

OREGON MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) 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 equipment is needed to prepare medium-risk sterile preparations?**
 - A. No special equipment required
 - B. ISO 7 cleanroom with no airflow restrictions
 - C. ISO 5 or better BSC, CAI, or LAF
 - D. ISO 6 equipment with positive airflow
- 2. Does a drug need to be AB rated for generic substitution in Oregon?**
 - A. Yes, it is mandatory.
 - B. No, it's at the pharmacist's discretion.
 - C. Only if the patient requests it.
 - D. Yes, for all medications.
- 3. What must an out-of-state pharmacist obtain to work as a technician in Oregon?**
 - A. An exam score transfer
 - B. A state technician license
 - C. Approval from their home state
 - D. A letter of good standing
- 4. What is required for an intern to provide immunizations?**
 - A. Experience in immunization practices
 - B. Approval from a supervising physician
 - C. Training, certification in CPR, and supervisor qualification
 - D. Completion of a special internship program
- 5. Can a prescriber's agent call in or verbally verify a CIII-V prescription?**
 - A. Yes, they can verbally verify it for the pharmacist or intern
 - B. No, only the prescriber can verify it
 - C. Yes, but only for non-controlled substances
 - D. No, it must be filled by the prescriber only

- 6. Is a pharmacist required to perform a Drug Utilization Review (DUR) on refills?**
- A. No, it's optional for refills.
 - B. Yes, it is required.
 - C. Only for first-time prescriptions.
 - D. Yes, but only if the patient requests it.
- 7. When can a pharmacist legally dispense a drug?**
- A. At any time with a fee
 - B. Only upon request from the patient
 - C. In accordance with laws and after verifying a prescription
 - D. Whenever they feel it is necessary
- 8. Can a pharmacy intern conduct a Drug Utilization Review (DUR)?**
- A. Yes, with the pharmacist's permission
 - B. No, only pharmacists can conduct DURs
 - C. Only certified pharmacy technicians can conduct DURs
 - D. Yes, without any oversight
- 9. Which of the following is true regarding CII prescriptions?**
- A. They can only be filled at the prescribing pharmacy
 - B. They are valid for one year from the date written
 - C. They can be transferred once
 - D. They require a manual signature from the prescriber before being filled
- 10. How long may pharmacies want to retain records beyond legal requirements?**
- A. 2 years.
 - B. 5 years.
 - C. 7 years or more.
 - D. Only until the next audit.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What equipment is needed to prepare medium-risk sterile preparations?

- A. No special equipment required
- B. ISO 7 cleanroom with no airflow restrictions
- C. ISO 5 or better BSC, CAI, or LAF**
- D. ISO 6 equipment with positive airflow

To prepare medium-risk sterile preparations, the essential equipment needed is an ISO 5 or better Biological Safety Cabinet (BSC), Compounding Aseptic Isolator (CAI), or Laminar Air Flow (LAF) hood. This equipment is crucial because it provides the necessary sterile environment to minimize the risk of contamination during the compounding process. ISO 5 environments are designed to have a maximum allowable particle count, ensuring that the air quality is sufficiently sterile for handling materials that will be introduced directly into the bloodstream or other sterile body areas. The use of a BSC, CAI, or LAF hood provides both protection for the compounded preparations and the personnel working with potentially hazardous materials. In contrast, a cleanroom environment classified as ISO 7 is generally too permissive for the sterile compounding process, as it does not maintain stringent sterility levels required for medium-risk sterile preparations. The absence of airflow restrictions in connection to ISO 7 cleanrooms further undermines the sterile conditions necessary for the preparation. Similarly, ISO 6 equipment with positive airflow, while an improvement over lower classifications, does not meet the sterility standards required for such preparations, thus making them insufficient for the risk level indicated. Overall, the use of ISO

2. Does a drug need to be AB rated for generic substitution in Oregon?

- A. Yes, it is mandatory.
- B. No, it's at the pharmacist's discretion.**
- C. Only if the patient requests it.
- D. Yes, for all medications.

