

West Virginia MPJE (Pharmacy Jurisprudence) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. How often must pharmacy licenses be renewed in West Virginia?**
 - A. Every 1 year**
 - B. Every 3 years**
 - C. Every 2 years**
 - D. Every 5 years**
- 2. What are the two FDA-approved emergency contraception pills?**
 - A. Levonorgestrel (Rx and OTC) and ulipristal (Rx only)**
 - B. Levonorgestrel (Rx only) and ulipristal (Rx and OTC)**
 - C. Ulipristal (Rx only) and magnesium citrate (Rx and OTC)**
 - D. Magnesium citrate and aluminum hydroxide**
- 3. What is one of the requirements for the registration of pharmacy technicians in West Virginia?**
 - A. Complete a BOP approved tech training program**
 - B. Graduate from a 4-year college**
 - C. Minimum age of 21**
 - D. Pass a physical fitness test**
- 4. Can a pharmacy technician compound medications for dispensing in a hospital/institutional or community setting in West Virginia?**
 - A. Yes, pharmacist must verify and is responsible for allowed activities**
 - B. No, only pharmacists can compound medications**
 - C. Only in hospital settings**
 - D. Only bulk compounding is allowed**

- 5. How is a practitioner's DEA number different if they are authorized to prescribe narcotics for opioid addiction treatment under DATA 2000?**
- A. They have a second DEA number with an additional suffix**
 - B. They have a second DEA number exactly the same as the other but the first letter will be X**
 - C. They have a second DEA number with the first letter being Z**
 - D. They have a single DEA number with a special identification code**
- 6. Do Plan B One-Step and the generic versions have gender or age requirements?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Yes, for age only**
 - D. Yes, for gender only**
- 7. At what age can an initial pharmacist license be obtained in West Virginia?**
- A. 18**
 - B. 21**
 - C. 25**
 - D. 30**
- 8. When does the WVBOP notify pharmacists about the expiration of their licenses?**
- A. April**
 - B. June**
 - C. July**
 - D. May**
- 9. Which amendment is responsible for the creation of New Drug Application (NDA) and Supplemental New Drug Application (sNDA)?**
- A. Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951**
 - B. Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962**
 - C. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938**
 - D. Drug Listing Act of 1972**

10. What is the biennial renewal fee for pharmacist licensure in West Virginia?

- A. \$100**
- B. \$120**
- C. \$150**
- D. \$200**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How often must pharmacy licenses be renewed in West Virginia?

- A. Every 1 year**
- B. Every 3 years**
- C. Every 2 years**
- D. Every 5 years**

Pharmacy licenses must be renewed every 1 year in West Virginia. Option B, every 3 years, is incorrect as it would result in a longer time between renewals. Option C, every 2 years, is incorrect because it is also a longer time period between renewals. Option D, every 5 years, is incorrect because it is a longer time period than the correct answer of every 1 year. Pharmacy licenses must be renewed yearly to ensure that the pharmacy is consistently meeting all necessary requirements and standards. Failure to renew a pharmacy license in a timely manner can result in penalties or even license revocation, so it is crucial for pharmacies to follow the correct renewal schedule.

2. What are the two FDA-approved emergency contraception pills?

- A. Levonorgestrel (Rx and OTC) and ulipristal (Rx only)**
- B. Levonorgestrel (Rx only) and ulipristal (Rx and OTC)**
- C. Ulipristal (Rx only) and magnesium citrate (Rx and OTC)**
- D. Magnesium citrate and aluminum hydroxide**

The two FDA-approved emergency contraception pills are indeed levonorgestrel and ulipristal. Levonorgestrel is available both by prescription and over the counter, making it accessible for individuals who may need emergency contraception quickly. Ulipristal, on the other hand, is available only by prescription, giving it a different access route compared to levonorgestrel. Both of these medications function to prevent pregnancy after unprotected intercourse or contraceptive failure, but they do so through different mechanisms and time frames. Levonorgestrel is most effective when taken within 72 hours after unprotected sex, while ulipristal can be effective for up to 120 hours after, offering a longer window for administration. The other options contain incorrect pairings or medications that are not used for emergency contraception. Magnesium citrate, for example, is a saline laxative and not indicated for emergency contraception, while the mention of only prescription availability for both medications in some options does not reflect current regulations regarding levonorgestrel's over-the-counter status. Understanding the differences in availability and categorization helps clarify the distinction between these emergency contraceptive options.

