

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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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 agency is responsible for enforcing HIPAA regulations?**
 - A. The Drug Enforcement Administration
 - B. The Office of Civil Rights
 - C. The Department of Health and Human Services
 - D. The Oregon Board of Pharmacy

- 2. Is an EPT prescription valid if the patient's name is not on the prescription?**
 - A. Yes, it is valid.
 - B. No, it is invalid.
 - C. Only if a specific code is used.
 - D. Yes, but only for limited medications.

- 3. Which of the following is a requirement for handling hazardous drug materials?**
 - A. Only comply with federal laws
 - B. Follow state and federal laws without additional stipulations
 - C. Contact the DEA for regulations
 - D. There are no requirements to follow

- 4. What should someone do if their regular medication looks different?**
 - A. Verify with a friend
 - B. Contact the pharmacy/pharmacist
 - C. Discard the medication
 - D. Take the medication anyway

- 5. What type of medications can dental hygienists prescribe under limited conditions?**
 - A. Narcotics and controlled substances
 - B. Fluoride treatments and NSAIDs
 - C. Antibiotics and antidepressants
 - D. Only topical medications

- 6. Can pharmacists fill prescriptions for prescribers from other states?**
- A. Yes, only if the prescriber is within the same region.
 - B. No, it is not allowed.
 - C. Yes, if they have a valid patient/prescriber relationship.
 - D. Only if the prescription is for a controlled substance.
- 7. What schedule is methamphetamine classified under when prescribed for a medical use?**
- A. CII if FDA approved
 - B. Schedule III
 - C. Schedule IV
 - D. Schedule I regardless of use
- 8. How long does a pharmacist, technician, or intern convicted of a misdemeanor or felony have to report the information to the Board?**
- A. 5 days
 - B. 10 days
 - C. 15 days
 - D. 30 days
- 9. Can graduates of pharmacy school who are not yet licensed use the title PharmD?**
- A. Yes, it is an academic term
 - B. No, it is reserved for licensed pharmacists
 - C. Only if they are working in a pharmacy
 - D. Only with prior permission from a licensed pharmacist
- 10. Which of the following can stock a robot in a pharmacy?**
- A. Only pharmacists
 - B. Pharmacy technicians and interns
 - C. Only certified pharmacy technicians
 - D. Pharmacy staff members of any role

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What agency is responsible for enforcing HIPAA regulations?

- A. The Drug Enforcement Administration
- B. The Office of Civil Rights**
- C. The Department of Health and Human Services
- D. The Oregon Board of Pharmacy

The agency responsible for enforcing HIPAA regulations is the Office of Civil Rights. This office operates within the Department of Health and Human Services and is tasked specifically with ensuring compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) regulations. The Office of Civil Rights investigates complaints alleging violations of the HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules, provides guidance on compliance, and may impose penalties for non-compliance. This focus on civil rights and the protection of patient health information is central to its mission, underscoring its role in enforcing HIPAA standards and protecting individuals' privacy rights in healthcare settings.

2. Is an EPT prescription valid if the patient's name is not on the prescription?

- A. Yes, it is valid.**
- B. No, it is invalid.
- C. Only if a specific code is used.
- D. Yes, but only for limited medications.

The correct answer is that an EPT (Expedited Partner Therapy) prescription is valid even if the patient's name is not on the prescription. This is because EPT is designed to address the public health issue of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) by allowing healthcare providers to provide a prescription for treatment to a patient's partner without requiring that partner to have a direct consultation with the healthcare provider. In the context of EPT, the prescription is issued in a manner that facilitates the treatment of individuals who may not be able to access healthcare services directly. Therefore, it does not require the partner's name on the prescription as long as the prescription is used in accordance with EPT guidelines. This approach acknowledges the public health benefit of treating partners promptly to prevent the spread of STIs, and it operates under specific regulations that allow for such prescriptions to be issued without the recipient's name. In cases like this, the focus is on the well-being of the patient and their partner, rather than adhering strictly to traditional prescription norms. Other options may suggest that the prescription is invalid or conditionally valid, which does not align with the legal provisions and public health objectives set forth in EPT regulations.

