

# Wyoming MPJE (Pharmacy Jurisprudence) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What are the 3 categories OTC ingredients are divided into?**
  - A. Category 1: GRASE, Category 2: Unsafe, Category 3: Insufficient data**
  - B. Category A: Approved, Category B: Not safe, Category C: Under review**
  - C. Category 1: Newly Approved, Category 2: Rejected, Category 3: Need more data**
  - D. Category A: Safe, Category B: Unsafe, Category C: Pending**
- 2. How many hours does 'readily retrievable' entail for pharmacy records?**
  - A. 24 hours**
  - B. 36 hours**
  - C. 48 hours**
  - D. 72 hours**
- 3. What must a medication order (inpatient prescription) include in Wyoming?**
  - A. Practitioner's (or agent's) signature**
  - B. Medication side effects**
  - C. Delivery method**
  - D. Pharmacy's contact information**
- 4. How many copies of the collaborative practice agreement should be forwarded to the board?**
  - A. 1**
  - B. 3**
  - C. 5**
  - D. 7**
- 5. Which of the following is NOT required to be documented on the back of a prescription you are transferring out?**
  - A. Date of transfer**
  - B. Name of receiving pharmacist**
  - C. Name of transferring pharmacy**
  - D. Your name**

- 6. How much can a distributor be fined for unknowingly distributing a misbranded or adulterated drug in Wyoming?**
- A. \$10,000**
  - B. \$25,000**
  - C. \$50,000**
  - D. \$100,000**
- 7. Where do the air exchanges in the buffer area come from and exit at?**
- A. Come through HEPPA filters in the ceiling and exit at the floor**
  - B. Come through HEPPA filters in the floor and exit at the ceiling**
  - C. Come through standard filters in the ceiling and exit at the floor**
  - D. Come through HEPPA filters in the walls and exit at the ceiling**
- 8. Aside from attorney general, who can be designated as the controlled substances commissioner in Wyoming?**
- A. Governor**
  - B. Director of Health**
  - C. State Pharmacist**
  - D. No one else**
- 9. If caught with unlawful possession of a Schedule I (other than methamphetamine), II, or III substance with intent to distribute, what is the maximum fine and prison sentence?**
- A. \$2,500 and 2 years**
  - B. \$10,000 and 10 years**
  - C. \$1,000 and 1 year**
  - D. \$10,000 and 5 years**
- 10. How long is a DEA registration active for?**
- A. 12 months**
  - B. 18 months**
  - C. 24 months**
  - D. 36 months**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. What are the 3 categories OTC ingredients are divided into?**

**A. Category 1: GRASE, Category 2: Unsafe, Category 3: Insufficient data**

**B. Category A: Approved, Category B: Not safe, Category C: Under review**

**C. Category 1: Newly Approved, Category 2: Rejected, Category 3: Need more data**

**D. Category A: Safe, Category B: Unsafe, Category C: Pending**

OTC ingredients are divided into 3 categories: 1. Category 1: Generally Recognized As Safe and Effective (GRASE) 2. Category 2: Not Generally Recognized As Safe and Effective (Unsafe) 3. Category 3: Insufficient data This categorization helps in regulating and determining the safety and effectiveness of OTC ingredients available in the market. Option A correctly identifies these categories, making it the correct answer. Options B, C, and D present incorrect categories or definitions that do not align with the standard classification of OTC ingredients.

**2. How many hours does 'readily retrievable' entail for pharmacy records?**

**A. 24 hours**

**B. 36 hours**

**C. 48 hours**

**D. 72 hours**

In Wyoming, the term 'readily retrievable' for pharmacy records means that the records must be accessible within 24 hours upon request. This requirement ensures that important pharmacy records can be quickly obtained for review by authorized individuals, such as the State Board of Pharmacy or other regulatory bodies. This swift access to records helps in maintaining transparency, accountability, and compliance with state regulations.

**3. What must a medication order (inpatient prescription) include in Wyoming?**

- A. Practitioner's (or agent's) signature**
- B. Medication side effects**
- C. Delivery method**
- D. Pharmacy's contact information**

A medication order in Wyoming must include the practitioner's (or agent's) signature. This is crucial for ensuring that the prescription is valid and legitimate. The signature indicates that the practitioner has reviewed the patient's information, determined the appropriateness of the medication therapy, and authorized the prescription to be dispensed to the patient. Excluding the practitioner's signature would make the prescription invalid and illegal. The other options are not typically required on a medication order for inpatient prescriptions in Wyoming. While medication side effects are important for patient education and monitoring, they are usually provided separately from the prescription itself. The delivery method and pharmacy's contact information are also not mandatory components of the medication order but may be helpful for facilitating the dispensing process.