3. What is one of the requirements for the registration of pharmacy technicians in West Virginia?

- A. Complete a BOP approved tech training program**
- B. Graduate from a 4-year college**
- C. Minimum age of 21**
- D. Pass a physical fitness test**

To register as a pharmacy technician in West Virginia, one of the essential requirements is to complete a Board of Pharmacy (BOP) approved pharmacy technician training program. This requirement ensures that pharmacy technicians possess the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively, which include assisting pharmacists in various tasks associated with medication preparation and distribution, as well as managing inventory and customer service. Completing an approved training program typically involves both coursework and practical experience, aligning with state regulations that aim to maintain high standards within pharmacy practice. By ensuring that all technical staff have completed such training, the West Virginia BOP aims to enhance patient safety and the overall quality of pharmacy services. In contrast, the other options do not align with the specified requirements for pharmacy technician registration in West Virginia. Graduating from a 4-year college, for instance, is not necessary; many pharmacy technicians may not hold a degree beyond high school. Similarly, there is no minimum age of 21 for pharmacy technicians; individuals as young as 18 can pursue certification and registration, provided they meet other qualifications. Lastly, the requirement to pass a physical fitness test is not stipulated as part of the registration process for pharmacy technicians in the state.

4. Can a pharmacy technician compound medications for dispensing in a hospital/institutional or community setting in West Virginia?

- A. Yes, pharmacist must verify and is responsible for allowed activities**
- B. No, only pharmacists can compound medications**
- C. Only in hospital settings**
- D. Only bulk compounding is allowed**

The correct answer reflects the regulatory framework governing pharmacy practice in West Virginia, where pharmacy technicians are permitted to compound medications, provided that a licensed pharmacist supervises the activity. This aligns with the collaborative work model in pharmacy settings, where technicians can take on specific responsibilities under the guidance and verification of pharmacists. The pharmacist's oversight ensures that the compounding is performed according to established protocols and standards, maintaining patient safety and medication efficacy. In many jurisdictions, including West Virginia, this team-based approach enhances workflow efficiency while ensuring the necessary checks and balances are in place, reflecting both the capabilities of pharmacy technicians and the ultimate responsibility of pharmacists for patient care. This collaborative effort allows for optimal use of resources in both hospital and community settings. Other responses do not accurately capture the regulatory allowances of pharmacy technicians in West Virginia. While some suggest a complete prohibition of compounding by technicians or limit the practice strictly to hospital settings, they ignore the cooperative nature of pharmacy practice where technicians can indeed compound under supervision. Additionally, the notion that only bulk compounding is allowed fails to recognize the full scope of allowable compounding activities dictated by the regulations.

5. How is a practitioner's DEA number different if they are authorized to prescribe narcotics for opioid addiction treatment under DATA 2000?

- A. They have a second DEA number with an additional suffix**
- B. They have a second DEA number exactly the same as the other but the first letter will be X**
- C. They have a second DEA number with the first letter being Z**
- D. They have a single DEA number with a special identification code**

The correct choice involves the differentiation of a practitioner's DEA number specifically for prescribing narcotics for opioid addiction treatment under the Drug Abuse Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000). Under DATA 2000, practitioners who are authorized to prescribe medications for treating opioid addiction receive a unique identifier. This identifier is denoted by a second DEA number that contains the same digits as the original DEA number but is appended with a special suffix. The specific characteristics of the second DEA number are crucial for understanding how it's designated under the law. Practitioners authorized under DATA 2000 will have a suffix that commonly starts with the letter 'X.' This is significant as it denotes that the practitioner has completed the necessary training and has been granted permission to treat addiction specifically. The concept of having a single DEA number with a special identification code, or other formats that suggest separate but identical DEA numbers, does not accurately depict the specific regulatory intention behind DATA 2000's provisions. The distinction provided by the additional suffix is meant to signify the authority and capability of managing patients with opioid use disorders distinctly from general practice. This ensures proper identification and adherence to regulations when prescribing controlled substances specifically for addiction treatment.