In Oregon, the decision to substitute a brand-name drug with a generic version is generally guided by the concept of bioequivalence, which is indicated by an AB rating. An AB rating signifies that a generic drug meets the standards for biological equivalence to the brand-name drug, ensuring that the two can be used interchangeably without compromising efficacy or safety. However, the process of generic substitution is not rigidly mandatory for pharmacists. Instead, the pharmacist has the discretion to decide whether to substitute a brand-name medication with a generic one based on several factors, including the availability of an AB-rated generic and the individual circumstances of the patient. This means that even if a generic is available, a pharmacist may choose not to substitute it if there are specific reasons not to do so, such as potential patient allergies or previous experiences with the brand-name drug. Additionally, while patients can request a specific medication, the authority for substitution ultimately lies with the pharmacist, who is tasked with ensuring that the substitution is both safe and appropriate for the patient. This reflects a balance between professional judgment and patient-centered care in the decision-making process regarding medication substitution in Oregon.

3. What must an out-of-state pharmacist obtain to work as a technician in Oregon?

- A. An exam score transfer
- B. A state technician license**
- C. Approval from their home state
- D. A letter of good standing

To work as a pharmacy technician in Oregon, an out-of-state pharmacist must obtain a state technician license. This requirement ensures that all pharmacy technicians operating in Oregon adhere to the specific regulations and standards set by the state. By obtaining this license, the individual demonstrates their understanding of Oregon's pharmacy laws, practices, and any specific training that may be required for technicians in the state. Obtaining a state technician license reflects that the technician has met the qualifications established by the Oregon Board of Pharmacy, which includes passing any necessary background checks and fulfilling educational or experiential requirements. This process helps maintain the integrity and safety of pharmaceuticals dispensed within the state, ensuring that technicians are knowledgeable about local laws and practices. Other options, while related to licensure or standing in pharmacy practice, do not fulfill the specific requirements to work as a pharmacy technician in Oregon.

4. What is required for an intern to provide immunizations?

- A. Experience in immunization practices
- B. Approval from a supervising physician
- C. Training, certification in CPR, and supervisor qualification**
- D. Completion of a special internship program

For an intern to provide immunizations, the requirements include specific training and certification that ensures they are qualified to administer vaccines safely and effectively. This includes obtaining training in immunization practices and being certified in CPR to handle any emergencies that might arise during the immunization process. Additionally, the intern must work under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist or licensed healthcare professional who is authorized to administer immunizations. These regulations are in place to ensure that the intern has not only the proper knowledge and skills but also the necessary support and supervision to perform these duties safely. Therefore, having the right training and certifications is essential for an intern in the field of pharmacy engaged in immunization activities. Other options may suggest various forms of experience or accreditation, but they do not encompass the comprehensive training and certification requirements mandated for administering immunizations, making the specified choice the most accurate and complete answer to the question.

5. Can a prescriber's agent call in or verbally verify a CIII-V prescription?

A. Yes, they can verbally verify it for the pharmacist or intern

B. No, only the prescriber can verify it

C. Yes, but only for non-controlled substances

D. No, it must be filled by the prescriber only

In Oregon and under federal law, a prescriber's agent is allowed to call in or verbally verify a prescription for controlled substances schedule III through V. This capability is crucial for maintaining the flow of patient care while ensuring that pharmacists can confirm prescriptions quickly and efficiently. When a prescriber is not available to provide immediate verification, their authorized agent can act on their behalf, ensuring that necessary medications are not unduly delayed. This delegation of authority allows for greater flexibility in prescriber-patient-pharmacist interactions, particularly in urgent situations where timely access to medication is needed. This provision applies specifically to controlled substances categorized as CIII to CV, as prescribed federal law allows for the agents of the prescriber to communicate necessary information to pharmacists. Therefore, it is important to differentiate that this authority does not extend to schedule I or specific restrictions that may apply to other scenarios outside of this framework.

6. Is a pharmacist required to perform a Drug Utilization Review (DUR) on refills?

A. No, it's optional for refills.

B. Yes, it is required.

C. Only for first-time prescriptions.

D. Yes, but only if the patient requests it.

A pharmacist is indeed required to perform a Drug Utilization Review (DUR) on refills. This requirement ensures that the pharmacist assesses the appropriateness of the medication for the patient, considering factors such as drug interactions, allergies, and the patient's medication history. The purpose of the DUR is to promote safe and effective medication use and to identify any potential issues that could arise from continued therapy with the same medication. This review is vital for all prescriptions, including refills, as patients' health status can change, and new drug interactions may become relevant. By conducting a DUR, the pharmacist helps prevent adverse drug reactions and supports optimal therapeutic outcomes for patients who are often on chronic medications. Refills might be seen as routine; however, the need for vigilant oversight remains essential in the provision of patient care in a pharmacy setting. Therefore, it is a regulatory and ethical obligation of pharmacists to ensure that patients are monitored even during refill processes.

