

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the requirement for filling CIII and CIV prescriptions in terms of time limit?**
 - A. CIII and CIV have a 1 year time limit
 - B. CIII has a 6 months time limit, CIV has a 1 year time limit
 - C. Both CIII and CIV have a 6 months time limit
 - D. Both CIII and CIV have a 5 years time limit
- 2. What information must pharmacists look for during a prospective DUR before dispensing a new prescription or refill for Medicaid patients?**
 - A. Therapeutic duplication, incorrect dosing, drug allergies
 - B. Financial status and insurance coverage
 - C. Insurance approval and patient occupation
 - D. Therapeutic indications and pharmacy inventory
- 3. How can a prescriber provide a patient with a 90-day supply of a Schedule II controlled substance instead of a 30-day supply?**
 - A. Write a single prescription detailing a 90-day supply
 - B. Write 3 identical prescriptions on the same day, each with the date written and the earliest acceptable fill date
 - C. Write a prescription for a 30-day supply with three refills
 - D. Write a prescription with extended refill instructions
- 4. How many times within what timeframe can Schedule III and IV prescriptions be refilled?**
 - A. Up to 3 times within 4 months of the date written
 - B. Up to 2 times within 3 months of the date written
 - C. Up to 5 times within 6 months of the date written
 - D. Up to 4 times within 5 months of the date written
- 5. True or false? Hydrocodone is classified as a CII drug in all products, including combo and single-agent forms.**
 - A. False
 - B. True
 - C. Depends on the state
 - D. Varies by brand

- 6. Does West Virginia issue separate licenses for sterile compounding pharmacies?**
- A. No, regulation revision pending
 - B. No, distributor licensed as manufacturer
 - C. Yes, separate licenses are issued
 - D. Yes, only for FDA-registered facilities
- 7. How much of a CIII or benzodiazepine can an NP provide in West Virginia?**
- A. ≤ 72 hr supply with no refills
 - B. ≤ 30 day supply with one refill
 - C. ≤ 90 day supply with unlimited refills
 - D. No restrictions as long as within treatment guidelines
- 8. Which act attempted to outlaw monopolies that blocked competition through nefarious methods like price-fixing and deceptive marketing practices?**
- A. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
 - B. Pure Food and Drug Act
 - C. Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890
 - D. Controlled Substances Act
- 9. What is the time limit for prescription refills for CIII and CIV controlled substances in West Virginia?**
- A. 1 month
 - B. 6 months
 - C. 1 year
 - D. 3 months
- 10. What is the fee for the transfer of licensure in West Virginia?**
- A. \$100
 - B. \$200
 - C. \$255
 - D. \$300

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the requirement for filling CIII and CIV prescriptions in terms of time limit?

- A. CIII and CIV have a 1 year time limit**
- B. CIII has a 6 months time limit, CIV has a 1 year time limit
- C. Both CIII and CIV have a 6 months time limit
- D. Both CIII and CIV have a 5 years time limit

The correct answer reflects the regulatory framework surrounding the filling of CIII (Schedule III) and CIV (Schedule IV) prescriptions. In West Virginia, as well as under Federal law, prescriptions for controlled substances in Schedules III and IV must be filled within 6 months from the date of issuance by the prescriber. This distinction is critical because it ensures that prescriptions are filled while the medical need is still relevant and that patients are managed appropriately with their medications. Both CIII and CIV prescriptions cannot be filled beyond this 6-month timeframe, which aligns with the necessary safeguards to prevent misuse and potential abuse of controlled substances. The assertion that both CIII and CIV have a 1-year time limit is not accurate; while there are certain prescriptions for other medication classes that might have lengthier validity periods, controlled substances have stricter time constraints. In summary, recognizing that CIII and CIV prescriptions must be filled within a 6-month limit is essential for compliance with pharmacy laws in West Virginia.

2. What information must pharmacists look for during a prospective DUR before dispensing a new prescription or refill for Medicaid patients?

