

WEST VIRGINIA MPJE (PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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

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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. 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

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- 1. What does the second letter in the code mean in the Orange Book?**
 - A. The date of approval
 - B. The exclusivity status
 - C. The kind of formulation the drug is
 - D. The therapeutic classification
- 2. 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
- 3. Under the guidance of which law do generic drug manufacturers use the ANDA for approval?**
 - A. Biologics Control Act of 1902
 - B. Drug Listing Act of 1972
 - C. Hatch-Waxman Act (Price Competition and Patent Act) of 1984
 - D. Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987
- 4. How frequently must pharmacists complete ACPE approved continuing education (CE) related to immunization for renewal in West Virginia?**
 - A. Annually
 - B. Every year
 - C. Every licensing year (2 years)
 - D. Every 5 years
- 5. What should you do if the original prescription for an emergency CII fill is not received from the prescriber?**
 - A. Cancel the prescription
 - B. Void the prescription
 - C. Report the breach to the local DEA office
 - D. Re-fill the prescription

- 6. Which of the following requirements must be fulfilled by a pharmacy technician trainee in West Virginia before becoming a technician?**
- A. Complete a high school diploma or GED
 - B. Obtain recommendation letters from three pharmacists
 - C. Perform 200 volunteer hours in a pharmacy setting
 - D. Serve a probation period of 1 year
- 7. Theft or loss of controlled substances must be documented on which form, and within what time period?**
- A. DEA Form 106, within 1 business day
 - B. DEA Form 202, within 3 business days
 - C. FDA Form 41, within 24 hours
 - D. FDA Form 106, within 24 hours
- 8. Who can serve as the Pharmacist-in-Charge (PIC) in a charitable clinic pharmacy?**
- A. A committee of up to 3 pharmacists
 - B. Any registered pharmacist
 - C. Only the pharmacy owner
 - D. Only the pharmacy director
- 9. If a charitable clinic pharmacy is open for more than 40 hours per month, how many hours must the PIC work?**
- A. 6 hours
 - B. 8 hours
 - C. 10 hours
 - D. 12 hours
- 10. How is codeine classified federally if it is formulated as combo cough syrup?**
- A. CII
 - B. CIII
 - C. CIV
 - D. CV

Answers

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1. C
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. What does the second letter in the code mean in the Orange Book?

- A. The date of approval
- B. The exclusivity status
- C. The kind of formulation the drug is**
- D. The therapeutic classification

The second letter in the code found in the Orange Book indicates the exclusivity status of a drug. The Orange Book, officially known as the "Approved Drug Products with Therapeutic Equivalence Evaluations," is a reference published by the FDA that provides information about how approved drug products are categorized in terms of their therapeutic equivalence. The coding system in the Orange Book uses a two-letter system to classify the therapeutic equivalence of generic drugs to their brand name counterparts. The first letter generally indicates the formulation of the drug (whether it's a tablet, liquid, etc.), while the second letter specifically refers to the exclusivity status or, more broadly, the therapeutic equivalence evaluation of that drug. Therefore, the correct interpretation of the second letter is that it provides important information related to the drug's exclusivity status, helping pharmacists and healthcare providers make informed decisions regarding substitutions and compatibility in patient care. Understanding this system is critical for ensuring proper medication use, generic substitution, and adherence to federal regulations.

2. 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.

3. Under the guidance of which law do generic drug manufacturers use the ANDA for approval?

A. Biologics Control Act of 1902

B. Drug Listing Act of 1972

C. Hatch-Waxman Act (Price Competition and Patent Act) of 1984

D. Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987

Generic drug manufacturers use the Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) for approval under the guidance of the Hatch-Waxman Act (Price Competition and Patent Act) of 1984. This law created the ANDA pathway, which allows generic drug manufacturers to demonstrate bioequivalence to the reference listed drug without having to conduct extensive clinical trials. Therefore, the correct answer is C. The other options are incorrect: A. The Biologics Control Act of 1902 primarily focuses on regulating the production and sale of biological products. B. The Drug Listing Act of 1972 is intended to provide the FDA with a list of all drugs being manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a drug manufacturer. D. The Prescription Drug Marketing Act of 1987 primarily addresses the distribution and wholesale marketing of prescription drugs to ensure their safety and effectiveness.

4. How frequently must pharmacists complete ACPE approved continuing education (CE) related to immunization for renewal in West Virginia?

A. Annually

B. Every year

C. Every licensing year (2 years)

D. Every 5 years

The correct answer reflects the requirement that pharmacists in West Virginia must complete ACPE approved continuing education related to immunization annually as part of their licensing renewal process. This requirement ensures that pharmacists remain current with the latest immunization techniques, protocols, and recommendations, which is crucial for public health and safety. In the context of pharmacy practice, keeping up-to-date with immunization practices is essential due to the evolving nature of vaccine guidelines and disease outbreaks. By mandating annual continuing education specifically in this area, West Virginia ensures that pharmacists are well-prepared to provide immunization services effectively. While some continuing education requirements may cover a longer period or focus on various aspects of pharmacy practice, the specific annual requirement for immunization CE underscores the importance of maintaining current knowledge in this critical area of healthcare.

5. What should you do if the original prescription for an emergency CII fill is not received from the prescriber?

- A. Cancel the prescription**
- B. Void the prescription
- C. Report the breach to the local DEA office
- D. Re-fill the prescription

In the case of an emergency CII prescription, federal regulations allow a pharmacist to dispense a supply of a controlled substance without the original prescription if certain criteria are met. However, the law requires that the original written prescription must be delivered to the pharmacy within seven days after the emergency fill. If the original prescription is not received within this time frame, it is necessary to cancel the prescription because there would be no valid prescription supporting the dispensation of the controlled substance. Continuing to fill or refilling the prescription without the original documentation could lead to violations of both state and federal regulations, putting the pharmacist and the pharmacy at risk for legal and disciplinary action. As a best practice, notifying the prescriber about the missing original prescription can also be an important step. This communicates the issue and allows for a resolution, but the cancellation of the prescription is the correct course of action when the original is not received in the designated time frame.

