

# Wisconsin 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**

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- 1. Do you have to register an academic internship? Is there an hour limit?**
  - A. Yes, and the limit is 2000 hours**
  - B. Yes, but there is no hour limit**
  - C. No, but there is a 1000 hour limit**
  - D. No and no**
- 2. When transferring a prescription between two pharmacists, which method is allowed?**
  - A. Oral communication**
  - B. Fax without further verification**
  - C. Email without further verification**
  - D. Written note left for the receiving pharmacist**
- 3. Who is eligible to be a non-academic intern in Wisconsin?**
  - A. A first-year pharmacy student**
  - B. A graduate of a pharmacy program**
  - C. A pharmacist with an expired license**
  - D. A student who has completed the second year of pharmacy school**
- 4. Within how many days must data be submitted to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) after dispensing?**
  - A. 2 days**
  - B. 5 days**
  - C. 7 days**
  - D. 10 days**
- 5. What percentage of drugs can be distributed without the pharmacy being classified as a manufacturer?**
  - A. 10%**
  - B. 15%**
  - C. 20%**
  - D. 5%**

**6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a remote dispensing site technician?**

- A. 18 or older**
- B. High school grad or equivalent**
- C. At least 2000 hours of tech work experience**
- D. Completed approved tech training program**

**7. Which of the following needs to be documented for an RX renewal?**

- A. Date renewed**
- B. Name of prescriber (if different than original)**
- C. Quantity of drug dispensed**
- D. All of the above**

**8. Do warehouses need a DEA number?**

- A. Yes, if they store controlled substances**
- B. Yes**
- C. No**
- D. Only if they distribute controlled substances**

**9. Which of the following is NOT a required labeling item for controlled substances?**

- A. Directions for use**
- B. Name of the medication**
- C. Pharmacy name and address**
- D. Cautionary statements**

**10. Which act required a drug to be both safe and effective before it could be marketed?**

- A. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1938)**
- B. Durham-Humphrey Amendment (1951)**
- C. Kefauver-Harris Amendment (1962)**
- D. Medical Device Amendment (1976)**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Do you have to register an academic internship? Is there an hour limit?**

- A. Yes, and the limit is 2000 hours**
- B. Yes, but there is no hour limit**
- C. No, but there is a 1000 hour limit**
- D. No and no**

In Wisconsin, individuals participating in an academic internship must register the internship. This registration requirement applies to academic internships for pharmacy students. There is a limit of 2000 hours for academic internships in Wisconsin. This ensures that interns are gaining valuable experience while also maintaining oversight and regulation of the internship program.

**2. When transferring a prescription between two pharmacists, which method is allowed?**

- A. Oral communication**
- B. Fax without further verification**
- C. Email without further verification**
- D. Written note left for the receiving pharmacist**

When transferring a prescription between two pharmacists, oral communication is the allowed method in Wisconsin. This is because direct oral communication between pharmacists allows for immediate verification and clarification of any details related to the prescription transfer. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because in Wisconsin, faxing a prescription without further verification, using email without further verification, or leaving a written note for the receiving pharmacist are not considered appropriate methods for transferring prescriptions between pharmacists. These methods do not allow for real-time verification and may lead to miscommunication or errors in the transfer process.

**3. Who is eligible to be a non-academic intern in Wisconsin?**

- A. A first-year pharmacy student**
- B. A graduate of a pharmacy program**
- C. A pharmacist with an expired license**
- D. A student who has completed the second year of pharmacy school**

A non-academic intern in Wisconsin is a pharmacy student who is enrolled in a pharmacy program and has completed their first year of studies. This means that options B, C, and D are incorrect. Option B is incorrect because it states that a candidate should have graduated from a pharmacy program, whereas the correct answer only requires the candidate to have completed their first year of studies. Option C is incorrect because it describes a pharmacist with an expired license, which does not align with the requirements for a non-academic internship. Option D is incorrect because it states that a candidate should have completed their second year of pharmacy school, whereas the correct answer only requires the completion of the first year. Overall, the correct answer highlights the eligibility criteria for a non-academic intern in Wisconsin, and the other options can be ruled out due to not meeting these criteria.

**4. Within how many days must data be submitted to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) after dispensing?**

- A. 2 days**
- B. 5 days**
- C. 7 days**
- D. 10 days**

In Wisconsin, data must be submitted to the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) within 2 days after dispensing. This quick submission timeline helps ensure timely updates to the PMP database, allowing healthcare providers to access the most up-to-date information when making prescribing decisions for controlled substances. This requirement aims to enhance patient safety and prevent potential misuse or abuse of controlled substances.