7. When can a pharmacist legally dispense a drug?

- A. At any time with a fee
- B. Only upon request from the patient
- C. In accordance with laws and after verifying a prescription**
- D. Whenever they feel it is necessary

Dispensing a drug is a regulated action that must comply with specific legal frameworks and guidelines. The correct choice highlights that a pharmacist can legally dispense a drug only in accordance with the laws that govern pharmacy practice and only after having thoroughly verified a prescription. This means that the pharmacist must ensure that the prescription meets all necessary legal requirements, including the legitimacy of the prescription, the appropriateness of the medication for the patient, and adherence to safety protocols. Verification processes may involve checking for potential drug interactions, allergies, and whether the prescribed dosage aligns with current clinical guidelines. The emphasis on legal compliance helps maintain medication safety and efficacy, protecting both the patient and the pharmacy. It also reinforces the pharmacist's role as a healthcare professional who participates in the medication management process rather than just a distributor of medications. The other options suggest scenarios that either lack the necessary legal foundations or do not reflect the responsibilities of pharmacists. For example, dispensing at any time solely based on a fee overlooks the requirement for a valid prescription, while dispensing only upon request does not account for the verification process essential for safeguarding patient health. Lastly, dispensing based on personal judgment without the constraints of law undermines the professional accountability expected of pharmacists.

8. Can a pharmacy intern conduct a Drug Utilization Review (DUR)?

- A. Yes, with the pharmacist's permission**
- B. No, only pharmacists can conduct DURs
- C. Only certified pharmacy technicians can conduct DURs
- D. Yes, without any oversight

A pharmacy intern can conduct a Drug Utilization Review (DUR) with the permission of a licensed pharmacist. In the context of pharmacy practice, interns are trained professionals who are gaining practical experience under the supervision of a pharmacist. They are equipped with knowledge about medications and their effects, allowing them to participate in the DUR process, which involves assessing medication therapy and ensuring its appropriateness for patients. This supervisory structure is crucial because it ensures that the intern's findings and recommendations are reviewed by a licensed pharmacist, who has the ultimate responsibility for the medication management process. The initiative taken by the intern in conducting a DUR under supervision helps provide valuable learning experiences while maintaining patient safety and ensuring that all reviews are conducted within the bounds of regulatory requirements. This model promotes a collaborative approach to patient care in which both the intern and the pharmacist contribute to optimal medication management.

9. Which of the following is true regarding CII prescriptions?

- A. They can only be filled at the prescribing pharmacy
- B. They are valid for one year from the date written
- C. They can be transferred once
- D. They require a manual signature from the prescriber before being filled**

CII prescriptions require a manual signature from the prescriber before being filled to ensure the authenticity of the prescription and to prevent fraud. This requirement helps to verify that the prescriber is indeed authorizing the dispensing of a controlled substance that is classified as Schedule II, which is highly regulated due to its potential for abuse and addiction. The manual signature is an important security measure that ensures that the prescription has been intentionally created and approved by the healthcare provider. In Oregon, as well as in other jurisdictions, this signature requirement is stringent and reflects the additional controls placed on CII medications compared to those that fall into other schedules. This is consistent with federal regulations which emphasize the need for careful oversight when it comes to the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances. Regarding the other options, while CII prescriptions have specific regulations, they cannot only be filled at the prescribing pharmacy, they are valid for a shorter duration than one year (usually only for 90 days), and they cannot be transferred between pharmacies, reflecting the stricter nature of these prescriptions.

10. How long may pharmacies want to retain records beyond legal requirements?

- A. 2 years.
- B. 5 years.
- C. 7 years or more.**
- D. Only until the next audit.

Pharmacies may choose to retain records beyond the legal requirements for a variety of reasons, which is why opting for an extended duration like seven years or more is advantageous. Keeping records for a longer period ensures that pharmacies are well-prepared for any legal inquiries, audits, or potential disputes that may arise, as these situations can occur long after the legal minimum retention period has passed. In addition, longer retention of records helps in maintaining a thorough patient history, which can be essential for continuity of care, research, and understanding trends in prescribing and dispensing. It supports quality assurance initiatives and can prove beneficial in legal contexts where documentation may be critical. This practice is consistent with the guiding principles of the pharmacy profession, which emphasizes the importance of patient safety and accountability, further justifying the rationale for exceeding the minimum record-keeping requirements established by law. By retaining records for seven years or more, pharmacies ensure they have a comprehensive archive of relevant documents to support their operational, legal, and clinical responsibilities.

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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