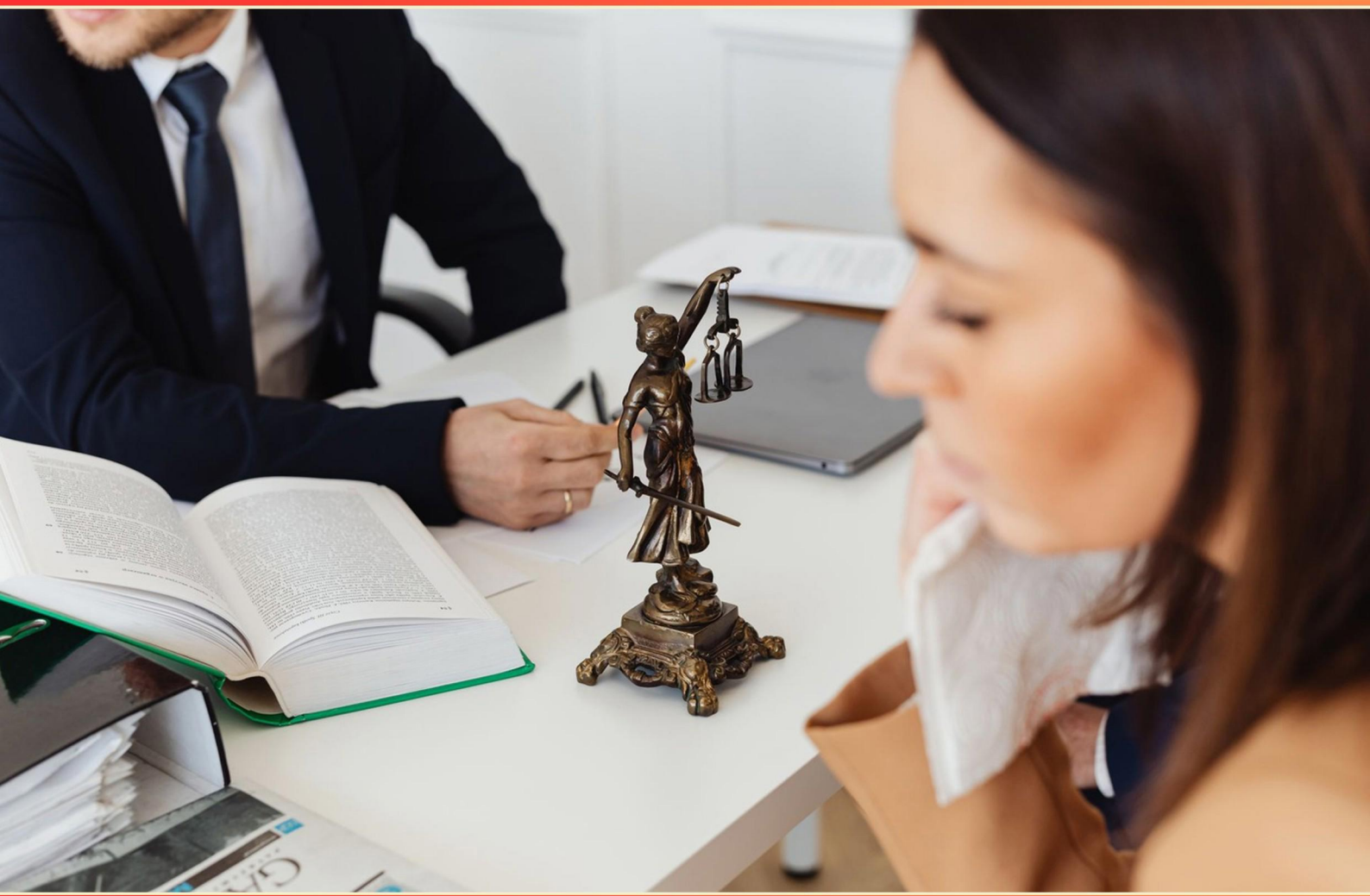
TENNESSEE MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (MPJE) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR 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.

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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. Which of the following tasks are certified pharmacy technicians allowed to perform?

A. Conduct physical exams

B. Take phone Rx from provider office

C. Provide clinical consultations

D. Determine medication dosages

2. What delivery method is associated with "controlled release" in pharmaceuticals?

A. Immediate release

B. Delayed release

C. Bioequivalence

D. Release over time

3. What is the direction of HEPA filtration in hazardous compounding?

A. Bottom/up

B. Top/down

C. Left/right

D. Front/back

4. What is the total maximum limit of Sudafed a person can purchase in one year?

A. 50 gm

B. 28.8 gm

C. 100 gm

D. 15 gm

5. When was the Pure Food and Drug Act enacted?

A. 1904

B. 1906

C. 1910

D. 1912

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6. What is the percentage of adults who can open resistant packaging successfully?

