WASHINGTON MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE MPJE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://washingtonmpje.examzify.com

Table of Contents

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. **For terminally ill patients, up to how many days can C-II medications be partially filled?**

   A. 30 days

   B. 60 days

   C. 90 days

   D. 120 days

2. **What is encouraged as a policy for pharmacies before closing?**

   A. Offering a clearance sale

   B. Notifying patients 15 days in advance

   C. Transferring all prescriptions to the nearest pharmacy

   D. Holding a meeting with local healthcare providers

3. **Physical and occupational therapists in Washington are allowed to:**

   A. Prescribe all forms of medications

   B. Order and use certain legend drugs

   C. Dispense medications

   D. Require CRCs for all medications they prescribe

4. **What is the initial license fee for a Pharmacist?**

   A. $145

   B. $100

   C. $190

   D. $85

5. **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

6. What does the Commission require for a pharmacist's first renewal following graduation from pharmacy school?

A. Completion of additional CE hours

B. No CE requirement

C. A recommendation letter

D. Proof of residency in the state

7. Must every pharmacy have a pharmacist-in-charge?

A. Yes, along with meeting other requirements such as paying an annual license fee

B. No, it is not a mandatory requirement

C. Yes, but only if the pharmacy is open 24/7

D. No, as long as there is a supervising technician

8. What is the allowed ratio of pharmacists to technicians in retail pharmacies?

A. 1:1

B. 1:2

C. 1:3

D. 1:4

9. Which is not allowed under Washington revisions to Pharmacy Practice Act for compounding?

A. Office Use

B. Limited repackaging

C. Public advertising of specific compounded products

D. Centralized compounding

10. The main change in the Structured Professional Labeling and Prescribing Information for drugs approved after 2006 is:

A. The addition of a section called 'Highlights of Prescribing Information'

B. A reduction in the amount of clinical data required

C. The inclusion of international drug codes

D. A comprehensive list of all possible side effects

Answers

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

Explanations

1. For terminally ill patients, up to how many days can C-II medications be partially filled?

A. 30 days

B. 60 days

C. 90 days

D. 120 days

C-II medications can only be partially filled for a maximum of 60 days for terminally ill patients, as stated by the DEA's Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act. This Act allows for early refills and partial fills for C-II medications based on the patient's terminal illness, but only for a maximum of 60 days. The other options (A 30 days, C: 90 days, D: 120 days) are incorrect because they exceed the maximum period of 60 days allowed for partial fills of C-II medications for terminally ill patients.

2. What is encouraged as a policy for pharmacies before closing?

A. Offering a clearance sale

B. Notifying patients 15 days in advance

C. Transferring all prescriptions to the nearest pharmacy

D. Holding a meeting with local healthcare providers

Pharmacies are encouraged to follow a policy of notifying patients 15 days in advance before closing. This is important as it gives patients enough time to refill their prescriptions and make necessary arrangements. The other options, such as offering a clearance sale, transferring prescriptions, and holding a meeting with healthcare providers, are not mentioned as recommended policies for pharmacies before closing. These options may also not be feasible or appropriate in all cases. Therefore, option B is the best answer.

3. Physical and occupational therapists in Washington are allowed to:

A. Prescribe all forms of medications

B. Order and use certain legend drugs

C. Dispense medications

D. Require CRCs for all medications they prescribe

This question is asking about what restrictions or allowances therapists have in the state of Washington. Option A is incorrect because physical and occupational therapists do not typically have medical degrees required to authorize all forms of medication. Option C is incorrect because dispensing medication is not within the scope of practice for physical and occupational therapists. Option D is incorrect because CRCs, or Controlled Substance Registration Certificates, are not required for therapists to prescribe medication in Washington. Therefore, the only correct option is B, which states that therapists can order and use certain legend drugs.

4. What is the initial license fee for a Pharmacist?

A. $145

B. $100

C. $190

D. $85

The initial license fee for a pharmacist in Washington is indeed set at $145. This fee is established by the Washington State Department of Health and reflects the cost associated with the processing of the initial application, including background checks, administrative costs, and the maintenance of licensure records. Understanding the fee structure is crucial for pharmacists, as it impacts the overall cost of entering the profession. Additionally, staying informed about the fees can help applicants budget effectively when pursuing their licensure. It's essential to note that the licensing fees may be revised periodically, so checking the Washington State Department of Health's official resources can provide the most current information.

5. 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.

