC drugs?

- A. Price**
- B. Place of manufacture**
- C. Directions for specific age groups/populations**
- D. Prescription status**

The 'Drug Facts' Panel for OTC drugs includes important information for consumers to make informed decisions about which medicine to take. This information typically includes active ingredients, uses, warnings, dosage, and directions for specific age groups or populations. Options A and D are not typically included in the 'Drug Facts' panel as they are not relevant to the safe and effective use of the medication. Additionally, the place of manufacture is not typically included but may be listed on the packaging or label. Therefore, the best answer is C.

7. Under what circumstance can minors be treated as adults regarding consent in Washington?

- A. When they are employed full-time**
- B. If they are emancipated or married to an adult**
- C. All minors are treated as adults**
- D. Only if they are 18 years or older**

Minors can be treated as adults regarding consent in Washington if they are emancipated or married to an adult. Option A is incorrect because employment status does not determine the ability to give adult consent. Option C is incorrect because there are specific circumstances, such as emancipation or marriage, where minors are treated as adults. Option D is incorrect because it is not the only circumstance in which minors can be treated as adults. Therefore, option B is the most accurate answer to the question.

8. What must prescribers do to dispense controlled substances?

- A. Provide a medical certificate**
- B. Register with DEA and state**
- C. Have at least 10 years of medical practice**
- D. Complete a special pharmacology course**

Prescribers must register with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and their state in order to dispense controlled substances. A medical certificate alone is not sufficient for prescribing controlled substances. Having a certain number of years of medical practice or completing a special pharmacology course do not guarantee the ability to dispense controlled substances. Therefore, option B is the only accurate and necessary requirement for dispensing controlled substances.

9. What must be done if a significant loss of controlled substances is discovered?

A. Notify the FDA

B. Report immediately to the DEA

C. Initiate a pharmacy audit

D. Place an order for replacement inventory

If a significant loss of controlled substances is discovered, the first step should be to report it immediately to the DEA. This is necessary because controlled substances are regulated by the DEA and any loss or theft must be reported promptly. This step takes priority over other actions such as notifying the FDA or initiating a pharmacy audit. Additionally, placing an order for replacement inventory may be necessary, but it should not be the first course of action in the event of a significant loss.

10. How many times may Schedule III and IV prescriptions be refilled within a 6-month period?

A. 3 times

B. 5 times

C. Unlimited

D. Not at all

Schedule III and IV prescriptions in the United States can indeed be refilled up to a maximum of five times within a six-month period from the date the prescription is originally filled. This regulation is designed to ensure that patients have adequate access to necessary medication while still maintaining appropriate oversight and control over the dispensation of substances that have potential for abuse. The five-refill limit provides a balance between patient care and safety, encouraging adherence to treatment regimens while minimizing the risk associated with the misuse of controlled substances. It is important for pharmacists and healthcare practitioners to monitor refills to prevent overuse or diversion and to ensure proper patient management. In contrast to this, the other options do not align with the current regulations governing Schedule III and IV medications. For instance, allowing only three refills would not meet the regulatory standard set forth by state and federal guidelines, and stating that prescriptions can be refilled an unlimited number of times undermines the controlled nature of these medications. Similarly, asserting that refills are not permissible at all contradicts the established allowances for these schedules.