

Wyoming 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. 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. If a pharmacist or technician is suspected of substance abuse and gets reported to the Wyoming Professionals Assistance Program, does it also need to be reported to the board?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only if the board requests it**
 - D. Only in case of disciplinary action**
- 3. What is the proper storage environment for a hazardous substance?**
 - A. Positive pressure with sufficient exhaust with 10 air changes per hour**
 - B. Positive pressure with sufficient exhaust with 12 air changes per hour**
 - C. Negative pressure with sufficient exhaust with 12 air changes per hour**
 - D. Negative pressure with sufficient exhaust with 10 air changes per hour**
- 4. How often do you have to document the pressure differential between buffer, ante, and general rooms?**
 - A. Daily**
 - B. Weekly**
 - C. Monthly**
 - D. Annually**

5. How often must you reconcile the CONTINUOUS perpetual inventory for C2s?

- A. Annually**
- B. Biannually**
- C. Monthly**
- D. Quarterly**

6. Besides name and DOB, what other information must be in the patient profile?

- A. Emergency contact**
- B. Gender**
- C. Occupation**
- D. School name**

7. 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**

8. Which of the following services provided by a parent pharmacy for a LTC facility cannot involve controlled medications?

- A. Automated dispensing**
- B. Medication takeback**
- C. On-call pharmacy service**
- D. Pharmacy inventory**

9. What is the monetary amount you can be fined for being convicted of a felony?

- A. \$1,000**
- B. \$2,000**
- C. \$5,000**
- D. \$10,000**

10. What must you do when notifying the board about a change in PIC?

- A. Complete a new pharmacy application**
- B. Conduct a controlled substance inventory**
- C. Submit a written explanation**
- D. None of the above**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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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. If a pharmacist or technician is suspected of substance abuse and gets reported to the Wyoming Professionals Assistance Program, does it also need to be reported to the board?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only if the board requests it**
- D. Only in case of disciplinary action**

Yes, the correct answer is option A. In Wyoming, if a pharmacist or technician is suspected of substance abuse and is reported to the Wyoming Professionals Assistance Program (WPAP), it also needs to be reported to the board. This reporting requirement is crucial for ensuring patient safety and regulatory compliance within the state. Reporting to both WPAP and the board helps to facilitate appropriate intervention, monitoring, and potential disciplinary actions if deemed necessary.

3. What is the proper storage environment for a hazardous substance?

- A. Positive pressure with sufficient exhaust with 10 air changes per hour**
- B. Positive pressure with sufficient exhaust with 12 air changes per hour**
- C. Negative pressure with sufficient exhaust with 12 air changes per hour**
- D. Negative pressure with sufficient exhaust with 10 air changes per hour**

The correct answer is A. Positive pressure with sufficient exhaust with 10 air changes per hour is the proper storage environment for a hazardous substance. This setup helps to prevent the spread of the hazardous substance by ensuring that there is continuous airflow out of the storage area. Positive pressure helps to keep the hazardous substance contained within the storage space, while the exhaust system helps to remove any potentially dangerous fumes or particles. Additionally, 10 air changes per hour is a sufficient rate to maintain a safe environment for storing hazardous substances. Options B, C, and D are incorrect because they do not describe the appropriate storage environment for a hazardous substance.

4. How often do you have to document the pressure differential between buffer, ante, and general rooms?

- A. Daily**
- B. Weekly**
- C. Monthly**
- D. Annually**

In a pharmacy setting, the pressure differentials between buffer, ante, and general rooms are crucial for maintaining the quality and integrity of sterile compounding areas. Monitoring these differentials helps ensure that there is proper airflow to prevent contamination and maintain aseptic conditions. Documenting these pressure differentials daily is essential to promptly identify any deviations from the recommended levels and take immediate corrective actions if needed. Waiting for a week, a month, or a year to document the pressure differentials may pose a risk to the sterility of compounded medications and compromise patient safety. Therefore, daily documentation is the correct and best practice to ensure continuous monitoring and maintenance of appropriate pressure differentials in the pharmacy compounding areas.

5. How often must you reconcile the CONTINUOUS perpetual inventory for C2s?

- A. Annually**
- B. Biannually**
- C. Monthly**
- D. Quarterly**

For C2 controlled substances, the continuous perpetual inventory must be reconciled annually. This process involves comparing the perpetual inventory of C2s with the physical count of C2s on hand to ensure accuracy and detect any discrepancies. By conducting this reconciliation annually, pharmacies can maintain compliance with regulations regarding the handling and tracking of controlled substances. Option B (Biannually), Option C (Monthly), and Option D (Quarterly) are not the correct answers because the reconciliation for C2s must specifically be done on an annual basis according to Wyoming pharmacy regulations.

6. Besides name and DOB, what other information must be in the patient profile?

- A. Emergency contact**
- B. Gender**
- C. Occupation**
- D. School name**

In addition to the patient's name and date of birth, the patient profile must include emergency contact information. This is important for ensuring that healthcare providers can quickly reach someone in case of an emergency or if further information is needed about the patient's health. Including the patient's gender, occupation, or school name in the patient profile is not mandatory for providing safe and effective healthcare services and, therefore, are not required elements in the profile.

7. 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.

8. Which of the following services provided by a parent pharmacy for a LTC facility cannot involve controlled medications?

- A. Automated dispensing**
- B. Medication takeback**
- C. On-call pharmacy service**
- D. Pharmacy inventory**

In the context of a Long-Term Care (LTC) facility, it is important to understand that controlled medications typically have stricter regulations surrounding their storage, handling, and dispensing compared to non-controlled medications. Automated dispensing systems are often used for non-controlled medications in LTC facilities to improve efficiency and accuracy in medication dispensing processes. Controlled medications, on the other hand, may have specific requirements such as more secure storage areas and limited access. Therefore, the service provided by the parent pharmacy for a LTC facility that cannot involve controlled medications is automated dispensing (Option A). Options B, C, and D do not inherently involve dispensing controlled medications and are commonly provided services in LTC settings.

9. What is the monetary amount you can be fined for being convicted of a felony?

- A. \$1,000**
- B. \$2,000**
- C. \$5,000**
- D. \$10,000**

In Wyoming, if you are convicted of a felony, you can be fined up to \$1,000. This fine serves as a substantial penalty for committing a serious crime and is meant to deter individuals from engaging in unlawful activities. It is important for healthcare professionals, including pharmacists, to adhere to legal requirements and regulations to avoid facing such penalties.

10. What must you do when notifying the board about a change in PIC?

- A. Complete a new pharmacy application**
- B. Conduct a controlled substance inventory**
- C. Submit a written explanation**
- D. None of the above**

When notifying the board about a change in the Pharmacist in Charge (PIC), the correct action to take is to complete a new pharmacy application. This is important because the PIC plays a crucial role in overseeing the operations of the pharmacy and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. By submitting a new pharmacy application, the board can update their records accordingly and ensure that the pharmacy is operating under the guidance of the new PIC. Conducting a controlled substance inventory or submitting a written explanation may not be necessary when notifying the board about a change in PIC.

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://wyomingmpje.examzify.com>

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

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