A. 70%

B. 80%

C. 90%

D. 100%

7. What must be done if a pharmacist's license is not visible at the primary practice site and the site is an institution?

A. It must be displayed at the pharmacy entrance

B. It should be accessed online

C. It must be displayed at a designated location

D. It is not required to be displayed

8. What is the annual training requirement for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding?

A. Quarterly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Semiannually

9. When must a technician avoid checking CSMD?

A. When they first register at a pharmacy

B. Only if they are registering a new employee

C. When they suspect prescription abuse

D. During lunch breaks

10. Which of the following can be reported to the CSMD in the context of sample medications?

A. All samples must be reported

B. Only narcotic samples

C. Samples must be reported only if they exceed 48 hours

D. Samples do not need to be reported

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following tasks are certified pharmacy technicians allowed to perform?

A. Conduct physical exams

B. Take phone Rx from provider office

C. Provide clinical consultations

D. Determine medication dosages

Certified pharmacy technicians are allowed to take phone prescriptions from a provider's office as part of their role in the pharmacy setting. This task involves communicating with healthcare providers to receive and relay medication orders, which is an essential function in the medication dispensing process. Pharmacy technicians must ensure that they accurately capture prescription information, including the drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity, and directions for use. This task supports the workflow of the pharmacy and is critical for ensuring that patients receive their medications promptly and accurately. In contrast, conducting physical exams, providing clinical consultations, and determining medication dosages are tasks typically reserved for licensed pharmacists or other healthcare professionals qualified to make clinical decisions. These acts require specialized education and training in clinical practices, which pharmacy technicians do not possess. Thus, task B aligns correctly with the scope of practice permitted for certified pharmacy technicians.

2. What delivery method is associated with "controlled release" in pharmaceuticals?

A. Immediate release

B. Delayed release

C. Bioequivalence

D. Release over time

The term "controlled release" in pharmaceuticals refers to a delivery method where the drug is released over an extended period of time, rather than being released all at once. This approach is designed to maintain therapeutic drug levels in the bloodstream for longer durations, improving efficacy and minimizing side effects. Controlled release formulations allow for a more gradual absorption of the medication, which can help maintain consistent drug levels and potentially enhance patient adherence to therapy. This contrasts with immediate release formulations, where the drug is released quickly, often leading to a spike in drug concentration and then a rapid decline. Similarly, delayed release refers to formulations that do not release the drug immediately but could still result in rapid absorption once the release occurs. Bioequivalence pertains to the comparison between drug products, ensuring they have similar bioavailability but does not describe the release mechanism directly. Thus, the association of "controlled release" with release over time captures the essence of how these formulations are designed to operate, making it the correct choice.

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3. What is the direction of HEPA filtration in hazardous compounding?

A. Bottom/up

B. Top/down

C. Left/right

D. Front/back

In hazardous compounding, the direction of HEPA filtration is critical for maintaining a safe environment for both the compounding professionals and the integrity of the compounded products. HEPA filters are designed to capture particles and contaminants from the air, including hazardous drug substances. The top/down airflow allows clean, filtered air to flow down over the compounding area, creating a protective barrier. This downward airflow pattern ensures that any potentially harmful or airborne contaminants are pushed away from the compounding personnel and product, rather than circulating back into their space. This helps to minimize exposure to hazardous materials while also maintaining sterility and preventing contamination of the compounded drugs. Understanding the airflow direction in sterile compounding environments is essential for compliance with safety protocols and regulations regarding hazardous drugs, as mandated by organizations such as the USP and local health authorities.

4. What is the total maximum limit of Sudafed a person can purchase in one year?

A. 50 gm

B. 28.8 gm

C. 100 gm

D. 15 gm

The maximum limit of Sudafed, which contains pseudoephedrine, that an individual can purchase in one year is 28.8 grams. This regulation is in place to control the sale of pseudoephedrine due to its potential use in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine. The annual limit is designed to balance the legitimate need for consumers to access medications containing pseudoephedrine, commonly used for congestion, while also preventing abuse. Each state may have its own specific regulations, but the federal regulation known as the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005 sets forth the framework for the sale of pseudoephedrine and limits the total amount that can be sold to an individual within a given time frame. Understanding this limit helps pharmacists and consumers be aware of the restrictions for purchasing products containing pseudoephedrine, ensuring compliance with both state and federal regulations.

