Washington Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence MPJE Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. **Before a drug can be introduced into commerce, it must be:**

   A. Patented

   B. Proven safe and effective for intended use

   C. Approved by all physicians

   D. Tested for a minimum of 10 years

2. **Can prescription refill information be faxed between pharmacies?**

   A. Yes, with pharmacist's approval and technician's assistance

   B. No, it's not allowed

   C. Only if the original prescriber consents in writing

   D. Only within the same pharmacy chain

3. **What is required for a pharmacy owner beyond placing a pharmacist in charge?**

   A. Having a minimum number of staff

   B. Offering 24/7 service

   C. Paying an annual license fee and maintaining records for a minimum of 2 years

   D. Ensuring pharmacy is open on weekends

4. **How many dosage units of schedule III or IV can optometrists prescribe in Washington state?**

   A. No more than 20 units

   B. No more than 30 units

   C. Up to 50 units

   D. Up to 100 units

5. **Which is NOT required on the label of a dispensed Legend Drug according to Federal Law?**

   A. Serial number

   B. Patient's age

   C. Directions for use

   D. Side effects statement

6. What is the maximum amount of pseudoephedrine an individual can purchase OTC per day according to federal regulations?

A. 3.6 grams

B. 7.5 grams

C. 9 grams

D. 60 milligrams

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

A. Only pharmacists

B. Only pharmacy technicians

C. All healthcare professionals

D. Only doctors and nurses

8. What are the special requirements to be a nuclear pharmacist?

A. Must have a permit issued, meet RCA standards, and submit an equipment list

B. Required to have a PhD in Pharmacy

C. Must have at least 10 years of experience in a general pharmacy

D. No special requirements other than a general pharmacy license

9. What is NOT a requirement under the Drug Quality & Security Act of 2013?

A. Electronic Trace and Trace system

B. Annual establishment fee

C. Transaction history for each prior transfer

D. Transaction information detailing the product at sale

10. How is a 'Practitioner' defined?

A. A person with a degree in healthcare

B. A person duly authorized by law to prescribe drugs or devices

C. Any healthcare worker

D. Only doctors and nurses

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Before a drug can be introduced into commerce, it must be:

A. Patented

B. Proven safe and effective for intended use

C. Approved by all physicians

D. Tested for a minimum of 10 years

When a drug is being developed, it goes through multiple stages of testing and approval before it can be sold to the public. The correct answer is B proven safe and effective for intended use. This means that the drug has undergone extensive testing and research to ensure that it not only works for its intended purpose, but also that it does not have any dangerous or harmful side effects. Options A, C, and D are incorrect because they do not fully encompass the process of bringing a drug to market. While a patent may be obtained for a new drug, it does not automatically mean that it is safe or effective. A drug does not need to be approved by all physicians, but rather by the appropriate regulatory agencies. And while drugs may go through testing for several years, a minimum of 10 years is not a requirement for a drug to be approved.

2. Can prescription refill information be faxed between pharmacies?

A. Yes, with pharmacist's approval and technician's assistance

B. No, it's not allowed

C. Only if the original prescriber consents in writing

D. Only within the same pharmacy chain

Prescription refill information can be faxed between pharmacies with the approval of a pharmacist and the assistance of a technician. This is because the refill information contains sensitive patient data and should only be transmitted with proper authorization and protection. Option B is incorrect because there may be circumstances where faxing refill information is allowed. Option C is incorrect because written consent from the prescriber is not always necessary for faxing refill information. Option D is incorrect because refill information can be transmitted between different pharmacies, not just within the same chain.

3. What is required for a pharmacy owner beyond placing a pharmacist in charge?

A. Having a minimum number of staff

B. Offering 24/7 service

C. Paying an annual license fee and maintaining records for a minimum of 2 years

D. Ensuring pharmacy is open on weekends

A pharmacy owner is required to maintain records for a minimum of 2 years and pay an annual license fee to operate their business. This is a legal requirement to ensure the proper management and operation of the pharmacy. Having a minimum number of staff, offering 24/7 service, and ensuring pharmacy is open on weekends may be beneficial for the business, but they are not specific requirements for a pharmacy owner.

