WISCONSIN MPJE (PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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

1. What are the requirements for non-academic and graduate interns to administer vaccines in Wisconsin?

A. Completion of a specific intern training program

B. Direct supervision by a certified pharmacist

C. The same as a pharmacist and under direct supervision of a certified pharmacist

D. No special requirements

2. Which act replaced the long legend with "Rx only" for prescription drugs?

A. Controlled Substances Act

B. Drug Quality and Security Act

C. FDA Modernization Act of 1997

D. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

3. Which one of the following was NOT a change introduced by the FDA Modernization Act of 1997?

A. Changed long legend to "Rx only"

B. Encouraged NDAs for new uses

C. Expedited the approval process for generic drugs

D. Removed habit-forming wording

4. If no monitored drugs were dispensed in a seven day period, what should a dispenser do?

A. File a summary report

B. Ignore the reporting requirement

C. Submit a zero report

D. Submit an inventory report

5. What must the pharmacist do each time a prescription is picked up from a remote dispensing site?

A. Ensure a technician is present

B. Review the prescription with the patient

C. Sign the pickup log

D. Talk to the patient

6. The Medical Device Amendment of 1976 included which main requirement?

A. ANDA for medical devices

B. Guidelines for drug labeling

C. Requirements for devices

D. Distinguishing between Rx and OTC devices

7. 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

8. For compounded medications that don't fit the two main categories, what is the maximum duration of therapy permitted?

A. 14 days

B. 25% of time remaining on commercial product

C. 30 days

D. 6 months

9. What must be done with a health item that was returned due to potential error or harm?

A. Must be destroyed or disposed of properly

B. Must be returned to the manufacturer

C. Can be reused if checked by a pharmacist

D. Can be stored separately from other inventory

10. For how long can a pharmacist be absent without converting the pharmacy to a sundry outlet?

A. 15 minutes

B. 20 minutes

C. 30 minutes

D. 45 minutes

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What are the requirements for non-academic and graduate interns to administer vaccines in Wisconsin?

A. Completion of a specific intern training program

B. Direct supervision by a certified pharmacist

C. The same as a pharmacist and under direct supervision of a certified pharmacist

D. No special requirements

Non-academic and graduate interns who wish to administer vaccines in Wisconsin must complete a specific intern training program. This requirement is essential to ensure that interns are properly trained and competent to administer vaccines safely and effectively. Completion of a specific training program is necessary to equip interns with the knowledge and skills required for this task. Options B and C are incorrect because direct supervision by a certified pharmacist is necessary, but in addition to this, completing a specific intern training program is also a requirement. Option D is incorrect because there are indeed special requirements for non-academic and graduate interns to administer vaccines in Wisconsin, as discussed above.

2. Which act replaced the long legend with "Rx only" for prescription drugs?

A. Controlled Substances Act

B. Drug Quality and Security Act

C. FDA Modernization Act of 1997

D. Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

The Controlled Substances Act of 1970 replaced the long legend with "Rx only" for prescription drugs. The other options are incorrect because -B: The Drug Quality and Security Act focuses on improving the safety of the drug supply chain and does not address labeling requirements for prescription drugs. -C: The FDA Modernization Act of 1997 made changes to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, but did not specifically address the labeling of prescription drugs. -D: The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act was the original legislation that required a "legend" or prescription label on drugs, but it did not specify the use of "Rx only" on labels. The Controlled Substances Act later amended this requirement for certain controlled substances.

3. Which one of the following was NOT a change introduced by the FDA Modernization Act of 1997?

A. Changed long legend to "Rx only"

B. Encouraged NDAs for new uses

C. Expedited the approval process for generic drugs

D. Removed habit-forming wording

The FDA Modernization Act of 1997 made several important changes to the regulation of drugs and medical devices. One of these changes was the removal of the "Caution Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription" statement, also known as the long legend, on prescription drug labels. This was replaced with the simpler "Rx only" statement. Therefore, A is incorrect and the other options are correct. B encouraged drug companies to submit New Drug Applications (NDAs) for new uses of already approved drugs. C expedited the approval process for generic drugs by allowing generic companies to rely on safety and efficacy data from the brand name drug. D removed habit-forming wording from drug labels in an effort to better inform patients about the potential risks and side effects of their medications.