6. Do Plan B One-Step and the generic versions have gender or age requirements?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Yes, for age only**
- D. Yes, for gender only**

The response to whether Plan B One-Step and its generic versions have gender or age requirements is nuanced. While they are available over-the-counter and do not require a prescription, there are age-related guidelines that have evolved over time. Originally, there were age restrictions that mandated individuals to be a certain age to purchase emergency contraception. However, current regulations allow for individuals of any age to access these products without needing to show identification, effectively removing age restrictions. The FDA has approved these products for all individuals capable of becoming pregnant, emphasizing that no gender-related barriers exist for obtaining them. The correct view is that although the product is designed for individuals who can get pregnant, there are no explicit gender requirements for access. Therefore, while age-related guidelines once existed, they have been lifted, resulting in no current requirements. Thus, the choice indicating that there are requirements aligns more closely with historical context rather than current practice, where individuals can obtain these medications without discrimination by age or gender.

7. At what age can an initial pharmacist license be obtained in West Virginia?

- A. 18**
- B. 21**
- C. 25**
- D. 30**

In West Virginia, an individual can obtain an initial pharmacist license at the age of 18. This aligns with the legal age requirement that allows individuals to enter into contracts and fulfill the responsibilities associated with the practice of pharmacy. The age of 18 is significant as it is generally recognized as the age of majority in most jurisdictions, granting individuals the legal authority to make decisions regarding their professional licensure. This requirement supports the premise that a pharmacist must not only complete the necessary educational qualifications but also be mature enough to handle the ethical and legal responsibilities of the profession. In contrast, higher age thresholds such as 21, 25, or 30 would not reflect the standard practices in pharmacy licensure and could unnecessarily delay entry into the profession for capable individuals.

8. When does the WVBOP notify pharmacists about the expiration of their licenses?

- A. April**
- B. June**
- C. July**
- D. May**

The West Virginia Board of Pharmacy (WVBOP) typically notifies pharmacists about the expiration of their licenses in April. This advance notice allows pharmacists ample time to prepare for license renewal, ensuring that they can continue practicing without interruptions. Licensing and renewal processes are critical in maintaining high standards in the pharmacy profession by ensuring that all practitioners meet the necessary qualifications and competency standards. The timing of notifications is designed to facilitate compliance with state regulations and to simplify the renewal process for pharmacists. Being notified several months in advance helps prevent last-minute scrambles and helps ensure that pharmacists can meet all requirements by the renewal deadline.

9. Which amendment is responsible for the creation of New Drug Application (NDA) and Supplemental New Drug Application (sNDA)?

A. Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951

B. Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962

C. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938

D. Drug Listing Act of 1972

The Durham-Humphrey Amendment of 1951 established two classes of drugs prescription and over-the-counter. The Drug Listing Act of 1972 was focused on the registration of drug establishments and the listing of drugs with the FDA. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938 was the first comprehensive legislation of food and drug safety. Therefore, none of these options are responsible for the creation of New Drug Application (NDA) and Supplemental New Drug Application (sNDA) except the Kefauver-Harris Amendment of 1962, which required drug manufacturers to provide evidence of the safety and efficacy of their drugs through the NDA and sNDA. This amendment also granted the FDA more authority to regulate drug advertising and enact stricter requirements for clinical trials.

10. What is the biennial renewal fee for pharmacist licensure in West Virginia?

A. \$100

B. \$120

C. \$150

D. \$200

The correct answer is that the biennial renewal fee for pharmacist licensure in West Virginia is \$100. This fee is set by the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy and is part of the regulatory framework that ensures pharmacists maintain their licenses and comply with state regulations. Fees for licensure and renewals tend to be structured to cover administrative costs related to the licensing process, and this particular fee reflects West Virginia's approach to maintaining accessibility to licensure while ensuring regulatory compliance. Knowing the correct fee is crucial for pharmacists to plan for renewals and avoid any lapse in their licensure, which could impact their ability to practice.

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://westvirginiampje.examzify.com>

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