- A. Therapeutic duplication, incorrect dosing, drug allergies**
- B. Financial status and insurance coverage
- C. Insurance approval and patient occupation
- D. Therapeutic indications and pharmacy inventory

The correct answer identifies essential elements that pharmacists must assess during a prospective Drug Utilization Review (DUR) for Medicaid patients. Therapeutic duplication is crucial because it ensures patients are not receiving multiple medications that serve the same therapeutic purpose, which can lead to increased risk of side effects or overdose. Incorrect dosing is vital as it can directly impact the efficacy of the medication and the safety of the patient. Drug allergies are also significant; checking for allergies is a necessary precaution to prevent severe allergic reactions, which can have life-threatening consequences. The other options do not encompass the critical aspects that a pharmacist must consider during a prospective DUR. While financial status and insurance coverage might be relevant for billing and access to medications, they do not directly pertain to the safe and effective use of the medications being prescribed. Insurance approval could be crucial for reimbursement but is not part of the clinical evaluation of the prescription itself. Lastly, therapeutic indications and pharmacy inventory are important in other contexts; however, they are not part of the core objectives of ensuring patient safety and medication efficacy during a prospective DUR.

3. How can a prescriber provide a patient with a 90-day supply of a Schedule II controlled substance instead of a 30-day supply?

- A. Write a single prescription detailing a 90-day supply**
- B. Write 3 identical prescriptions on the same day, each with the date written and the earliest acceptable fill date
- C. Write a prescription for a 30-day supply with three refills
- D. Write a prescription with extended refill instructions

The best approach for a prescriber to provide a patient with a 90-day supply of a Schedule II controlled substance is to write a single prescription detailing a 90-day supply. In accordance with federal regulations, a prescriber can issue a prescription for a 90-day supply for certain controlled substances if the prescription is written on a single prescription form and is consistent with the medical necessity for the patient's treatment. This method ensures that the total quantity and the directions for use are clearly stated, allowing for proper management of the medication's use. Given the strict regulations surrounding Schedule II controlled substances, this method complies with legal requirements, as opposed to alternatives that may not adhere to these regulations or create confusion regarding dispensing. The other options could potentially violate regulations or lead to misunderstandings about the medication dispensing process; however, they are less straightforward compared to simply providing a single prescription for the entire 90-day supply.

4. How many times within what timeframe can Schedule III and IV prescriptions be refilled?

- A. Up to 3 times within 4 months of the date written**
- B. Up to 2 times within 3 months of the date written
- C. Up to 5 times within 6 months of the date written
- D. Up to 4 times within 5 months of the date written

The correct answer is that Schedule III and IV prescriptions can be refilled up to 5 times within 6 months of the date written. This regulation is established by federal law, which allows for these specific schedules to be refilled within the defined time frame as long as the prescribing physician has not indicated a lesser amount. While the initial choice considered here refers to a limit of 3 times within 4 months, it's crucial to recognize that the actual federal guideline permits a higher number of refills and a longer period. Therefore, prescribers and pharmacists must be diligent in adhering to the accurate regulations to ensure compliance with the law regarding Schedule III and IV controlled substances.

5. True or false? Hydrocodone is classified as a CII drug in all products, including combo and single-agent forms.

A. False

B. True

C. Depends on the state

D. Varies by brand

The classification of hydrocodone as a controlled substance varies based on its formulation. While hydrocodone is classified as a Schedule II (CII) substance when it is in single-agent formulations, products that contain hydrocodone in combination with certain non-narcotic ingredients, such as acetaminophen or ibuprofen, are classified as Schedule III (CIII) substances. This distinction reflects federal regulations, which allow for different scheduling based on the concentration of the narcotic and the presence of other active ingredients. Consequently, saying that hydrocodone is classified as a CII drug in all forms is not accurate, making the assertion false. The answer acknowledges that hydrocodone's classification can change based on the specific formulation, highlighting the importance of understanding both federal and state regulations regarding controlled substances.

