NEW HAMPSHIRE MPJE 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. **What is the minimum age requirement for a pharmacy intern in New Hampshire?**

   A. 16 years old

   B. 18 years old

   C. 20 years old

   D. 21 years old

2. **Are pharmacists in New Hampshire authorized to administer naloxone?**

   A. Yes, with a prescription only

   B. No, they require special training

   C. Yes, without a prescription under standing orders

   D. No, it is strictly prohibited

3. **How often is a pharmacy required to provide in-service training to its staff in New Hampshire?**

   A. Monthly

   B. Quarterly

   C. Annually

   D. Every two years

4. **What training is required for pharmacy technicians in New Hampshire?**

   A. No training is required

   B. Self-study training

   C. Training and supervision by a licensed pharmacist

   D. Online courses only

5. **Which vaccines are pharmacists allowed to administer to individuals 18 years or older?**

   A. COVID-19 and Influenza vaccines

   B. Pneumococcal and Varicella zoster vaccines

   C. Influenza, Pneumococcal, and Varicella zoster vaccines

   D. Only Influenza vaccine

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6. Can prescriptions be left via the mail slot when the pharmacy is closed?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if preapproved

D. Only for refill prescriptions

7. What must be recorded in a bound record book for controlled substance purchases?

A. Name and address of the purchaser

B. Payment method used

C. Previous medical records of the purchaser

D. Reasons for the purchase

8. When should a pharmacist refuse to fill a prescription?

A. When the prescriber is unavailable for consultation

B. When there is a suspicion of medication duplication or contraindication

C. When the patient cannot provide a telephone number

D. When the medication is on backorder

9. What should be included on a facsimile prescription to identify a patient enrolled in hospice care?

A. A note that the patient is a hospice patient

B. The doctor's contact information

C. The exact dosage to be administered

D. The date of the patient's next appointment

10. What must be noted on a Schedule II prescription that is transferred?

A. The patient's last visit date

B. The word "transfer" on the face of the prescription

C. The quantity of medication remaining

D. The date the patient was last seen

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum age requirement for a pharmacy intern in New Hampshire?

A. 16 years old

B. 18 years old

C. 20 years old

D. 21 years old

In New Hampshire, the minimum age requirement for a pharmacy intern is indeed 18 years old. This regulation aligns with the general expectation that interns should have completed a certain level of education and training, which typically includes being at least a high school graduate or equivalent. Being of legal age allows the intern to work competently and responsibly within the pharmacy setting, and it is also essential for them to hold or be eligible for a pharmacy intern license. Pharmacy internship programs play a critical role in preparing students for their future careers as pharmacists, and having a minimum age requirement ensures that the interns have the maturity and foundational knowledge to engage with the complexities of pharmacy practice. Other choices, such as 16, 20, and 21, do not meet the established criteria set forth by the New Hampshire Board of Pharmacy concerning internship eligibility. Therefore, 18 years old is the correct age necessary to begin this vital and formative experience in the field of pharmacy.

2. Are pharmacists in New Hampshire authorized to administer naloxone?

A. Yes, with a prescription only

B. No, they require special training

C. Yes, without a prescription under standing orders

D. No, it is strictly prohibited

Pharmacists in New Hampshire are indeed authorized to administer naloxone without a prescription under standing orders, which is a critical aspect of combating opioid overdose in the community. This means that pharmacists can dispense naloxone directly to individuals at risk of an overdose or to those who may be in a position to assist someone experiencing an overdose, such as family members or friends. The standing orders from the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services provide the legal framework to facilitate this process, allowing for broader access to naloxone without the need for an individual prescription. This legislation is particularly important given the opioid crisis, as it empowers pharmacists to play an active role in prevention and intervention efforts. By enabling pharmacists to administer naloxone without a prescription, New Hampshire aims to reduce barriers to accessing this potentially life-saving medication, assuring that it is more readily available in cases of emergency. In contrast, the other choices either limit the ability of pharmacists to dispense naloxone or incorrectly assert that such actions are prohibited, which does not reflect the current laws and regulations in the state regarding naloxone administration.

