MPJE Pharmacy Law Exam Prep

Free Practice Test — 30 Real Exam-Style Questions

with full answer key & explanations

Unlock the full bank of 1800 questions
+ unlimited timed mock exams + mistake book

Practice on the web: https://certs.theorypractice.app/mpje
$2.99 / week · $6.99 / month · cancel anytime

What you unlock: all 1800 questions • unlimited timed mock exams • mistake book • instant explanations

Also on iOS & Android — and watch the full Q&A walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep

Practice Questions

Try all 30 first, then check the answer key at the back.

1. According to federal regulations, how frequently must a pharmacy conduct a complete inventory of Schedule II controlled substances?

A. Monthly
B. Every six months
C. Annually
D. Every two years (biennially)

2. Which of the following is a requirement for the proper storage of vaccines in a pharmacy?

A. Weekly temperature checks documented in a log
B. Storage at room temperature between 59-86°F (15-30°C)
C. Continuous temperature monitoring with twice-daily documentation
D. Storing all vaccines in the freezer compartment

3. Under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA), what documentation must a pharmacy maintain when receiving prescription drugs from a wholesaler?

A. Only a packing slip with the name of the drug
B. Transaction information, transaction history, and transaction statement
C. Certificate of analysis for each drug
D. Only the invoice showing purchase price

4. What is required for a pharmacy to legally compound sterile preparations?

A. A designated clean room that meets USP <797> standards
B. Only a laminar flow hood in any area of the pharmacy
C. A separate room with standard air conditioning
D. Any segregated area within the pharmacy

5. When a pharmacy dispenses compounded preparations, what information must be included on the label according to USP standards?

A. Only the patient name and prescriber information
B. Only the name of the preparation and directions for use
C. Only the active ingredients and their concentrations
D. Beyond-use date, storage requirements, and statement indicating it is a compounded preparation

6. What is required for a pharmacy to order Schedule II controlled substances?

A. A prescription from a licensed physician
B. A letter of authorization from the state board of pharmacy
C. A properly completed DEA Form 222
D. An invoice with the pharmacy's NPI number

7. According to federal regulations, what is the maximum amount of time a pharmacy can maintain records of Schedule III-V controlled substance prescriptions?

A. 6 months
B. At least 2 years
C. 1 year
D. 10 years

8. What is a requirement for a pharmacy participating in centralized prescription processing?

A. Sharing a common electronic file or having real-time access to patient information
B. Being owned by the same corporation
C. Being located within the same building
D. Having identical hours of operation

9. What documentation is required when a pharmacy discovers a discrepancy in controlled substance inventory?

A. Only notification to the wholesaler
B. Only an internal memo to pharmacy staff
C. Only adjustment of the inventory records
D. Documentation of the investigation and reporting to DEA on Form 106 for significant losses

10. What is required for proper disposal of expired controlled substances in a pharmacy?

A. Return to the original manufacturer without documentation
B. Immediate disposal in regular trash with bleach
C. Documentation of disposal including date, drug name, quantity, and witnesses
D. Storage indefinitely in a separate area

11. What action must a pharmacy take upon receiving notification of a Class I drug recall?

A. Continue dispensing until current stock is depleted
B. Immediately remove the product from inventory and notify affected patients
C. Only document receipt of the recall notice
D. Only notify the prescribers of the recall

12. When preparing hazardous drugs according to USP <800>, what is required for a pharmacy?

A. Use of appropriate personal protective equipment, including chemotherapy gloves
B. Only standard latex gloves
C. No special equipment beyond a counting tray
D. Only a face mask

13. What is a requirement for a pharmacy that provides automated dispensing systems to long-term care facilities?

A. Use of only unit-dose packaging
B. 24-hour on-site pharmacist supervision
C. Daily physical inventory of all medications
D. Documented policies and procedures for system operation and access controls

14. According to federal regulations, what must a pharmacy verify before filling a prescription for a controlled substance from an out-of-state prescriber?

