OHIO MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) PRACTICE TEST (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. Under what condition may a physician increase the number of patients treated with buprenorphine?

A. Possessing a current "X" waiver DEA number.

B. Having practiced for more than 5 years.

C. Holding a state pharmacy license.

D. None of the above.

2. How many milligrams of codeine can a consumer purchase in a schedule V cough syrup over-the-counter in 48 hours?

A. 125 mg

B. 30 mg

C. 250 mg

D. 500 mg

3. Must all faxed prescriptions include a header identifying the source of the fax?

A. True

B. False

4. What type of supervision is required for intern counseling activities?

A. Direct supervision only on weekends.

B. Occasional supervision.

C. No supervision needed.

D. Continuous supervision while on premises.

5. Does the FDA require pharmacies to provide a toll-free number for reporting adverse events with medications?

A. True

B. False

6. Which of the following is true about Schedule III drugs?

A. High potential for abuse with severe psychological dependence

B. Moderate to low potential for physical dependence

C. No accepted medical use

D. Considered the most dangerous class

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7. Which of the following can a technician NOT do?

A. Participate in sterile compounding

B. Accept new verbal prescriptions for non-controlled substances

C. Request refill authorizations without changes

D. Accept prescription transfers for non-controlled substances

8. Can a hospital be licensed as a charitable pharmacy under Ohio law?

A. Yes

B. No

9. What classification of drugs do Hycodan, Hycotuss, Histussin, and Tussionex fall under?

A. C-I cough syrups

B. C-II cough syrups

C. C-III cough syrups

D. C-IV cough syrups

10. What must a pharmacist receiving a prescription copy do?

A. Verify it is a valid prescription

B. Reduce it to writing and indicate "transfer"

C. Record the date of transfer on the prescription

D. All of the above

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under what condition may a physician increase the number of patients treated with buprenorphine?

A. Possessing a current "X" waiver DEA number.

B. Having practiced for more than 5 years.

C. Holding a state pharmacy license.

D. None of the above.

A physician may increase the number of patients treated with buprenorphine if they possess a current "X" waiver DEA number. This is essential because the "X" waiver indicates that the practitioner has completed the required training to prescribe buprenorphine for opioid use disorder, and it is a legal requirement to have this waiver in order to treat more than the maximum limit set for non-waivered practitioners. The number of patients a physician can treat with buprenorphine is regulated under federal law, and the possession of the waiver directly impacts the physician's ability to manage a larger patient load effectively and in compliance with these regulations. Without this waiver, a physician may only treat a limited number of patients with buprenorphine. Thus, having a current "X" waiver is not only crucial for legal prescribing but also reflects the additional responsibilities taken on by the physician in treating patients who have opioid use disorder.

2. How many milligrams of codeine can a consumer purchase in a schedule V cough syrup over-the-counter in 48 hours?

A. 125 mg

B. 30 mg

C. 250 mg

D. 500 mg

The correct answer is based on regulations that govern the sale of schedule V substances. A consumer is allowed to purchase a maximum of 200 mg of codeine per 100 mL or per 100 grams in a schedule V cough syrup, which translates to a maximum of 300 mg in a 48-hour period when considering common dosing limits. The maximum amount a person can purchase over the counter within 48 hours typically allows for 250 mg, but given that the question is asking specifically about the allowances in Ohio, it's crucial to adhere to the specifics set forth in the state's laws regarding such substances. Understanding that schedule V substances may have more stringent rules helps clarify why this limit is set and emphasizes the importance of regulatory compliance in pharmacy practice. Thus, in this context, option C reflects the regulatory framework governing the sale of codeine-containing cough syrups in Ohio.

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3. Must all faxed prescriptions include a header identifying the source of the fax?

A. True

B. False

It is essential for all faxed prescriptions to include a header that identifies the source of the fax. This requirement serves several important purposes within the realm of pharmacy practice and prescription management. First, a header enhances the traceability of the prescription by providing clear identification of where the fax originated. This is crucial for confirming the legitimacy of the prescription and ensuring that it comes from an authorized prescriber. In an era where prescription fraud is a concern, having a clear source helps pharmacists verify that they are dispensing medication based on valid prescriptions. Additionally, a header provides critical information about the sender, such as the name and contact information of the prescriber or the facility sending the fax. This allows pharmacists to quickly clarify any questions regarding the prescription or to contact the sender for additional information if necessary. Moreover, regulatory bodies require such identification to maintain accurate records and to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations governing the handling of prescriptions. The presence of a header can also help in audits and investigations should discrepancies arise, ensuring that all parties can be identified and contacted. By requiring a header on faxed prescriptions, both patient safety and the integrity of the pharmacy practice are upheld.

4. What type of supervision is required for intern counseling activities?

A. Direct supervision only on weekends.

B. Occasional supervision.

C. No supervision needed.

D. Continuous supervision while on premises.

Interns participating in counseling activities must have continuous supervision while on the premises to ensure compliance with regulations and patient safety. The standard for supervision is designed to provide interns with the necessary guidance and oversight to deliver accurate information and proper counseling to patients. Continuous supervision allows preceptors or pharmacists to be available for immediate intervention if needed, ensuring that patient concerns can be addressed effectively. This type of supervision not only reinforces the learning experience for interns but also protects the public by ensuring that any advice given is aligned with current pharmaceutical standards and practices. In less stringent supervision scenarios, such as occasional supervision or no supervision, there would be a risk of interns providing incorrect or harmful advice due to lack of oversight, which can compromise patient safety and care quality. Thus, continuous supervision is vital in maintaining high standards in pharmacy practice, particularly in counseling roles where patient interactions are critical.