6. Which of the following requirements must be fulfilled by a pharmacy technician trainee in West Virginia before becoming a technician?

- A. Complete a high school diploma or GED**
- B. Obtain recommendation letters from three pharmacists
- C. Perform 200 volunteer hours in a pharmacy setting
- D. Serve a probation period of 1 year

The requirement for pharmacy technician trainees in West Virginia to complete a high school diploma or GED is crucial because it establishes a baseline level of education that is necessary for understanding the complexities of pharmacy practice. Having a high school diploma or GED ensures that the individual has attained fundamental skills in reading, writing, and mathematics, which are essential for accurately dispensing medications, understanding prescription orders, and effectively interacting with patients and healthcare professionals. This requirement reflects the need for pharmacy technicians to possess a foundational educational background that prepares them for the responsibilities they will encounter in the pharmacy setting, including managing medication inventories and assisting pharmacists in providing quality care. The other options, while they may represent valuable experiences or credentials in different contexts, do not reflect the established educational prerequisites set forth for pharmacy technician trainees in West Virginia. Therefore, the completion of a high school diploma or GED is a critical and non-negotiable step in the pathway to becoming a licensed pharmacy technician in the state.

7. Theft or loss of controlled substances must be documented on which form, and within what time period?

- A. DEA Form 106, within 1 business day**
- B. DEA Form 202, within 3 business days
- C. FDA Form 41, within 24 hours
- D. FDA Form 106, within 24 hours

The correct answer is to document theft or loss of controlled substances using DEA Form 106, which must be completed within 1 business day of discovering the loss. This is in accordance with federal regulations set by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The requirement to use DEA Form 106 emphasizes the importance of reporting incidents of theft or loss promptly, ensuring that law enforcement and regulatory agencies are aware of potential abuse or diversion of controlled substances. Timely reporting aids in tracking and investigating occurrences that could lead to broader safety concerns within pharmacies and health care facilities. In contrast, the other options do not align with the regulations governing the notification and documentation of such incidents. For example, DEA Form 202 is related to ordering controlled substances and does not pertain to theft or loss reporting. The FDA Form 41 is intended for the destruction of outdated or damaged medications, not for reporting losses or thefts, and FDA Form 106 does not exist in the context of these regulations. Thus confirming the correct process and timing ensures compliance with the law and helps maintain the integrity of the pharmacy profession.

8. Who can serve as the Pharmacist-in-Charge (PIC) in a charitable clinic pharmacy?

- A. A committee of up to 3 pharmacists**
- B. Any registered pharmacist
- C. Only the pharmacy owner
- D. Only the pharmacy director

The correct answer is that a committee of up to 3 pharmacists can serve as the Pharmacist-in-Charge (PIC) in a charitable clinic pharmacy. This approach allows for shared responsibility and combines the expertise of multiple pharmacists, which can enhance the oversight and management of pharmacy operations, patient care, and compliance with regulatory requirements. This structure is particularly beneficial in a charitable setting where resources may be limited and a collaborative model can help ensure that various aspects of pharmacy practice are effectively addressed. It also aligns with the understanding that effective management can often benefit from the input and accountability of multiple qualified individuals rather than placing the onus on a single pharmacist. In contrast, the other choices do not encompass the flexible structure needed for the unique environment of a charitable pharmacy. A single pharmacist, such as any registered pharmacist or just the pharmacy owner, may lack the collaborative oversight that a committee can provide. Relying solely on the pharmacy director also narrows the scope of engagement and support from other clinical professionals. Thus, the committee approach is the most suitable and compliant with regulations for serving as the PIC in this context.

9. If a charitable clinic pharmacy is open for more than 40 hours per month, how many hours must the PIC work?

- A. 6 hours
- B. 8 hours**
- C. 10 hours
- D. 12 hours

The requirement for the Pharmacist in Charge (PIC) at a charitable clinic pharmacy that operates for more than 40 hours a month is based on regulations that mandate a certain minimum number of hours to ensure adequate oversight and management of the pharmacy. In West Virginia, if a charitable clinic pharmacy is open for more than 40 hours in a month, the PIC is required to work a minimum of 8 hours during that same period. This requirement is in place to ensure that there is sufficient pharmacist supervision and compliance with pharmacy laws, which is crucial for maintaining safe medication practices and ensuring the clinic can operate within legal guidelines. Such supervision helps in monitoring the pharmacy's operations, managing staff, and making critical decisions regarding the provision of pharmaceuticals to patients. Thus, the answer reflecting the minimum hours the PIC must work is 8, aligning with the regulations intended to guarantee quality oversight in the charitable clinic pharmacy context.

10. How is codeine classified federally if it is formulated as combo cough syrup?

- A. CII**
- B. CIII
- C. CIV
- D. CV

Codeine, when formulated in combination cough syrups, is classified as a Schedule V controlled substance at the federal level. This classification reflects the lower potential for abuse when codeine is combined with non-narcotic ingredients and used in a therapeutic context, such as cough suppression. The correct classification recognizes that combination products containing codeine can be considered less dangerous than those that contain pure codeine in higher concentrations. The specific regulations governing these products are essential for both safe prescribing and dispensing practices within the pharmacy profession. In summary, combination cough syrups containing codeine are classified as Schedule V substances federally due to their lower potential for abuse compared to higher schedule classifications.

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!

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