A. The prescription is for no more than a 7-day supply
B. The patient has a residence in the pharmacy's state
C. The prescriber has a valid DEA registration
D. The patient has previously filled at the pharmacy

15. What is required for a pharmacy that compounds non-sterile preparations according to USP <795>?

A. Only a standard counting tray
B. Designated compounding area and documented procedures including master formulation records
C. Only verbal instructions to pharmacy technicians
D. Only reference texts on compounding

16. What is the requirement for transferring dangerous drugs between pharmacies under common ownership?

A. Documentation including drug name, strength, quantity, and identities of both pharmacies
B. No documentation is required for pharmacies under common ownership
C. Only verbal approval from the pharmacy manager
D. Only notification to the state board of pharmacy

17. What is required when a pharmacy changes its pharmacist-in-charge (PIC)?

A. Only changing the name on the pharmacy license
B. Only updating the pharmacy's internal records
C. Only notifying patients of the change
D. Conducting a controlled substance inventory and notifying the state board of pharmacy

18. What is required for proper refrigerator temperature monitoring in a pharmacy?

A. Visual inspection of the refrigerator only
B. Monthly temperature checks
C. Daily minimum/maximum temperature readings with documentation
D. Annual calibration of the refrigerator

19. What is required for a pharmacy that provides emergency kit medications to long-term care facilities?

A. Only daily checks by a consultant pharmacist
B. An inventory list, procedures for restocking, and documentation of medication use
C. Only verbal instructions to nursing staff
D. Only monthly replacement of all medications

20. What is a requirement for a pharmacy to legally participate in drug take-back programs?

A. Registration with the DEA as a collector and maintenance of secure collection receptacles
B. Only accepting non-controlled substances
C. Only accepting medications from current patients
D. Only accepting medications in their original containers

21. A newly licensed pharmacist moves to another state and applies for licensure by reciprocity. Which of the following is typically required for this process?

A. Obtaining a letter of recommendation from the previous employer
B. Retaking the NAPLEX exam
C. Completing an additional year of internship
D. Passing the MPJE exam specific to the new state

22. Under federal regulations, which of the following individuals may NOT receive a DEA registration?

A. A pharmacist who works part-time
B. A pharmacist who has changed their practice location
C. A pharmacist whose state license has been revoked
D. A pharmacist who is renewing their existing registration

23. What is typically required for a pharmacy technician to maintain registration in most states?

A. Passing a state-administered exam every two years
B. Completing required continuing education and reporting any criminal convictions
C. Maintaining liability insurance coverage
D. Completing a bachelor's degree in pharmacy

24. A pharmacist is found to have diverted controlled substances for personal use. Which disciplinary action is the state board of pharmacy MOST likely to take initially?

A. Suspension of license and mandatory participation in a recovery program
B. A monetary fine with no other penalties
C. Permanent revocation of license without possibility of reinstatement
D. Required attendance at a one-time educational seminar

25. Which of the following changes must a pharmacist report to the state board of pharmacy in most jurisdictions?

A. Personal health information
B. Annual income changes
C. Change in marital status
D. A change in name, address, or employment status

26. What is typically required for a pharmacist to serve as a preceptor for pharmacy interns?

A. A doctoral degree in education
B. Ownership of a pharmacy
C. Current license in good standing and a minimum period of practice experience
D. Certification in all disease state management areas

27. Which of the following activities would be considered outside the scope of practice for a certified pharmacy technician in most states?

A. Counting tablets for a prescription verified by a pharmacist
B. Making independent clinical judgments about prescription appropriateness
C. Entering prescription information into the pharmacy computer system
D. Receiving verbal refill authorizations from physician offices

28. Under what circumstances would a pharmacist be required to notify the state board of pharmacy about another pharmacist's practice?

