

Wisconsin MPJE (Pharmacy Jurisprudence) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription?**
 - A. 1 year or 10 refills**
 - B. 30 days or 2 refills**
 - C. 6 months or 5 refills**
 - D. 3 months or 4 refills**
- 2. Which schedule does dronabinol belong to?**
 - A. 2**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 4**
 - D. 5**
- 3. Which method is NOT allowed for transferring prescriptions?**
 - A. Between two pharmacists**
 - B. CPU with real-time access by both pharmacists**
 - C. Electronically verified by both pharmacists**
 - D. Fax unless verbally verified by both pharmacists**
- 4. How many continuing education credits must Wisconsin pharmacists complete every 2 years?**
 - A. 10 credits**
 - B. 20 credits**
 - C. 30 credits**
 - D. 40 credits**
- 5. What is the minimum age for patients to whom pharmacists in Wisconsin can administer vaccines?**
 - A. 6 years and older**
 - B. 8 years and older**
 - C. 10 years and older**
 - D. 12 years and older**

- 6. What is required for an activity to constitute the "active practice of pharmacy" in terms of hours?**
- A. 1500 hours in past 12 months**
 - B. 2000 hours in each of the past 2 years**
 - C. 2000 hours in past 12 months or 2000 hours with no less than 500 hours in each 3 of the past 4 years**
 - D. 5000 hours in past 5 years**
- 7. Which of the following is NOT required on a controlled substance (CS) prescription?**
- A. Date of issuance**
 - B. Federal license number of the pharmacist**
 - C. Quantity**
 - D. Signature of the practitioner**
- 8. Can a remote dispensing site be open if the supervising pharmacy is closed?**
- A. Yes, but only in emergencies**
 - B. Yes, if authorized by the board**
 - C. No**
 - D. Yes, if a technician is present**
- 9. What is a zero report?**
- A. A list of all prescriptions dispensed in a given time period**
 - B. A report that indicates no monitored prescription drugs were dispensed since the last report**
 - C. A summary of all errors in prescription dispensing**
 - D. An inventory of controlled substances in the pharmacy**
- 10. How long must distributors keep records of distribution or destruction?**
- A. 1 year**
 - B. 2 years**
 - C. 3 years**
 - D. 4 years**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What is the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription?

- A. 1 year or 10 refills**
- B. 30 days or 2 refills**
- C. 6 months or 5 refills**
- D. 3 months or 4 refills**

In Wisconsin, the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription is 1 year or 10 refills. This means that the prescription can be refilled for up to a year from the date it was issued, or until it has been refilled 10 times, whichever comes first. This regulation helps ensure appropriate monitoring and oversight of these medications while also providing patients with access to necessary treatments over an extended period. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with the specific refill time frame requirements for Schedule III or Schedule IV controlled substances in Wisconsin.

2. Which schedule does dronabinol belong to?

- A. 2**
- B. 3**
- C. 4**
- D. 5**

Dronabinol belongs to Schedule III in Wisconsin. This schedule includes substances with a potential for abuse and moderate to low physical and psychological dependence. It is important for pharmacists to be aware of the scheduling of medications to ensure proper handling, storage, and dispensing according to state regulations. Option A is incorrect because dronabinol is not classified under Schedule II, which includes substances with a high potential for abuse and severe psychological or physical dependence. Option C is incorrect because dronabinol is not classified under Schedule IV, which includes substances with a lower potential for abuse compared to Schedule III. Option D is incorrect because dronabinol is not classified under Schedule V, which includes substances with the lowest potential for abuse among controlled substances.

3. Which method is NOT allowed for transferring prescriptions?

- A. Between two pharmacists**
- B. CPU with real-time access by both pharmacists**
- C. Electronically verified by both pharmacists**
- D. Fax unless verbally verified by both pharmacists**

Transferring prescriptions between two pharmacists is not allowed because prescriptions must follow specific guidelines and procedures. Options B, C, and D all involve the use of technology or communication between pharmacists to ensure that the prescription is transferred correctly and safely. Allowing direct transfer between two pharmacists can put the patient's health at risk and potentially lead to errors or inconsistencies in the prescription. Therefore, it is not an allowed method for transferring prescriptions.