4. How many dosage units of schedule III or IV can optometrists prescribe in Washington state?

A. No more than 20 units

B. No more than 30 units

C. Up to 50 units

D. Up to 100 units

In Washington state, optometrists can prescribe schedule III or IV medication up to 30 dosage units. Option A is incorrect because it limits the number of units to 20. Option C is incorrect as it allows for up to 50 units, which exceeds the maximum allowed amount. Option D is also incorrect because it allows for up to 100 units, which greatly exceeds the limit set by the state. Option B is the correct answer as it aligns with the specified limit set by Washington state.

5. Which is NOT required on the label of a dispensed Legend Drug according to Federal Law?

A. Serial number

B. Patient's age

C. Directions for use

D. Side effects statement

According to Federal Law, the label of a dispensed Legend Drug is required to have a serial number, directions for use, and a statement of side effects. The patient's age is not required because it is not relevant to the instructions or potential side effects of the drug. It is important for the patient to know the use and potential risks of the medication, but their age does not affect this information. Therefore, the patient's age is not required on the label of a dispensed Legend Drug.

6. What is the maximum amount of pseudoephedrine an individual can purchase OTC per day according to federal regulations?

A. 3.6 grams

B. 7.5 grams

C. 9 grams

D. 60 milligrams

According to federal regulations, the maximum amount of pseudoephedrine an individual can purchase over-the-counter (OTC) per day is 3.6 grams. Option B, 7.5 grams, is incorrect as this is the maximum amount that an individual can purchase per 30 days. Option C, 9 grams, and option D, 60 milligrams, are both incorrect as they are too high and too low, respectively, compared to the actual federal limit of 3.6 grams. It is important to follow this limit as excessive amounts of pseudoephedrine can be used to make illegal drugs such as methamphetamine.

7. 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.

8. What are the special requirements to be a nuclear pharmacist?

A. Must have a permit issued, meet RCA standards, and submit an equipment list

B. Required to have a PhD in Pharmacy

C. Must have at least 10 years of experience in a general pharmacy

D. No special requirements other than a general pharmacy license

The correct answer highlights the specific regulatory requirements that must be fulfilled to practice as a nuclear pharmacist. To ensure the safe handling and dispensing of radioactive materials, a nuclear pharmacist is required to obtain a specific permit tailored for the use of such substances. Meeting the standards set forth by the Radiation Control Agency (RCA) ensures compliance with health and safety regulations that govern the use of radioactive materials. Additionally, submitting an equipment list is a prudent step that demonstrates having the necessary tools and facilities to manage these materials safely and effectively. In contrast, having a PhD in Pharmacy, while it may enhance one's qualifications, is not a standard requirement for nuclear pharmacists. Similarly, possessing extensive experience in general pharmacy does not equate to the specialized training necessary for working with nuclear materials. Lastly, stating that no special requirements exist undermines the crucial regulations put in place to protect both the pharmacist and the public when dealing with potentially hazardous substances.

9. What is NOT a requirement under the Drug Quality & Security Act of 2013?

A. Electronic Trace and Trace system

B. Annual establishment fee

C. Transaction history for each prior transfer

D. Transaction information detailing the product at sale

Under the Drug Quality & Security Act of 2013, the following requirements are in place electronic trace and trace system, transaction history for each prior transfer, and transaction information detailing the product at sale. Therefore, the annual establishment fee is not a requirement under this act. This fee may exist, but it is not a mandatory requirement for compliance with the Drug Quality & Security Act.

10. How is a 'Practitioner' defined?

A. A person with a degree in healthcare

B. A person duly authorized by law to prescribe drugs or devices

C. Any healthcare worker

D. Only doctors and nurses

A 'Practitioner' is defined as a person who is duly authorized by law to prescribe or administer drugs or medical devices. Option A is incorrect because a practitioner does not necessarily need a degree in healthcare to be authorized to prescribe drugs or devices. Option C is incorrect because it is too broad and not all healthcare workers have the authority to prescribe medications. Option D is also incorrect because there are other healthcare professionals, such as physician assistants and pharmacists, who are also considered practitioners and have the legal authority to prescribe drugs or devices.