**4. How many copies of the collaborative practice agreement should be forwarded to the board?**

- A. 1**
- B. 3**
- C. 5**
- D. 7**

In Wyoming, when a pharmacist enters into a collaborative practice agreement, they are required to submit five copies of the agreement to the board. This helps ensure that the board and all necessary parties have access to the agreement for review and verification. Forwarding five copies of the collaborative practice agreement is a standard procedure outlined by the state regulations to ensure transparency and compliance with the law.

**5. Which of the following is NOT required to be documented on the back of a prescription you are transferring out?**

- A. Date of transfer**
- B. Name of receiving pharmacist**
- C. Name of transferring pharmacy**
- D. Your name**

The correct answer is A. The date of transfer is not required to be documented on the back of a prescription that is being transferred out. However, it is important to document the name of the receiving pharmacist, the name of the transferring pharmacy, and your name when transferring a prescription to ensure proper communication and documentation between pharmacies. Additionally, including the date of transfer can be helpful for tracking and record-keeping purposes, but it is not a mandatory requirement for a transferred prescription.

**6. How much can a distributor be fined for unknowingly distributing a misbranded or adulterated drug in Wyoming?**

- A. \$10,000**
- B. \$25,000**
- C. \$50,000**
- D. \$100,000**

A distributor can be fined up to \$10,000 for unknowingly distributing a misbranded or adulterated drug in Wyoming. This penalty serves as a deterrent to ensure distributors exercise due diligence in verifying the authenticity and safety of the drugs they distribute. Failing to meet the standards set by the state can lead to severe financial consequences, highlighting the importance of adherence to regulatory requirements in the pharmaceutical industry.

**7. Where do the air exchanges in the buffer area come from and exit at?**

- A. Come through HEPPA filters in the ceiling and exit at the floor**
- B. Come through HEPPA filters in the floor and exit at the ceiling**
- C. Come through standard filters in the ceiling and exit at the floor**
- D. Come through HEPPA filters in the walls and exit at the ceiling**

The air exchanges in the buffer area come from HEPPA filters in the ceiling and exit at the floor. HEPPA filters are designed to remove tiny particles from the air, making them the most effective option for maintaining a clean and controlled environment. Option B is incorrect because HEPPA filters in the floor would not be as effective in removing particles that may have settled on the ground. Option C is incorrect because standard filters are not able to filter out as many particles as HEPPA filters. Option D is incorrect because HEPPA filters are typically not placed in walls and would not effectively filter the air from the buffer area.

**8. Aside from attorney general, who can be designated as the controlled substances commissioner in Wyoming?**

- A. Governor**
- B. Director of Health**
- C. State Pharmacist**
- D. No one else**

In Wyoming, aside from the Attorney General, no one else can be designated as the controlled substances commissioner. This responsibility is specifically outlined in the Wyoming Controlled Substances Act, which designates the Attorney General as the controlled substances commissioner. The other options listed do not have the statutory authority to serve as the controlled substances commissioner in Wyoming.

**9. If caught with unlawful possession of a Schedule I (other than methamphetamine), II, or III substance with intent to distribute, what is the maximum fine and prison sentence?**

- A. \$2,500 and 2 years**
- B. \$10,000 and 10 years**
- C. \$1,000 and 1 year**
- D. \$10,000 and 5 years**

In Wyoming, if someone is caught with unlawful possession of a Schedule I (other than methamphetamine), II, or III substance with intent to distribute, the maximum fine and prison sentence can be up to \$10,000 and 10 years, which is the correct answer. This severe penalty reflects the seriousness of possessing controlled substances with the intent to distribute, especially substances with a high potential for abuse and addiction. Options A, C, and D offer lower fine amounts and prison sentences, which would not be as strong as deterrents for individuals engaging in illegal drug distribution activities.

**10. How long is a DEA registration active for?**

- A. 12 months**
- B. 18 months**
- C. 24 months**
- D. 36 months**

DEA registration is active for 12 months. This means that pharmacists and other healthcare providers who are registered with the DEA must renew their registration every year to continue dispensing controlled substances legally. It is crucial for healthcare professionals to stay current with their DEA registration to avoid any disruptions in their ability to provide patient care involving controlled substances. The other options are incorrect as DEA registration is only valid for 12 months before requiring renewal.