6. What does the Commission require for a pharmacist's first renewal following graduation from pharmacy school?

A. Completion of additional CE hours

B. No CE requirement

C. A recommendation letter

D. Proof of residency in the state

For a pharmacist's first renewal following graduation from pharmacy school, the Washington State Commission does not require any continuing education (CE) hours. This policy acknowledges that newly licensed pharmacists are typically still in the early stages of their professional development and education, having just completed their pharmacy degree and passed the licensure examination. It allows them to focus on transitioning into their professional roles without the additional stress of immediate CE requirements. Other options, such as requiring a recommendation letter, proof of residency, or completion of additional CE hours, do not apply to first-time renewals immediately after graduation. The regulations specifically aim to support new pharmacists during this period by alleviating the immediate need for CE, allowing a smoother entry into the workforce. Subsequent renewals will have different requirements, including CE fulfillment, but this particular rule reflects the understanding of the unique position of recent graduates.

7. Must every pharmacy have a pharmacist-in-charge?

A. Yes, along with meeting other requirements such as paying an annual license fee

B. No, it is not a mandatory requirement

C. Yes, but only if the pharmacy is open 24/7

D. No, as long as there is a supervising technician

Every pharmacy must have a designated pharmacist-in-charge in order to operate legally. While other requirements such as paying an annual license fee are also necessary, having a licensed pharmacist overseeing the pharmacy and its operations is a crucial part of maintaining safety and quality standards. Choosing options B, C, or D would either be incorrect or, in the case of D, could potentially put the pharmacy at risk of violating regulations.

8. What is the allowed ratio of pharmacists to technicians in retail pharmacies?

A. 1:1

B. 1:2

C. 1:3

D. 1:4

In Washington State, the allowed ratio of pharmacists to pharmacy technicians in a retail pharmacy is 1:1. This means that for every pharmacist on duty, one pharmacy technician can be employed to support the pharmacist's duties. This ratio is designed to ensure that pharmacists can effectively supervise and manage the activities of pharmacy technicians while maintaining a high standard of patient care and safety. Pharmacists carry the responsibility for ensuring accuracy in medication dispensing and comprehensive patient counseling. Therefore, maintaining a ratio of 1:1 allows for adequate oversight and accountability. This setup promotes a collaborative environment where the pharmacist can delegate certain tasks to the technician while still being able to monitor their work closely. It's important to note that other states may have different regulations regarding the pharmacist-to-technician ratio, which can lead to variations in practice standards across the country. In Washington, the emphasis is placed on ensuring that pharmacists can adequately supervise technicians and maintain the integrity of the pharmacy operations.

9. Which is not allowed under Washington revisions to Pharmacy Practice Act for compounding?

A. Office Use

B. Limited repackaging

C. Public advertising of specific compounded products

D. Centralized compounding

The other options, A, B, and D, refer to activities that are allowed under Washington's revisions to Pharmacy Practice Act for compounding. Option A refers to a practice where a licensed Practitioner can compound medications for their own patients in their own office for immediate use. Option B, Limited repackaging, is when a practitioner takes and handful of a capsule and puts it in a bottle with a different label, which is allowed only under specific criteria and conditions. Option D, Centralized compounding, is the process of compounding medications at a central location and then distributing them to different pharmacies. This practice is allowed under special conditions and criteria. Therefore, option C is the only option that is not allowed under Washington's revisions to Pharmacy Practice Act for compounding.

10. The main change in the Structured Professional Labeling and Prescribing Information for drugs approved after 2006 is:

A. The addition of a section called 'Highlights of Prescribing Information'

B. A reduction in the amount of clinical data required

C. The inclusion of international drug codes

D. A comprehensive list of all possible side effects

The addition of a section called 'Highlights of Prescribing Information' is the main change in the Structured Professional Labeling and Prescribing Information for drugs approved after 2006. This means that before 2006, this section did not exist and was not included in the labeling and prescribing information. This section provides a summary of important information about the drug, such as its approved indications, dosage and administration, and important safety information. Therefore, options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not represent the main change in the labeling and prescribing information. Option B, a reduction in the amount of clinical data required, is also incorrect because there is no evidence to suggest that the amount of clinical data required has been reduced as a result of this change. Option C, the inclusion of international drug codes, is also incorrect as this information may already have been included in the labeling and prescribing information prior to 2006. Option D, a comprehensive list of all possible side effects, is also incorrect as this information may already have been included in the labeling and prescribing information prior to 2006 and is not the main change.

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://washingtonmpje.examzify.com

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