A. When the other pharmacist is practicing while impaired or in a manner that endangers public health
B. When the other pharmacist makes a minor dispensing error with no patient harm
C. When the other pharmacist has different professional opinions on treatment options
D. When the other pharmacist accepts a position at a competing pharmacy

29. Which of the following would MOST likely result in emergency suspension of a pharmacist's license?

A. Late payment of license renewal fees
B. Failure to complete continuing education requirements on time
C. A minor record-keeping violation
D. Evidence that the pharmacist is practicing while impaired by drugs or alcohol

30. What is the typical requirement for pharmacy interns regarding supervision in most states?

A. They need supervision only when dispensing controlled substances
B. They may practice independently after completing half of their internship hours
C. They must practice under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist
D. They may practice without supervision in emergency situations

Answer Key & Explanations

1. D — Every two years (biennially)
Federal regulations require pharmacies to conduct a complete inventory of Schedule II controlled substances every two years (biennial inventory). This inventory must be conducted on any date that is within two years of the previous inventory date.

2. C — Continuous temperature monitoring with twice-daily documentation
Proper vaccine storage requires continuous temperature monitoring with twice-daily documentation. Temperature excursions must be documented and reported, and vaccines stored outside of recommended temperature ranges may need to be discarded according to manufacturer guidance.

3. B — Transaction information, transaction history, and transaction statement
The DSCSA requires pharmacies to maintain transaction information, transaction history, and transaction statements (T3 documents) for all prescription drug products received from wholesalers. These documents must be maintained for at least 6 years.

4. A — A designated clean room that meets USP <797> standards
USP <797> standards require pharmacies that compound sterile preparations to have a designated clean room with appropriate air quality, proper training of personnel, environmental monitoring, and documented procedures for preparing sterile compounds.

5. D — Beyond-use date, storage requirements, and statement indicating it is a compounded preparation
Labels for compounded preparations must include the beyond-use date, storage requirements, and a statement indicating it is a compounded preparation, in addition to standard prescription labeling requirements.

6. C — A properly completed DEA Form 222
DEA Form 222 (paper or electronic version) is required to order Schedule II controlled substances. The pharmacy must maintain a valid DEA registration, and the form must be properly completed and signed by an authorized individual.

7. B — At least 2 years
Federal regulations require pharmacies to maintain records of Schedule III-V controlled substance prescriptions for at least 2 years. Many states have more stringent requirements, often requiring retention for 5 years or longer.

8. A — Sharing a common electronic file or having real-time access to patient information
Pharmacies participating in centralized prescription processing must share a common electronic file or have technology that allows real-time, online access to patient information to ensure proper patient care and medication safety.

9. D — Documentation of the investigation and reporting to DEA on Form 106 for significant losses
When a discrepancy in controlled substance inventory is discovered, pharmacies must document the investigation of the discrepancy, report significant losses to the DEA using Form 106, and maintain records of the incident and resolution.

10. C — Documentation of disposal including date, drug name, quantity, and witnesses
Proper disposal of expired controlled substances requires documentation of the disposal process, including the date, drug name, quantity, method of disposal, and witnesses present. DEA regulations specify approved methods of disposal, which may include returning to a reverse distributor.

11. B — Immediately remove the product from inventory and notify affected patients
Class I recalls involve products that may cause serious adverse health consequences or death. Pharmacies must immediately remove these products from inventory, quarantine them, and notify patients who received the affected lots according to recall instructions.

12. A — Use of appropriate personal protective equipment, including chemotherapy gloves
USP <800> requires the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including chemotherapy gloves, gowns, and respiratory protection when preparing hazardous drugs. This is to protect staff from exposure to potentially harmful substances.

13. D — Documented policies and procedures for system operation and access controls
Pharmacies providing automated dispensing systems to long-term care facilities must maintain policies and procedures for proper operation, conduct regular maintenance and quality assurance checks, and ensure that only authorized personnel have access to the system.

14. C — The prescriber has a valid DEA registration
Before filling a controlled substance prescription from an out-of-state prescriber, a pharmacy must verify that the prescriber has a valid DEA registration in the state where they practice and is authorized to prescribe the controlled substance in question.

