ARIZONA MPJE (PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Who can perform controlled substance transfers?

A. Two pharmacy tech trainees

B. Two techs

C. Two interns

D. Two pharmacists

2. Butorphanol is classified under which schedule of controlled substances?

A. CI

B. CII

C. CIII

D. CIV

3. What are the refill limits for CV prescriptions in Arizona?

A. No refills allowed

B. Not more than 5 times in 1 year

C. As prescribed, but not to exceed one year from date of issue

D. Unlimited refills

4. For how many years must a prescription order be kept according to Arizona pharmacy law?

A. At least five years

B. At least seven years

C. At least ten years

D. Indefinitely

5. What is the correct concentration of Opium listed under CIII per ml?

A. 1mg / ml

B. 3mg / ml

C. 5mg / ml

D. 7mg / ml

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6. What is the number of tablets involved in a 9-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl 60mg?

A. 62 tablets

B. 123 tablets

C. 184 tablets

D. 195 tablets

7. Which vaccines require a prescription for adult immunization by a pharmacist along with Japanese encephalitis vaccine?

A. Flu vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, polio vaccine

B. Rabies vaccine, yellow fever vaccines, typhoid vaccines

C. Diphtheria vaccine, rubella vaccine, polio vaccine

D. Whooping cough vaccine, tetanus vaccine, shingles vaccine

8. Drugs that violate the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) standards are deemed:

A. Expired

B. Misbranded

C. Counterfeit

D. Adulterated

9. Where must the current renewal pharmacy license be posted?

A. Doesn't have to be in public view

B. In the break room

C. In the medication storage room

D. In public view

10. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for CIII and CIV prescriptions in Arizona?

A. Not more than 5 times

B. Not more than 2 times

C. Not more than 10 times

D. No refills allowed

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who can perform controlled substance transfers?

A. Two pharmacy tech trainees

B. Two techs

C. Two interns

D. Two pharmacists

The correct answer is that two pharmacists can perform controlled substance transfers. According to pharmacy law, the transfer of controlled substances between pharmacies is a regulated activity primarily reserved for licensed pharmacists. This is because pharmacists are trained to understand the legal responsibilities associated with controlled substances, including the proper documentation and compliance with state and federal regulations. While pharmacy technicians and interns play vital roles in pharmacy operations, the handling and transfer of controlled substances require a level of oversight and legal accountability that only licensed pharmacists possess. Both pharmacy techs and interns may assist in various pharmacy tasks, but they do not have the authority to independently perform controlled substance transfers. This ensures that all transfers are conducted in accordance with stringent regulatory requirements designed to prevent misuse and ensure patient safety.

2. Butorphanol is classified under which schedule of controlled substances?

A. CI

B. CII

C. CIII

D. CIV

Butorphanol is classified as a Schedule IV (CIV) controlled substance. This classification is due to its lower potential for abuse relative to substances in Schedules I through III. Butorphanol is primarily used for pain management and has a risk of dependence, but it is deemed less dangerous compared to substances categorized at higher schedules, which often include narcotics with a higher risk for addiction and abuse. It's important to note that while Butorphanol does have therapeutic benefits, its relative safety profile in comparison with higher scheduled drugs justifies its classification as a lower-risk substance. Consequently, in the context of surrounding regulations and legal classifications established for controlled substances, recognizing butorphanol's classification is essential for pharmacy practice and compliance in the state of Arizona.

3. What are the refill limits for CV prescriptions in Arizona?

A. No refills allowed

B. Not more than 5 times in 1 year

C. As prescribed, but not to exceed one year from date of issue

D. Unlimited refills

The refill limits for Schedule V (CV) prescriptions in Arizona align with federal regulations, which allow for refills as prescribed, but they cannot exceed one year from the date of issuance. This means that once a CV prescription is filled, the patient can receive refills as long as they occur within that one-year period. This flexibility is beneficial for patients and providers alike, as it accommodates ongoing treatment needs while adhering to legal guidelines. The other options suggest restrictions that do not match the federal and state regulations regarding CV prescriptions. For example, stating that no refills are allowed does not accurately reflect the permissive nature of CV medications. Similarly, the limitation to five refills in one year or suggesting unlimited refills misrepresents the requirement to stay within the one-year validity period. Thus, the correct choice accurately captures the legal framework governing CV prescription refills in Arizona.

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4. For how many years must a prescription order be kept according to Arizona pharmacy law?

A. At least five years

B. At least seven years

C. At least ten years

D. Indefinitely

In Arizona, pharmacy law stipulates that prescription orders must be retained for a minimum of five years from the date of dispensing. This requirement ensures that pharmacies maintain adequate records for reference, auditing, and therapeutic monitoring, which is crucial for patient safety and adherence to legal and regulatory standards. The duration of five years is a balance between the need for accessibility to historical medication records and the practicalities of record management within a pharmacy. Keeping records for this length of time allows healthcare providers to review patient medication histories, aiding in continuity of care and preventing medication errors. Other potential durations, such as seven or ten years, would extend the retention period unnecessarily, while "indefinitely" would not align with practical record-keeping requirements, as it could lead to excessive clutter and management challenges within the pharmacy. Therefore, five years is the correct and most applicable answer as per Arizona pharmacy law.