3. Which of the following is a requirement for handling hazardous drug materials?

- A. Only comply with federal laws
- B. Follow state and federal laws without additional stipulations**
- C. Contact the DEA for regulations
- D. There are no requirements to follow

Following state and federal laws without additional stipulations is crucial when handling hazardous drug materials because these regulations are designed to ensure the safety of both patients and healthcare workers. The handling of hazardous drugs is governed by a combination of federal regulations, such as those from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), as well as state-specific laws that may impose additional requirements tailored to local practice environments. This comprehensive approach to regulation is essential because hazardous drugs can pose serious health risks, such as carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and other severe toxicity. Compliance with both levels of regulation ensures that facilities implement proper safety measures, training, and waste disposal procedures to mitigate these risks. Following only federal laws may leave gaps in safety procedures that could be covered by state regulations, which often reflect the unique healthcare landscape and public health needs of the region. In conclusion, adherence to both state and federal laws is necessary to fully comply with safety requirements when handling hazardous drug materials.

4. What should someone do if their regular medication looks different?

- A. Verify with a friend
- B. Contact the pharmacy/pharmacist**
- C. Discard the medication
- D. Take the medication anyway

When a person notices that their regular medication looks different, contacting the pharmacy or pharmacist is the most appropriate course of action. This step is crucial because the pharmacist can provide authoritative information about the medication, including whether it is indeed the same medication in a different formulation or a completely different drug. Medications can appear different for several reasons, such as changes in the manufacturer, reformulation by the same manufacturer, or even errors in dispensing. A pharmacist can verify whether the medication is correct and answer any questions about potential side effects or concerns regarding the new appearance. Relying on a friend for verification may not provide accurate information, and discarding the medication could lead to unnecessary waste or interruption in necessary treatment. Taking the medication without verification could pose a risk to the patient's health if the tablets are not what they think they are. Therefore, consulting the pharmacy/pharmacist ensures the patient's safety and well-being.

5. What type of medications can dental hygienists prescribe under limited conditions?

- A. Narcotics and controlled substances
- B. Fluoride treatments and NSAIDs**
- C. Antibiotics and antidepressants
- D. Only topical medications

Dental hygienists in Oregon, under specific conditions, are allowed to prescribe fluoride treatments and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). This is aligned with their role in promoting oral health and managing pain or discomfort associated with dental care. Fluoride treatments are a common preventive measure in dental hygiene practice, aimed at reducing the incidence of caries (cavities) and strengthening enamel. NSAIDs are utilized for pain management, which is often necessary after dental procedures or to alleviate discomfort from conditions such as gingivitis. The ability for dental hygienists to prescribe these medications reflects their training and expertise in the dental field, while still ensuring that the scope of practice remains within a safe and effective framework. This capability enhances patient care, allowing hygienists to address certain conditions promptly without needing to refer patients to a dentist for minor prescriptions.

6. Can pharmacists fill prescriptions for prescribers from other states?

- A. Yes, only if the prescriber is within the same region.
- B. No, it is not allowed.
- C. Yes, if they have a valid patient/prescriber relationship.**
- D. Only if the prescription is for a controlled substance.

Pharmacists in Oregon can indeed fill prescriptions from prescribers from other states, provided there is a valid patient-prescriber relationship. This is grounded in the principles of safe and effective medication management, which stipulate that a legitimate medical relationship must exist between the patient and the prescriber for any prescription to be valid. This ensures that the prescriber has adequately evaluated the patient's health needs and that the patient receives appropriate medication. The relevance of the patient-prescriber relationship is critical because it underpins the ethical and legal foundation for dispensing medications, even when the prescriber is licensed in another state. In practice, pharmacists should exercise due diligence in verifying the validity of the prescription and the prescriber's credentials, which may include checking state licensing laws regarding out-of-state prescriptions. This answer reflects an understanding of the legal and ethical obligations pharmacists must uphold in their practice. While other responses mention regional limitations, general prohibitions, or specific conditions related to controlled substances, they do not capture the essence of the law regarding the patient-prescriber relationship, which is the key factor in determining whether a prescription can be filled, regardless of geographic boundaries.