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3. How often is a pharmacy required to provide in-service training to its staff in New Hampshire?

A. Monthly

B. Quarterly

C. Annually

D. Every two years

In New Hampshire, a pharmacy is required to provide in-service training to its staff on an annual basis. This requirement ensures that all pharmacy personnel are up to date on important procedures, safety, and protocols, which is critical for maintaining the quality of care and adherence to regulations. Annual training also allows pharmacies to address any changes in medications, laws, or best practices, fostering continuous professional development. Regular in-service training sessions contribute to a more knowledgeable staff, which can ultimately enhance patient safety and the effectiveness of pharmaceutical services.

4. What training is required for pharmacy technicians in New Hampshire?

A. No training is required

B. Self-study training

C. Training and supervision by a licensed pharmacist

D. Online courses only

In New Hampshire, pharmacy technicians are required to undergo training and supervision by a licensed pharmacist. This requirement ensures that technicians possess the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their duties safely and effectively in a pharmacy setting. Training under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist allows for practical, hands-on experience and guidance, which is essential for understanding pharmacy operations, medication dispensing procedures, and patient safety protocols. While there may be additional training opportunities, such as online courses or self-study programs, the foundational requirement mandates that a licensed pharmacist oversee the training process. This ensures that pharmacy technicians are equipped with proper competencies and professional standards that align with the regulations and practices in the state. Furthermore, this supervision helps maintain quality control within pharmacy practice and supports the overall well-being of patients who rely on medication management by trained professionals.

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5. Which vaccines are pharmacists allowed to administer to individuals 18 years or older?

A. COVID-19 and Influenza vaccines

B. Pneumococcal and Varicella zoster vaccines

C. Influenza, Pneumococcal, and Varicella zoster vaccines

D. Only Influenza vaccine

Pharmacists in New Hampshire have the authority to administer a variety of vaccines to individuals who are 18 years of age or older, and this includes a range of immunizations that are critical for public health. The inclusion of the Influenza vaccine is widely recognized and is a staple in pharmacy immunization practices due to its seasonal prevalence and importance in preventing flu outbreaks. Furthermore, the Pneumococcal vaccine is important for protecting against pneumonia, meningitis, and bloodstream infections caused by Streptococcus pneumoniae, particularly in adults who may have underlying health conditions that make them more vulnerable to these infections. Additionally, the Varicella zoster vaccine is essential for preventing shingles in adults, significantly reducing the risk of this painful condition. Therefore, the combination of Influenza, Pneumococcal, and Varicella zoster vaccines in the appropriate option reflects the comprehensive role that pharmacists play in vaccination efforts, allowing them to administer multiple vaccination types to adults, thereby enhancing accessibility to preventive healthcare services. This broad scope of practice supports public health initiatives and allows pharmacists to contribute significantly to community health management.

6. Can prescriptions be left via the mail slot when the pharmacy is closed?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only if preapproved

D. Only for refill prescriptions

In New Hampshire, it is permissible for prescriptions to be left via the mail slot when the pharmacy is closed. This practice provides a convenient way for patients to drop off their prescriptions even during after-hours or when staff is not present to accept them in person. The regulations surrounding pharmacy operations allow for this mechanism under certain conditions to ensure the safety and integrity of prescription handling. The critical factors include maintaining proper chain of custody and ensuring confidentiality, which are typically managed through secured methods of drop-off such as mail slots designed for this purpose. While other options suggest restrictions based on approval or the type of prescription, the allowance for dropping off prescriptions via a mail slot during closure is a standard practice aimed at enhancing accessibility for patients. This helps ensure that individuals can obtain their medications without being bound by the pharmacy's operating hours.

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7. What must be recorded in a bound record book for controlled substance purchases?