15. B — Designated compounding area and documented procedures including master formulation records
USP <795> requires pharmacies to have designated compounding areas, appropriate equipment and supplies, trained personnel, and documented procedures for compounding non-sterile preparations, including master formulation records and compounding logs.

16. A — Documentation including drug name, strength, quantity, and identities of both pharmacies
When transferring dangerous drugs between pharmacies under common ownership, documentation must include the name, strength, and quantity of the drug, as well as the identities of both the transferring and receiving pharmacies, and the date of transfer.

17. D — Conducting a controlled substance inventory and notifying the state board of pharmacy
When a pharmacy changes its pharmacist-in-charge, it must conduct an inventory of controlled substances, notify the state board of pharmacy and DEA of the change, and complete any required documentation or forms within the timeframe specified by regulations.

18. C — Daily minimum/maximum temperature readings with documentation
Proper refrigerator temperature monitoring requires daily minimum/maximum temperature readings, documentation of these readings, and an alert system to notify staff of excursions outside the acceptable

range (typically 2-8°C or 36-46°F).

19. B — An inventory list, procedures for restocking, and documentation of medication use
Pharmacies providing emergency kits to long-term care facilities must maintain an inventory list of contents, have procedures for restocking and monitoring expiration dates, ensure proper security of the kit, and document medication use from the kit.

20. A — Registration with the DEA as a collector and maintenance of secure collection receptacles
To legally participate in drug take-back programs, pharmacies must register with the DEA as collectors, maintain secure collection receptacles, follow proper disposal procedures, and keep records of the collected substances in accordance with DEA regulations.

21. D — Passing the MPJE exam specific to the new state
Licensure by reciprocity typically requires verification of the original license in good standing, passing the MPJE for the new state, submission of all required application materials, and meeting the new state's specific requirements. Some states may also require proof of practice hours.

22. C — A pharmacist whose state license has been revoked
Federal regulations prohibit individuals who have had their state license or registration revoked, suspended, or denied from obtaining a DEA registration, as state licensure is a prerequisite for DEA registration.

23. B — Completing required continuing education and reporting any criminal convictions
Most states require pharmacy technicians to complete continuing education, maintain certification if applicable, follow reporting requirements for any criminal convictions, and renew their registration periodically.

24. A — Suspension of license and mandatory participation in a recovery program
When a pharmacist is found to have diverted controlled substances for personal use, state boards typically suspend the license pending investigation and often require participation in a recovery or monitoring program as a condition for potential reinstatement.

25. D — A change in name, address, or employment status
Pharmacists are typically required to report changes in employment status, address changes, legal name changes, and criminal convictions to maintain accurate records with the board of pharmacy.

26. C — Current license in good standing and a minimum period of practice experience
To serve as a preceptor, pharmacists typically need to be licensed and in good standing, have a minimum period of practice experience, complete preceptor training or certification, and maintain continuing education requirements.

27. B — Making independent clinical judgments about prescription appropriateness
Making independent clinical judgments about prescription appropriateness is outside the scope of practice for pharmacy technicians, as this requires the professional judgment of a licensed pharmacist.

28. A — When the other pharmacist is practicing while impaired or in a manner that endangers public health
Pharmacists have a professional and often legal obligation to report to the board when they observe another pharmacist practicing while impaired or engaging in conduct that could harm patients, as this constitutes a threat to public safety.

29. D — Evidence that the pharmacist is practicing while impaired by drugs or alcohol
Emergency suspension of a license typically occurs when there is an immediate threat to public safety, such as practicing while impaired by drugs or alcohol, which poses an imminent risk to patients.

30. C — They must practice under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist
Pharmacy interns must typically work under the direct supervision of a licensed pharmacist who is physically present and immediately available to provide guidance and oversight for all professional activities.

Ready to pass?

Unlock the full MPJE Pharmacy Law Exam Prep bank, every explanation, and unlimited timed mock exams.

Scan to start practising
https://certs.theorypractice.app/mpje

Watch the full video walkthrough on YouTube @CertsQuizPrep