4. How many continuing education credits must Wisconsin pharmacists complete every 2 years?

- A. 10 credits**
- B. 20 credits**
- C. 30 credits**
- D. 40 credits**

In Wisconsin, pharmacists are required to complete 10 continuing education credits every 2 years in order to maintain their license. Option B, C, and D are all higher numbers, and therefore, incorrect. The state of Wisconsin does not require such a high number of credits for license renewal. It is essential for pharmacists to stay updated with the latest knowledge and information in the field and credits are a way to ensure that they are doing so. However, it is important to note that earning more than the required number of credits can be beneficial for professional development.

5. What is the minimum age for patients to whom pharmacists in Wisconsin can administer vaccines?

- A. 6 years and older**
- B. 8 years and older**
- C. 10 years and older**
- D. 12 years and older**

In Wisconsin, pharmacists can administer vaccines to patients who are at least 6 years old. This means that children who are 6 years and older are eligible to receive vaccines from pharmacists in the state. It is important for pharmacists to be aware of this age requirement to provide proper care and service to their patients. The other options are not correct because they do not align with the minimum age requirement established by the Wisconsin regulations for pharmacists to administer vaccines.

6. What is required for an activity to constitute the "active practice of pharmacy" in terms of hours?

- A. 1500 hours in past 12 months**
- B. 2000 hours in each of the past 2 years**
- C. 2000 hours in past 12 months or 2000 hours with no less than 500 hours in each 3 of the past 4 years**
- D. 5000 hours in past 5 years**

In Wisconsin, the "active practice of pharmacy" is defined as completing 1500 hours in the past 12 months. This requirement ensures that pharmacists maintain current knowledge and skills by actively practicing in the field. Option B requires 2000 hours in each of the past 2 years, which does not align with the specific time frame of the past 12 months as defined for active practice. Option C includes a combination of hours in the past 12 months and the past 4 years, which may not necessarily reflect current engagement in pharmacy practice. Option D sets a higher threshold of 5000 hours in the past 5 years, which is not the specific requirement for active practice of pharmacy in Wisconsin.

7. Which of the following is NOT required on a controlled substance (CS) prescription?

- A. Date of issuance**
- B. Federal license number of the pharmacist**
- C. Quantity**
- D. Signature of the practitioner**

The other options listed in the question are all required on a controlled substance prescription. The date of issuance is not required because it is not used to identify controlled substances or track their use, unlike the other options. The federal license number of the pharmacist, quantity, and signature of the practitioner all provide important information for monitoring and regulating controlled substances. Therefore, option A, the date of issuance, is the only option that is not required on a controlled substance prescription.

8. Can a remote dispensing site be open if the supervising pharmacy is closed?

- A. Yes, but only in emergencies**
- B. Yes, if authorized by the board**
- C. No**
- D. Yes, if a technician is present**

A remote dispensing site can be open if the supervising pharmacy is closed, but only in emergency situations. This means that the site can operate during regular business hours if the supervising pharmacy is closed due to an emergency, but it cannot operate as a substitute for the pharmacy on a regular basis. Option B is incorrect because authorization by the board is not enough to allow a remote dispensing site to operate when the supervising pharmacy is closed. Option C is incorrect because it is a blanket statement without considering any specific circumstances. Option D is incorrect because the presence of a technician does not automatically make it acceptable for a remote dispensing site to operate when the supervising pharmacy is closed.

9. What is a zero report?

- A. A list of all prescriptions dispensed in a given time period**
- B. A report that indicates no monitored prescription drugs were dispensed since the last report**
- C. A summary of all errors in prescription dispensing**
- D. An inventory of controlled substances in the pharmacy**

A zero report is a report that indicates no monitored prescription drugs were dispensed since the last report. It is important as it helps in tracking and monitoring controlled substances and ensures medication safety. The other options are incorrect as they do not accurately describe what a zero report is - option A is a broader list of all prescriptions, option C focuses on errors rather than dispensed drugs, and option D refers to controlled substances but not specifically in regards to a zero report.

10. How long must distributors keep records of distribution or destruction?

A. 1 year

B. 2 years

C. 3 years

D. 4 years

Distributors in Wisconsin must keep records of distribution or destruction for at least 1 year. This requirement ensures that there is a proper record of where pharmaceutical products have been distributed or destroyed in case of any necessary investigations or audits. Keeping records for the specified period helps maintain transparency and accountability in the distribution process.