A. Name and address of the purchaser

B. Payment method used

C. Previous medical records of the purchaser

D. Reasons for the purchase

The requirement to record the name and address of the purchaser in a bound record book for controlled substance purchases is rooted in regulatory compliance. This practice serves several critical purposes. Primarily, it supports the accountability and traceability of controlled substances, which are highly regulated due to their potential for abuse and misuse. By documenting the purchaser's identity and address, pharmacies and wholesalers can maintain an accurate record that can be reviewed during inspections or audits by regulatory boards. Additionally, this information is vital for tracking patterns of substance use and preventing illegal distribution. Accurate records may also assist in investigations when there are concerns about diversion or illegal sales. Collecting the purchaser's details ensures that the transactions involving controlled substances are properly monitored and verifiable. The other choices, while they may have relevance in specific contexts or practices, do not fulfill the regulatory requirements set forth by laws governing controlled substances to the same degree as recording the purchaser's name and address does.

8. When should a pharmacist refuse to fill a prescription?

A. When the prescriber is unavailable for consultation

B. When there is a suspicion of medication duplication or contraindication

C. When the patient cannot provide a telephone number

D. When the medication is on backorder

A pharmacist has a duty to ensure the safety of the patient and the proper use of medication. When there is a suspicion of medication duplication or contraindication, it raises significant concerns about the patient's health. Medication duplication occurs when a patient receives multiple prescriptions for the same drug or a drug that serves the same therapeutic purpose, which could lead to toxicity or ineffective treatment. Similarly, contraindications refer to situations where a drug should not be used because it could harm the patient due to pre-existing conditions or interactions with other medications. In cases where the pharmacist identifies either of these issues, it is imperative to address these concerns before dispensing the medication. This may involve consulting with the prescriber, discussing the issue with the patient, or refusing to fill the prescription until clarity is obtained. Protecting the patient from potential harm is a fundamental responsibility of a pharmacist, making the decision to refuse to fill a prescription based on these suspicions both ethical and aligned with professional standards. While other circumstances might prompt a pharmacist to take additional actions or seek further information, such as a prescriber being unavailable for consultation or a patient not providing a telephone number, these do not carry the same immediate risk to patient safety as the suspicion of medication duplication or contraindication does. Additionally, the availability

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9. What should be included on a facsimile prescription to identify a patient enrolled in hospice care?

A. A note that the patient is a hospice patient

B. The doctor's contact information

C. The exact dosage to be administered

D. The date of the patient's next appointment

Including a note that the patient is a hospice patient on a facsimile prescription is crucial for ensuring that the pharmacy and health care providers understand the context of the patient's needs and care plan. Patients in hospice care often require specialized medication management that is focused on comfort and end-of-life care, which can differ significantly from standard treatments. This information allows the pharmacist to make better-informed decisions regarding medication selection, dosing, and any additional services or considerations that may be relevant due to the patient's hospice status. It may also facilitate the prioritization of filling these prescriptions, since hospice patients may have urgent medication needs. In contrast, the other options, such as the doctor's contact information, specific dosage instructions, or details about the patient's next appointment, while important in their own right, do not specifically enhance the understanding of the patient's hospice status. These details may be included for different purposes but do not serve to immediately clarify the patient's end-of-life status and care considerations like identifying them as a hospice patient does.

10. What must be noted on a Schedule II prescription that is transferred?

A. The patient's last visit date

B. The word "transfer" on the face of the prescription

C. The quantity of medication remaining

D. The date the patient was last seen

When a Schedule II prescription is transferred from one pharmacy to another, it is critical to note the word "transfer" on the face of the prescription. This requirement serves two important purposes: it provides clear documentation that the prescription has been transferred, which is essential for regulatory compliance, and it helps ensure that all parties involved in the dispensing of the medication are aware of the status of the prescription. Recording that the prescription has been transferred prevents potential issues with duplicates or confusion over the patient's medication regimen, as Schedule II substances are tightly regulated due to their potential for abuse and dependence. Therefore, marking the prescription as a "transfer" is a key step in maintaining the integrity and safety of the prescription process. The other options, while potentially relevant in a broader context of patient care or record-keeping, do not meet the specific legal requirements for the transfer of a Schedule II prescription. For example, noting the patient's last visit date or the date the patient was last seen may be relevant for clinical purposes but do not fulfill the specific regulatory requirement regarding prescription transfers.

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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:

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

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