6. Does West Virginia issue separate licenses for sterile compounding pharmacies?

A. No, regulation revision pending

B. No, distributor licensed as manufacturer

C. Yes, separate licenses are issued

D. Yes, only for FDA-registered facilities

The correct answer is that West Virginia does not currently issue separate licenses specifically for sterile compounding pharmacies. This process is subject to revision, indicating that regulatory changes may be in process to address licensing requirements for such pharmacies. In the context of pharmacy regulation, sterile compounding involves additional standards to ensure patient safety due to the risks associated with compounding sterile preparations. While other states may have separate licensing requirements specifically for sterile compounding, West Virginia's current framework indicates that these facilities may operate under existing pharmacy licenses until the regulations are updated. This approach reflects the evolving nature of pharmacy practice regulations and the potential for modifications to be implemented in response to increased scrutiny and safety considerations in sterile compounding practices. Other options suggest alternative licensing structures or requirements, but they do not align with the current stance of West Virginia's pharmacy licensing framework.

7. How much of a CIII or benzodiazepine can an NP provide in West Virginia?

- A. ≤72 hr supply with no refills**
- B. ≤30 day supply with one refill
- C. ≤90 day supply with unlimited refills
- D. No restrictions as long as within treatment guidelines

In West Virginia, Nurse Practitioners (NPs) have specific prescribing authority regarding controlled substances, including Schedule III (CIII) medications and benzodiazepines. The regulation allows for NPs to prescribe these medications with certain limitations. The correct response indicates that an NP can provide a supply that does not exceed a 72-hour duration with no possibility of refills. This reflects the state's controlled substance regulations aimed at managing the potential for abuse while still allowing NPs to participate in patient care effectively. Other options suggest longer supply periods or unlimited refills, which are not consistent with the stringent controls imposed on controlled substances in West Virginia, particularly regarding CIII drugs and benzodiazepines. Such limitations are designed to prevent misuse and ensure that the prescribing practices remain within safe and regulated boundaries.

8. Which act attempted to outlaw monopolies that blocked competition through nefarious methods like price-fixing and deceptive marketing practices?

- A. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
- B. Pure Food and Drug Act
- C. Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890**
- D. Controlled Substances Act

The Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 was specifically designed to address and prohibit monopolistic practices that hindered fair competition in the marketplace. This landmark legislation made it unlawful for companies to engage in activities such as price-fixing, which occurs when businesses collaborate to set prices at a certain level rather than letting market forces determine them. The Act aimed to maintain free competition by targeting practices that could manipulate the market to the detriment of consumers and other businesses. The other acts mentioned focus on different aspects. The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regulates the safety and efficacy of food and drugs, ensuring that products are safe for consumption. The Pure Food and Drug Act primarily sought to eliminate mislabeled and adulterated foods and medications, laying the groundwork for consumer protection but not specifically addressing monopolies. The Controlled Substances Act governs the regulation of narcotics and other drugs, focusing on drug scheduling and control rather than competition law. Therefore, the Sherman Antitrust Act stands out as the most relevant legislation in terms of outlawing monopolistic behaviors.

9. What is the time limit for prescription refills for CIII and CIV controlled substances in West Virginia?

- A. 1 month**
- B. 6 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 3 months

The correct answer is that the time limit for prescription refills for CIII and CIV controlled substances in West Virginia is 6 months. In general, for these classes of controlled substances, a patient can receive refills within a valid prescription period of up to 6 months from the date the prescription was issued. This regulation helps to ensure the safe and responsible use of medications while allowing patients enough flexibility to manage their refills without needing a new prescription too frequently.

10. What is the fee for the transfer of licensure in West Virginia?

A. \$100

B. \$200

C. \$255

D. \$300

The correct fee for the transfer of licensure in West Virginia is \$100. This fee is established by the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy and reflects the administrative costs associated with processing the licensure transfer requests. The amount is designed to cover verification of credentials, review of applications, and any related regulatory oversight necessary to ensure compliance with state pharmacy laws. This fee is pertinent for pharmacists or pharmacies wishing to relocate their licenses to West Virginia, and understanding this cost is crucial for effective financial planning when pursuing licensure in a new state. The options indicating higher fees do not align with the established regulatory fees set forth by the board, which is why they are not applicable in this context. It's essential for pharmacy professionals to stay informed about the regulations and fees specific to their practice area to avoid surprises during the licensure transfer process.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE