Wyoming MPJE (Pharmacy Jurisprudence) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. **What are the exceptions for faxing a Schedule II (CII) prescription in Wyoming?**

   A. Long term care, Terminally Ill, Compounded for Direct Administration

   B. Major Surgery, Short-term Acute Pain, Diagnosed with a chronic condition

   C. Post-surgical, Sports Injury, Temporary Disability

   D. Short-term Rehabilitation, Therapy, Well-being Care

2. **A physical inventory count of ALL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES must be made within which timeframe each year?**

   A. The first 7 days of April

   B. The first 7 days of January

   C. The first 7 days of May

   D. The first 7 days of November

3. **Which method is NOT a way for a prescription drug to become OTC?**

   A. Appending to an FDA petition

   B. FDA grants an exception

   C. Drug company submits a NDA

   D. Nonprescription Drug Advisory Committee recommendations

4. **How many days must you wait to retake the NAPLEX if you do not pass?**

   A. 30 days

   B. 45 days

   C. 60 days

   D. 90 days

5. **How frequently must a consultant pharmacist review each resident's chart in a LTC facility?**

   A. Monthly

   B. Weekly

   C. Bi-weekly

   D. Quarterly

6. If your license is terminated, how long before you can request a hearing for reinstatement?

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

7. What is a phase 4 clinical trial?

- **A. Clinical trial conducted before marketing approval**
- **B. Clinical trial for determining proper dosage**
- **C. Initial human testing phase to evaluate safety**
- **D. Monitoring safety issues after drugs get on the market**

8. What additional information must a controlled substance (CS) prescription have in Wyoming?

- **A. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of patient, Patient's Insurance Details**
- **B. DEA number of the prescriber, Provider's Phone Number, Patient's Age**
- **C. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of provider, Address of patient**
- **D. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of provider, Provider's License Number**

9. 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**

10. What is fast track review?

- **A. It allows the sale of drug samples post-clinical trials**
- **B. It delays the clinical trials process**
- **C. It expedites the clinical trials process from the investigational new drug application**
- **D. It is used for drugs already reviewed by the FDA**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What are the exceptions for faxing a Schedule II (CII) prescription in Wyoming?

A. Long term care, Terminally Ill, Compounded for Direct Administration

B. Major Surgery, Short-term Acute Pain, Diagnosed with a chronic condition

C. Post-surgical, Sports Injury, Temporary Disability

D. Short-term Rehabilitation, Therapy, Well-being Care

In Wyoming, there are specific exceptions allowed for faxing Schedule II (CII) prescriptions, which include situations where the prescription is for a patient in a long-term care facility, a patient diagnosed as terminally ill, or for a compounded prescription intended for direct administration to the patient. These exceptions are crucial because Schedule II medications have a high potential for abuse and are tightly regulated to ensure patient safety. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with the exceptions outlined for faxing Schedule II prescriptions in Wyoming. It is important for pharmacists to be aware of these exceptions to remain compliant with state regulations and to provide proper care for patients in these specific situations.

2. A physical inventory count of ALL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES must be made within which timeframe each year?

A. The first 7 days of April

B. The first 7 days of January

C. The first 7 days of May

D. The first 7 days of November

A physical inventory count of ALL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES must be made within the first 7 days of April each year in order to comply with federal regulations. The first 7 days of January, May, and November are not specified by regulations and may vary depending on the individual organization's policies. Therefore, these options are incorrect as they do not align with the specific timeframe required by federal regulations.

3. Which method is NOT a way for a prescription drug to become OTC?

A. Appending to an FDA petition

B. FDA grants an exception

C. Drug company submits a NDA

D. Nonprescription Drug Advisory Committee recommendations

Appending to an FDA petition is not a method for a prescription drug to become over-the-counter (OTC). In the process of switching a drug from prescription to OTC status, the FDA may consider various factors including safety, efficacy, potential for misuse, and the drug's labeling. However, simply appending a drug to an FDA petition does not inherently lead to reclassification as an OTC medication. The correct processes involve FDA granting an exception, a drug company submitting a New Drug Application (NDA) for OTC status, or receiving recommendations from the Nonprescription Drug Advisory Committee.

4. How many days must you wait to retake the NAPLEX if you do not pass?

A. 30 days

B. 45 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

If a candidate does not pass the NAPLEX, they must wait for 45 days before they are eligible to retake the exam, not 30 days as stated in option A. Option A is incorrect because it does not reflect the correct waiting period for NAPLEX retakes in Wyoming. Options C and D also provide incorrect information as the waiting periods stated are not accurate according to the NAPLEX retake policy.

5. How frequently must a consultant pharmacist review each resident's chart in a LTC facility?

A. Monthly

B. Weekly

C. Bi-weekly

D. Quarterly

A consultant pharmacist must review each resident's chart in a Long-Term Care (LTC) facility on a monthly basis. This frequent review helps ensure that medications are being appropriately managed for each resident, and any necessary interventions or adjustments can be made promptly. Monthly reviews also allow the consultant pharmacist to stay updated on any changes in the resident's condition or medication regimen, fostering a comprehensive and high standard of care within the LTC facility.

6. If your license is terminated, how long before you can request a hearing for reinstatement?

A. 12 months

B. 18 months

C. 24 months

D. 36 months

If your license is terminated in Wyoming, you will have to wait for 36 months before you can request a hearing for reinstatement. This lengthy waiting period is put in place to ensure that individuals who have had their licenses terminated have given enough time to reflect on the circumstances that led to the termination and demonstrate rehabilitation before being considered for reinstatement. It is crucial for the regulatory board to have confidence that the individual is committed to practicing in compliance with the state's pharmacy laws and regulations before allowing them to return to practice.

7. What is a phase 4 clinical trial?

A. Clinical trial conducted before marketing approval

B. Clinical trial for determining proper dosage

C. Initial human testing phase to evaluate safety

D. Monitoring safety issues after drugs get on the market

A phase 4 clinical trial is a study that is conducted after a drug has been approved and is on the market. These trials focus on monitoring the safety and effectiveness of the drug over a longer period of time and in a larger population. Phase 4 trials help to gather additional information about the drug's risks, benefits, and optimal use in real-world settings. This phase is important for detecting any rare or long-term side effects that may not have been evident in earlier phases.

8. What additional information must a controlled substance (CS) prescription have in Wyoming?

A. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of patient, Patient's Insurance Details

B. DEA number of the prescriber, Provider's Phone Number, Patient's Age

C. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of provider, Address of patient

D. DEA number of the prescriber, Address of provider, Provider's License Number

In Wyoming, a controlled substance (CS) prescription must have the DEA number of the prescriber, the address of the provider, and the address of the patient. These specific pieces of information are required to ensure proper tracking and accountability for the dispensing of controlled substances. Regarding the other options: - Option A is incorrect because patient's insurance details are not required on a CS prescription in Wyoming. - Option B is incorrect because the provider's phone number and patient's age are not mandatory information on a CS prescription in Wyoming. - Option D is incorrect because the provider's license number is not one of the additional information required on a CS prescription in Wyoming. Therefore, the correct answer is option C because it includes the necessary information for a controlled substance prescription in Wyoming.

9. 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.

10. What is fast track review?

A. It allows the sale of drug samples post-clinical trials

B. It delays the clinical trials process

C. It expedites the clinical trials process from the investigational new drug application

D. It is used for drugs already reviewed by the FDA

Fast track review is a process used by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to speed up the review of drugs that treat serious conditions and fill an unmet medical need. This option allows the sale of drug samples after the completion of clinical trials, giving patients faster access to potentially life-saving treatments. Option B is incorrect as it implies that fast track review delays the clinical trials process, when in fact it expedites it. Option C is incorrect as it specifically states the investigational new drug application, while the fast track review process applies to all stages of clinical trials. Option D is incorrect as it suggests that fast track review is only used for drugs that have already been reviewed by the FDA, when in fact it is used for drugs at all stages of review.