**5. What percentage of drugs can be distributed without the pharmacy being classified as a manufacturer?**

- A. 10%**
- B. 15%**
- C. 20%**
- D. 5%**

In Wisconsin, pharmacies can distribute up to 10% of their prescription drug orders without being classified as a manufacturer. This exemption allows pharmacies to provide some compounded drugs to other pharmacies, practitioners, or health care facilities without needing to meet the more stringent requirements that manufacturers must adhere to. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

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**6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a remote dispensing site technician?**

- A. 18 or older**
- B. High school grad or equivalent**
- C. At least 2000 hours of tech work experience**
- D. Completed approved tech training program**

To analyze the requirements for a remote dispensing site technician, it's important to reference the regulations governing pharmacy practice in Wisconsin. One key aspect of remote dispensing site technicians is that they must possess a minimum level of education and experience to ensure the safety and efficacy of medication dispensing. The correct answer indicates that being "18 or older" is not a requirement, which aligns with the fact that while many pharmacy technicians may meet this age criterion, the actual regulations do not mandate it specifically for remote dispensing technicians. Instead, what the state of Wisconsin emphasizes are educational qualifications, completion of training programs, and practical work experience to ensure that technicians can effectively perform their duties. The other requirements outlined in the options are indeed necessary. For instance, a high school diploma or equivalent ensures a base level of education is achieved. Similarly, the completion of an approved training program and a significant amount of work experience further ensure that the technician has the necessary skills and knowledge to function competently in a remote dispensing environment. Thus, the correct answer effectively highlights that age, while generally important for employment, is not explicitly required by regulatory standards for remote dispensing site technicians in Wisconsin. This underscores the importance of focusing on the educational and experiential qualifications necessary for the role rather than solely on age.

**7. Which of the following needs to be documented for an RX renewal?**

- A. Date renewed**
- B. Name of prescriber (if different than original)**
- C. Quantity of drug dispensed**
- D. All of the above**

Documentation for an RX renewal is an important step in the prescribing process to ensure safe and effective use of medication. While all of the listed options may be important to note, the date of renewal specifically needs to be documented to track when the medication was prescribed and renewed. The name of the prescriber and quantity of drug dispensed may also be documented for reference, but they are not essential in determining when the prescription was renewed. Therefore, options B, C, and D are incorrect.

**8. Do warehouses need a DEA number?**

- A. Yes, if they store controlled substances**
- B. Yes**
- C. No**
- D. Only if they distribute controlled substances**

Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) number is a unique identifier assigned to health care providers and facilities that handle controlled substances. While warehouses may store controlled substances, they do not actually handle the substances and therefore do not require a DEA number. Option A and D are incorrect because they suggest that warehouses do handle controlled substances, which is not the case. Option B is incorrect because it does not consider the specific requirement of a DEA number for warehouses. Therefore, the correct answer is C, as warehouses do not need a DEA number unless they are also involved in handling and distributing controlled substances.

**9. Which of the following is NOT a required labeling item for controlled substances?**

- A. Directions for use**
- B. Name of the medication**
- C. Pharmacy name and address**
- D. Cautionary statements**

Directions for use is NOT a required labeling item for controlled substances because controlled substances must be dispensed with a separate patient information sheet that contains specific information about the drug, including its directions for use. The patient information sheet must be provided each time a controlled substance is dispensed to a patient. The other labeling items listed are required for controlled substances. The name of the medication must be clearly printed on the label, along with the pharmacy name and address for identification purposes. Additionally, cautionary statements are required to provide important information regarding the safe and effective use of the medication.

**10. Which act required a drug to be both safe and effective before it could be marketed?**

- A. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1938)**
- B. Durham-Humphrey Amendment (1951)**
- C. Kefauver-Harris Amendment (1962)**
- D. Medical Device Amendment (1976)**

The correct answer is A. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (1938). This act mandated that a drug must be proven both safe and effective before it can be marketed. This requirement is a crucial part of the regulatory process to ensure the safety and efficacy of medications before they are made available to the public. Option B, the Durham-Humphrey Amendment (1951), primarily focused on distinguishing between prescription and over-the-counter medications, rather than on the safety and efficacy requirements for marketing drugs. Option C, the Kefauver-Harris Amendment (1962), strengthened the regulatory control over the approval of new drugs and required drug manufacturers to provide evidence of effectiveness in addition to safety, but it did not institute the initial requirement for both safety and efficacy. Option D, the Medical Device Amendment (1976), primarily addressed the regulation of medical devices rather than pharmaceuticals and did not pertain specifically to the requirement of proving both safety and efficacy before marketing a drug.

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# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wisconsinmpjepractice.examzify.com>**

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

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