

WYOMING MPJE (PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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

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- 1. What is required to be on a manufacturer's label?**
 - A. IND number and clinical trial reference
 - B. Name and address, established name of drug, quantity inside bottle, weight of each active ingredient, Rx only, route of administration, storage directions, lot number and expiration, separate list of inactive ingredients
 - C. Production method and export regulations
 - D. Warnings about side effects only
- 2. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule 4 controlled substance?**
 - A. Pentobarbital
 - B. Amobarbital
 - C. Zopiclone
 - D. Glutethimide
- 3. Which form is required for obtaining approval to destroy controlled substances?**
 - A. Form 41
 - B. Form 106
 - C. Form 222
 - D. Form 224
- 4. What happens to the pharmacy license when there is a change in ownership?**
 - A. The license is transferred to the new owners
 - B. The license remains the same
 - C. The original license is void and a new license must be obtained
 - D. The license is suspended until board approval
- 5. What is the fine for a third offense for not selling meth precursor products correctly?**
 - A. \$1,000
 - B. \$100
 - C. \$500
 - D. \$2,500

- 6. What additional security feature must a telepharmacy have?**
- A. Fingerprint scanner
 - B. Intrusion detectors
 - C. Security guard
 - D. Surveillance cameras
- 7. Who is responsible for maintaining the authenticated pedigree and for how long?**
- A. The pharmacy for 1 year
 - B. The pharmacy for 2 years
 - C. The wholesale distributor for 1 year
 - D. The wholesale distributor for 2 years
- 8. Can a pharmacy intern transfer a controlled substance prescription?**
- A. Depends on the state
 - B. Yes, with supervision
 - C. No
 - D. Yes
- 9. What size filter does a high-risk CSP need for sterilization?**
- A. 0.02 or 0.22 micron filter
 - B. 0.2 or 0.22 micron filter
 - C. 0.5 or 0.52 micron filter
 - D. 1.0 or 1.2 micron filter
- 10. How many years must records from an automatic dispensing device like Pyxis be kept in Wyoming if they are not for controlled substances?**
- A. 3 years
 - B. 1 year
 - C. 5 years
 - D. 2 years

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required to be on a manufacturer's label?

A. IND number and clinical trial reference

- B. Name and address, established name of drug, quantity inside bottle, weight of each active ingredient, Rx only, route of administration, storage directions, lot number and expiration, separate list of inactive ingredients
- C. Production method and export regulations
- D. Warnings about side effects only

On a manufacturer's label, the IND number (Investigational New Drug number) and clinical trial reference are required for investigational drugs that are still in the clinical trial phase before they are approved for marketing and sale. This information is crucial to ensure traceability and accountability for products under investigation. Therefore, having the IND number and clinical trial reference on a manufacturer's label is vital to comply with regulations and standards related to investigational drugs. Options B, C, and D are incorrect: - Option B lists general requirements for a drug label according to the FDA, but it does not specifically address the requirements for investigational drugs, which must include the IND number and clinical trial reference. - Option C is not relevant to the necessary information on a manufacturer's label for drugs. - Option D is incorrect because warnings about side effects alone do not provide the same level of necessary information as the IND number and clinical trial reference for investigational drugs.

2. Which of the following is an example of a Schedule 4 controlled substance?

- A. Pentobarbital
- B. Amobarbital
- C. Zopiclone
- D. Glutethimide

Zopiclone is the correct answer because it is classified as a Schedule 4 controlled substance. Schedule 4 drugs are substances with a low to moderate potential for physical and psychological dependence. Zopiclone is a nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic agent used to treat insomnia. The other options are incorrect: A. Pentobarbital and B. Amobarbital are both examples of Schedule 2 barbiturates with a higher potential for abuse and dependence compared to Schedule 4 substances like Zopiclone. D. Glutethimide is a sedative-hypnotic that is also classified as a Schedule 2 controlled substance due to its potential for abuse and dependence.

3. Which form is required for obtaining approval to destroy controlled substances?

A. Form 41

- B. Form 106
- C. Form 222
- D. Form 224

Form 41 is the correct answer for obtaining approval to destroy controlled substances. This form, officially known as "Registrants Inventory of Drugs Surrendered for Destruction," is used to document the destruction of controlled substances in compliance with federal regulations. It is important to properly document the destruction of controlled substances to ensure transparency and accountability in the handling of these medications. Forms 106, 222, and 224 are not used for obtaining approval to destroy controlled substances. Form 106 is used for reporting thefts or significant losses of controlled substances, Form 222 is used for ordering Schedule II controlled substances, and Form 224 is used for applying for a DEA registration to handle controlled substances.