5. Does the FDA require pharmacies to provide a toll-free number for reporting adverse events with medications?

A. True

B. False

The FDA does indeed require pharmacies to provide a toll-free number for reporting adverse events with medications. This requirement stems from the FDA's commitment to ensuring drug safety and efficacy. By having a toll-free number available, patients and healthcare providers can easily report any adverse events or reactions they experience while using a medication. This reporting is crucial as it helps the FDA monitor drug safety and takes necessary actions to protect public health if needed. Establishing a dedicated toll-free number facilitates open communication and encourages the reporting of adverse events, which may otherwise go unreported, thereby enhancing pharmacovigilance efforts. This requirement is part of a broader initiative to ensure transparency and safety in medication usage.

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6. Which of the following is true about Schedule III drugs?

A. High potential for abuse with severe psychological dependence

B. Moderate to low potential for physical dependence

C. No accepted medical use

D. Considered the most dangerous class

Schedule III drugs are categorized under the Controlled Substances Act and are characterized by their potential for abuse and dependence. The statement that Schedule III drugs have a moderate to low potential for physical dependence is accurate. This classification includes substances that may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence. Examples of Schedule III drugs include anabolic steroids and certain pain medications, which are recognized for their medicinal value but still require regulation due to their potential for abuse. In contrast, the other options do not apply to Schedule III substances. Drugs with a high potential for abuse and severe psychological dependence are classified as Schedule I or II. The claim that Schedule III drugs have no accepted medical use is inaccurate, as these substances are commonly prescribed for legitimate medical purposes. Furthermore, labeling Schedule III as the most dangerous class is misleading; this designation applies primarily to drugs categorized as Schedule I, which are deemed to have the highest risk without accepted medical use.

7. Which of the following can a technician NOT do?

A. Participate in sterile compounding

B. Accept new verbal prescriptions for non-controlled substances

C. Request refill authorizations without changes

D. Accept prescription transfers for non-controlled substances

A pharmacy technician is not permitted to participate in sterile compounding due to the complex and risk-prone nature of this process. Sterile compounding requires a high level of expertise, training, and technical skill to ensure that medications are prepared safely, effectively, and in accordance with regulatory standards. This activity typically requires a licensed pharmacist's oversight to guarantee compliance with stringent guidelines, as the risk of contamination and errors is significant in sterile environments. In contrast, accepting new verbal prescriptions for non-controlled substances, requesting refill authorizations without changes, and accepting prescription transfers for non-controlled substances are tasks that pharmacy technicians are allowed to perform, within certain regulations. These activities are more routine and do not carry the same level of risk associated with compounding sterile medications, which is why they can be delegated to technicians under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

8. Can a hospital be licensed as a charitable pharmacy under Ohio law?

A. Yes

B. No

Under Ohio law, a hospital cannot be licensed as a charitable pharmacy. Charitable pharmacies are defined as entities that provide medications and pharmacy services at no cost to patients. While hospitals do serve charitable purposes and provide valuable health care services, they do not fit the specific criteria for licensure as a charitable pharmacy. This distinction is important because hospitals typically operate under different regulations and are required to maintain a broader array of services, including inpatient and outpatient care, rather than focusing solely on providing medication as a charitable pharmacy does. The regulations surrounding a charitable pharmacy ensure that the primary goal is to dispense medications without charge to those in need, often relying on donations and volunteer services. Therefore, while a hospital may have a charitable mission, it does not meet the specific requirements to be classified and licensed as a charitable pharmacy in Ohio.

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9. What classification of drugs do Hycodan, Hycotuss, Histussin, and Tussionex fall under?

A. C-I cough syrups

B. C-II cough syrups

C. C-III cough syrups

D. C-IV cough syrups

Hycodan, Hycotuss, Histussin, and Tussionex are classified as C-II cough syrups because they contain hydrocodone, which is an opioid. Opioids are medications that primarily act on the brain's opioid receptors to relieve pain and have a risk of dependence, abuse, and addiction. Narcotic cough syrups, especially those containing hydrocodone, are categorized as Schedule II controlled substances under the Controlled Substances Act due to their potential for abuse and dependence. This classification requires stricter regulations in terms of prescribing and dispensing, including the necessity for a prescription that cannot be refilled. Understanding the classification is important for pharmacists and healthcare providers, as it sets the guidelines for how these medications are managed, monitored, and provided to patients. The other classifications, such as C-I, C-III, and C-IV, pertain to different categories of drugs with varying degrees of potential for abuse and dependency, but they do not apply to the cough syrups mentioned in the question, as those specifically contain hydrocodone and align with the criteria for Schedule II drugs.

10. What must a pharmacist receiving a prescription copy do?

A. Verify it is a valid prescription

B. Reduce it to writing and indicate "transfer"

C. Record the date of transfer on the prescription

D. All of the above

When a pharmacist receives a prescription copy, several important steps must be taken to ensure compliance with pharmacy regulations and to maintain accurate records in the patient's medication history. First, verifying that the prescription is valid is crucial. This helps prevent filling prescriptions that may be fraudulent or erroneous, thereby ensuring patient safety and adherence to legal standards. A valid prescription should contain all the required components, such as the prescriber's information, patient details, drug information, and appropriate signatures. Second, when a prescription is being transferred, it is necessary to reduce it to writing, indicating that it is a transfer. This formal documentation ensures that there is a clear record of the prescription's history and establishes a chain of custody for the medication. It is essential for accountability and for avoiding any potential disputes regarding the authenticity of the prescription. Additionally, recording the date of transfer on the prescription serves as a historical reference for both the patient and health care providers. This information can be vital for determining when a prescription was last filled, monitoring refill history, and ensuring that any changes in medication are well-documented. Completing all these steps not only aligns with best practices but also adheres to the regulations governing pharmacy operations, reinforcing the pharmacist's role in safeguarding public health. Therefore, all

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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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