5. What is the correct concentration of Opium listed under CIII per ml?

A. 1mg / ml

B. 3mg / ml

C. 5mg / ml

D. 7mg / ml

The correct concentration of Opium listed under Schedule III is indeed 1 mg per ml. In the context of controlled substances, specifically regarding the scheduling, Opium is classified under Schedule II when it exceeds certain concentrations. For the Schedule III classification, it is important to note that there are specific criteria regarding the concentration and preparation of Opium that dictate its scheduling and legality. The threshold is established by the regulatory framework to ensure safety and control over substances that have potential for abuse. This particular concentration ensures that Opium in a liquid form is appropriately controlled while allowing for therapeutic use under regulated conditions. Higher concentrations would shift it into a more strictly controlled category, thus emphasizing the importance of maintaining accurate dosage levels to avoid misuse.

6. What is the number of tablets involved in a 9-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl 60mg?

A. 62 tablets

B. 123 tablets

C. 184 tablets

D. 195 tablets

To determine the number of tablets in a 9-gram transaction of Pseudoephedrine HCl, you first need to convert grams to milligrams since the tablet strength is given in milligrams. There are 1000 milligrams in a gram, so 9 grams is equal to 9000 milligrams. Given that each tablet of Pseudoephedrine HCl contains 60 mg, you can calculate the number of tablets by dividing the total milligrams by the amount per tablet: 9000 mg ÷ 60 mg/tablet = 150 tablets. This calculation indicates there might be an error in the answer you provided. The correct number of tablets based on the calculation is 150, which is not offered in the given choices. For clarity, ensure to use accurate conversions and arithmetic to determine values, particularly when dealing with measurements in pharmacy jurisprudence where precise figures are crucial.

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7. Which vaccines require a prescription for adult immunization by a pharmacist along with Japanese encephalitis vaccine?

A. Flu vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, polio vaccine

B. Rabies vaccine, yellow fever vaccines, typhoid vaccines

C. Diphtheria vaccine, rubella vaccine, polio vaccine

D. Whooping cough vaccine, tetanus vaccine, shingles vaccine

The requirement for a prescription for certain vaccines in adult immunization varies based on state regulations, including in Arizona. In this instance, the Japanese encephalitis vaccine is noted as requiring a prescription, and this aligns with various other travel-related vaccines that often need a prescription as well. The choices that include rabies, yellow fever, and typhoid vaccines are often necessary for specific travel or exposure situations, which typically necessitate a healthcare provider's oversight and a prescription. Rabies vaccine is crucial in exposure situations, yellow fever is required for entry into some countries, and typhoid may be essential for certain geographical areas. Thus, these vaccines collectively require a prescription for adult immunization. This understanding clarifies why the inclusion of the vaccines within this grouping meets the criteria, focusing on the healthcare provider's role in determining the necessity of vaccination based on individual patient needs and situations. Other mentioned vaccines may not follow the same prescription requirement protocol, signifying their status as over-the-counter options or those not necessitating the same level of formal evaluation through a prescription.

8. Drugs that violate the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) standards are deemed:

A. Expired

B. Misbranded

C. Counterfeit

D. Adulterated

Drugs that violate the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) standards are deemed adulterated. CGMP regulations are enforced by the FDA to ensure that drug products are produced consistently and are of high quality. When these standards are not met, it compromises the safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the drug, leading to its classification as adulterated under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Adulteration can occur due to various reasons, such as contamination, improper processing, or failing to meet quality control standards. This classification aims to protect public health by preventing substandard drugs from reaching consumers. The other classifications, such as expired, misbranded, or counterfeit, relate to different issues. Expired refers to products beyond their shelf life; misbranded indicates labeling issues leading to potential consumer deception; counterfeit drugs involve deception in terms of their origin or composition, often involving imitation for illegal profit. Each of these classifications addresses different aspects of drug quality and regulation, but violations of CGMP specifically lead to a drug being considered adulterated.

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9. Where must the current renewal pharmacy license be posted?

A. Doesn't have to be in public view

B. In the break room

C. In the medication storage room

D. In public view

The correct answer is that the current renewal pharmacy license must be posted in public view. This requirement ensures that the license is accessible and visible to patients and the general public, allowing them to verify that the pharmacy is properly licensed to provide pharmaceutical services. Posting the license in public view promotes transparency and accountability within the pharmacy's operations. Options suggesting that the license may not need to be visible, be placed in break rooms, or in medication storage rooms misinterpret the regulation that emphasizes public accessibility. The intent of the regulation is to foster trust and safety within the community regarding the pharmacy's operations.

10. What is the maximum number of refills allowed for CIII and CIV prescriptions in Arizona?

A. Not more than 5 times

B. Not more than 2 times

C. Not more than 10 times

D. No refills allowed

In Arizona, CIII and CIV controlled substance prescriptions are allowed a maximum of five refills, making option A the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because it is too low of a number, while option C is incorrect because it is too high of a number. Option D is also incorrect because, in general, controlled substance prescriptions do not allow refills. However, medical providers can request exceptions for certain medical conditions.

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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://arizonampje.examzify.com

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

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