4. If no monitored drugs were dispensed in a seven day period, what should a dispenser do?

A. File a summary report

B. Ignore the reporting requirement

C. Submit a zero report

D. Submit an inventory report

A dispenser should file a summary report if no monitored drugs were dispensed in a seven day period. This report is important as it shows that the dispenser has complied with the reporting requirements and helps to keep track of any discrepancies or issues. Option D (submit an inventory report) is incorrect because this type of report is used to track the quantity and usage of drugs, not to comply with reporting requirements. Option B (ignore the reporting requirement) is incorrect because all dispensers are required to submit reports, even if no drugs were dispensed. Option C (submit a zero report) is incorrect because there is no such requirement to submit a "zero report" and it does not give any useful information. Therefore, the best option is A (file a summary report) as it is the only one that correctly addresses the situation and meets reporting requirements.

5. What must the pharmacist do each time a prescription is picked up from a remote dispensing site?

A. Ensure a technician is present

B. Review the prescription with the patient

C. Sign the pickup log

D. Talk to the patient

When a prescription is picked up from a remote dispensing site, it is important for the pharmacist to ensure a technician is present. This is because the pharmacist must verify that the medication being dispensed matches the information on the prescription, and a technician can assist in this process. Reviewing the prescription with the patient (B) may be useful but is not necessary for each pickup. Signing the pickup log (C) is important for record-keeping, but it is not the primary responsibility of the pharmacist in this situation. Similarly, while talking to the patient (D) may be beneficial, it is not necessary for each pickup and does not ensure the accuracy of the dispensed medication. Therefore, the most crucial action for the pharmacist to take when a prescription is picked up from a remote dispensing site is to ensure a technician is present.

6. The Medical Device Amendment of 1976 included which main requirement?

A. ANDA for medical devices

B. Guidelines for drug labeling

C. Requirements for devices

D. Distinguishing between Rx and OTC devices

The correct answer is A. The Medical Device Amendment of 1976 required manufacturers of medical devices to submit an Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) for their devices, similar to the requirement for generic drugs. This allowed for the approval of generic versions of medical devices, ensuring safety and effectiveness while promoting competition in the market. Options B, C, and D are not directly related to the main requirement of the Medical Device Amendment of 1976. The amendment focused on regulatory requirements specific to medical devices, ensuring their safety and efficacy for the public.

7. 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.

8. For compounded medications that don't fit the two main categories, what is the maximum duration of therapy permitted?

A. 14 days

B. 25% of time remaining on commercial product

C. 30 days

D. 6 months

Compounded medications that do not fit the two main categories are limited to a maximum duration of therapy of 14 days in Wisconsin. This means that pharmacists compounding medications outside of the usual categories should ensure that the therapy does not exceed a 14-day supply to comply with state regulations. Option B, which suggests calculating 25% of the time remaining on a commercial product, is not the correct choice in this scenario. The state of Wisconsin specifically limits the duration of therapy for compounded medications in this context to 14 days, as stated above. Option C, allowing a maximum duration of therapy of 30 days, is also not the correct choice. Wisconsin regulations specify a shorter duration of therapy for compounded medications that do not fit into the main categories. Option D, offering a maximum duration of therapy of 6 months, is not the correct answer either. Wisconsin regulations do not permit such an extended duration of therapy for compounded medications that do not fall into the two main categories.

9. What must be done with a health item that was returned due to potential error or harm?

A. Must be destroyed or disposed of properly

B. Must be returned to the manufacturer

C. Can be reused if checked by a pharmacist

D. Can be stored separately from other inventory

Health items that were returned due to potential error or harm should be destroyed or disposed of properly to prevent any risk of harm to patients. Returning the item to the manufacturer, reusing it without proper verification by a pharmacist, or storing it separately from other inventory can potentially lead to the item being mistakenly used again, which may have serious consequences. Therefore, the correct action to take with such items is to ensure they are safely and effectively destroyed or disposed of.

10. For how long can a pharmacist be absent without converting the pharmacy to a sundry outlet?

A. 15 minutes

B. 20 minutes

C. 30 minutes

D. 45 minutes

A pharmacist can only be absent for up to 15 minutes before the pharmacy must be converted to a sundry outlet. This is because a pharmacist must always be present in a pharmacy in order to dispense medication and ensure the safety of patients. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they exceed the maximum allowed time for a pharmacist to be absent before the pharmacy must be converted. This could result in penalties or license revocation for the pharmacist. Additionally, leaving the pharmacy unattended for longer periods of time can pose a safety risk for patients who may need immediate assistance or medications. By choosing A as the correct answer, it ensures that the pharmacy operates within the designated guidelines and maintains the highest level of patient care.

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://wisconsinmpjepractice.examzify.com

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