4. What happens to the pharmacy license when there is a change in ownership?

- A. The license is transferred to the new owners**
- B. The license remains the same
- C. The original license is void and a new license must be obtained
- D. The license is suspended until board approval

When there is a change in ownership of a pharmacy, the pharmacy license is typically transferred to the new owners. This transfer allows the new owners to operate the pharmacy legally without any disruptions in services. It is important for the new owners to notify the State Board of Pharmacy about the change in ownership and complete any required paperwork to ensure a smooth transition. This process helps maintain continuity in pharmacy services and ensures that the pharmacy remains compliant with all legal and regulatory requirements. Option B is not correct because the license does not remain the same – there is typically a process for transferring the license to the new owners. Option C is incorrect as the original license is not voided; instead, the license is transferred to the new owners. Option D is also incorrect because the license is not automatically suspended during a change in ownership; rather, the transfer process allows for the new owners to continue operating the pharmacy legally.

5. What is the fine for a third offense for not selling meth precursor products correctly?

- A. \$1,000**
- B. \$100
- C. \$500
- D. \$2,500

Not selling meth precursor products correctly is a serious violation, and the fines associated with it reflect that. \$1,000 is the highest option out of the choices given, so it is the correct answer. Option B is too low of a fine to be considered a third offense. Options C and D are both too high of a fine for a third offense.

6. What additional security feature must a telepharmacy have?

- A. Fingerprint scanner**
- B. Intrusion detectors
- C. Security guard
- D. Surveillance cameras

A telepharmacy must have a fingerprint scanner as an additional security feature to ensure secure access to the pharmacy system and to prevent unauthorized individuals from accessing patient information or medications. This technology helps to verify the identity of pharmacy staff members, thereby enhancing security and protecting patient confidentiality. While intrusion detectors, security guards, and surveillance cameras can also contribute to the overall security of a telepharmacy, the specific additional security feature required for a telepharmacy is a fingerprint scanner.

7. Who is responsible for maintaining the authenticated pedigree and for how long?

- A. The pharmacy for 1 year
- B. The pharmacy for 2 years
- C. The wholesale distributor for 1 year
- D. The wholesale distributor for 2 years**

The correct answer is D. In Wyoming, the wholesale distributor is responsible for maintaining the authenticated pedigree for 2 years. This requirement ensures traceability of prescription drugs as they move through the supply chain. The pharmacy is not responsible for maintaining the pedigree as it primarily falls under the jurisdiction of wholesale distributors. Option A and Option C are incorrect as they do not align with the responsibility and timeframe outlined for maintaining the authenticated pedigree as required by Wyoming law.

8. Can a pharmacy intern transfer a controlled substance prescription?

- A. Depends on the state**
- B. Yes, with supervision
- C. No
- D. Yes

In the context of pharmacy practice, the ability of a pharmacy intern to transfer a controlled substance prescription can vary by state regulations. While some states may allow pharmacy interns to transfer controlled substance prescriptions under certain conditions or with supervision, other states may prohibit them from carrying out this task. It is crucial for pharmacy interns to familiarize themselves with the specific rules and regulations in the state where they are practicing to ensure compliance with the law. Therefore, the correct answer is "Depends on the state."

9. What size filter does a high-risk CSP need for sterilization?

- A. 0.02 or 0.22 micron filter**
- B. 0.2 or 0.22 micron filter
- C. 0.5 or 0.52 micron filter
- D. 1.0 or 1.2 micron filter

A high-risk CSP (Compounded Sterile Preparation) requires a 0.02 or 0.22 micron filter for sterilization. These filters are considered to be sterilizing-grade filters, which are necessary to remove microorganisms and particles from the CSP to minimize the risk of contamination. Using a filter with a larger pore size, such as the options in B, C, or D, may not effectively remove all microorganisms and particles, making the CSP potentially unsafe for patient use. Therefore, the correct choice is A.

10. How many years must records from an automatic dispensing device like Pyxis be kept in Wyoming if they are not for controlled substances?

A. 3 years

B. 1 year

C. 5 years

D. 2 years

In Wyoming, records from an automatic dispensing device like Pyxis that are not for controlled substances must be kept for 1 year. This requirement ensures that accurate records are maintained for a reasonable period to facilitate accountability and monitoring of medication dispensing practices. Keeping records for just 1 year strikes a balance between maintaining historical data for reference purposes and avoiding unnecessary accumulation of old records.

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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.

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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