7. What schedule is methamphetamine classified under when prescribed for a medical use?

- A. CII if FDA approved**
- B. Schedule III
- C. Schedule IV
- D. Schedule I regardless of use

Methamphetamine, when prescribed for a legitimate medical use, is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance. This classification is due to its high potential for abuse, which can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. Schedule II drugs are also substances that have accepted medical uses in treatment in the United States, but they are tightly regulated. In the case of methamphetamine, the only formulation that is approved by the FDA for medical use is a specific formulation known as Desoxyn, which is used in the treatment of obesity and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) when other treatments have not been effective. As a Schedule II drug, it is subject to stringent restrictions in terms of prescribing and dispensing, reflecting the careful balance between its medical utility and the risks associated with misuse. The other classifications mentioned in the question do not apply to methamphetamine when it is used medically. Schedule III and IV substances have lower potential for abuse, and Schedule I substances are not accepted for medical use in the U.S. Thus, understanding the distinction and regulations surrounding Schedule II drugs is crucial for compliance in pharmaceutical practice.

8. How long does a pharmacist, technician, or intern convicted of a misdemeanor or felony have to report the information to the Board?

- A. 5 days
- B. 10 days**
- C. 15 days
- D. 30 days

A pharmacist, technician, or intern who has been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony is required to report this information to the Board within 10 days. This requirement helps ensure that the Board maintains up-to-date records on the licensure status and legal history of all individuals practicing in the pharmacy profession, which is critical for the protection of public health and safety. Timely reporting allows the Board to take appropriate actions and determine if any disciplinary measures are necessary based on the conviction. The 10-day timeframe establishes an important standard that reflects the seriousness with which these matters are treated in the pharmacy profession. It emphasizes the responsibility of license holders to keep the Board informed of any legal issues that may affect their practice. Understanding this reporting requirement is crucial for compliance with legal and regulatory standards governing pharmacy practice in Oregon. This rule aims to uphold the integrity of the profession by ensuring accountability among pharmacy practitioners.

9. Can graduates of pharmacy school who are not yet licensed use the title PharmD?

- A. Yes, it is an academic term**
- B. No, it is reserved for licensed pharmacists
- C. Only if they are working in a pharmacy
- D. Only with prior permission from a licensed pharmacist

The assertion that graduates of pharmacy school who are not yet licensed can use the title PharmD is justified by the fact that PharmD stands for "Doctor of Pharmacy," which is an academic degree conferred upon individuals who have completed the necessary educational requirements at an accredited pharmacy school. Until a graduate obtains licensure, the usage of "PharmD" generally refers to their degree rather than a professional status as a licensed pharmacist. However, it is important to note that while it is technically permissible to refer to oneself as a PharmD in the context of academic qualifications, there could be some professional and regulatory considerations depending on the specific state's laws and the ethical standards established by professional pharmacy organizations. The title may be misinterpreted as conferring the authority to practice as a pharmacist, leading to potential misunderstandings about the individual's legal standing in the profession. Therefore, context matters significantly when using academic titles in professional settings. In contrast, other options suggest limitations based on licensure status or requiring additional permissions, which are not supported by the definition of the PharmD degree. The educational achievement itself does not inherently confer professional practice rights or responsibilities until the individual successfully completes the licensure examination and fulfills any other applicable requirements.

10. Which of the following can stock a robot in a pharmacy?

- A. Only pharmacists
- B. Pharmacy technicians and interns**
- C. Only certified pharmacy technicians
- D. Pharmacy staff members of any role

In a pharmacy setting, the stocking of a robot can be performed by pharmacy technicians and interns because these roles are specifically trained to handle medications and understand the inventory systems used in pharmacies. Pharmacy technicians are capable of managing various tasks related to the preparation and dispensing of medications, which includes stocking automated systems like robots that assist in these processes. Pharmacy interns, who are typically students in a pharmacy program, also have the requisite training to perform this task under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist. This collaborative approach helps ensure that inventory management remains efficient and accurate while adhering to safety and regulatory standards. While pharmacists have a critical role in supervising pharmacy operations and ensuring the appropriate use of medications, the specific task of stocking robots does not require their direct involvement. The involvement of certified pharmacy technicians could be overly restrictive as non-certified technicians often receive sufficient training to perform this duty effectively. Allowing pharmacy staff of any role to stock a robot would not align with the regulations governing medication handling and storage, which emphasize appropriate training and oversight.

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://oregonmpje.examzify.com>

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

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