5. When was the Pure Food and Drug Act enacted?

A. 1904

B. 1906

C. 1910

D. 1912

The Pure Food and Drug Act was enacted in 1906. This legislation was significant in the realm of food and drug safety, as it aimed to prevent the sale of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs in interstate commerce. The act was a response to growing public concern regarding food safety and the quality of medicine, particularly highlighted by Upton Sinclair's novel "The Jungle," which exposed unsanitary conditions in the meatpacking industry. The law marked a pivotal moment in the establishment of food and drug regulations in the United States, paving the way for the creation of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1930, which further strengthened and implemented safety standards. The 1906 Act laid the groundwork for consumer protection and scientific oversight in the food and drug industries, reinforcing the necessity for products to be accurately labeled and free from harmful substances.

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6. What is the percentage of adults who can open resistant packaging successfully?

A. 70%

B. 80%

C. 90%

D. 100%

The percentage of adults who can successfully open resistant packaging is indeed around 90%. This statistic is indicative of the effectiveness of child-resistant packaging, which is designed to be difficult for young children to open, while still allowing it to be accessible to most adults. The design of these packages focuses on ensuring that they meet the needs of the adult population without compromising safety for children. While a minority of adults may struggle with such packaging, the vast majority can overcome the resistance. This balance is crucial in public health and safety discussions, emphasizing the importance of creating packaging that protects children while remaining functional for adults. Choosing 90% reflects an understanding of both the effectiveness of child-resistant packaging regulations and the practical usability for consumers.

7. What must be done if a pharmacist's license is not visible at the primary practice site and the site is an institution?

A. It must be displayed at the pharmacy entrance

B. It should be accessed online

C. It must be displayed at a designated location

D. It is not required to be displayed

In the context of pharmacy practice in Tennessee, regulations require that a pharmacist's license be readily accessible for verification at their primary practice site. When the practice location is an institution, this means that there must be a designated location where the license is displayed. This ensures that patients, staff, and regulatory inspectors can readily confirm that the pharmacist is properly licensed to practice. The requirement for a designated location helps maintain transparency and trust in the pharmacy profession, as it provides assurance that the pharmacist is qualified and compliant with the state's licensing laws. Having the license displayed in a specific area also facilitates adherence to institutional policies and meets regulatory expectations. This answer addresses the need for visibility and verification of a pharmacist's credentials in an institutional setting, emphasizing the importance of accessibility in maintaining professional standards. Accessing the license online, while it may be possible, does not fulfill the obligation of physical display at the practice location, and requiring it to be displayed at entrances does not align with institutional protocols. Therefore, the correct course of action is to display the license in a designated location within the institution.

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8. What is the annual training requirement for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding?

A. Quarterly

B. Monthly

C. Annually

D. Semiannually

The requirement for annual training for personnel involved in low/medium risk compounding is crucial for maintaining safe and effective pharmacy practices. This training ensures that pharmacy staff remain updated on the best practices, regulatory changes, and safety protocols associated with compounding. An annual training cycle allows for sufficient time to cover comprehensive topics and ensure that staff are familiar with the latest standards, without overwhelming them with too frequent training sessions. Training too frequently, such as quarterly or monthly, may not provide additional value and can lead to training fatigue, where personnel may not fully retain the information presented. Conversely, training at a less frequent rate, such as semiannually, could leave staff underprepared to handle compounding tasks safely. Therefore, the annual requirement strikes a balance, ensuring that staff are competent while also not overburdening them with constant training updates. This practice enhances patient safety, product quality, and compliance with regulatory standards in the field of pharmacy compounding.

9. When must a technician avoid checking CSMD?

A. When they first register at a pharmacy

B. Only if they are registering a new employee

C. When they suspect prescription abuse

D. During lunch breaks

A technician must avoid checking the Controlled Substance Monitoring Database (CSMD) when they suspect prescription abuse because this situation requires a cautious approach. The purpose of the CSMD is to monitor and track the dispensing of controlled substances, which can help prevent prescription abuse. However, if a technician suspects that a prescription is being abused, they should not check the CSMD themselves, as doing so could raise ethical concerns or violate protocols regarding patient confidentiality and ongoing investigations. In such cases, the appropriate action would involve notifying a pharmacist or another supervisory figure who can address the concern in line with established protocol. This ensures that any suspicion of abuse is handled appropriately, rather than the technician attempting to individually verify the situation, which could complicate matters further. The other scenarios presented in the options do not carry the same concern regarding potential abuse. For example, checking the CSMD when first registering at a pharmacy or registering a new employee is a routine task to ensure compliance. Similarly, taking a lunch break does not affect the necessity or appropriateness of checking the CSMD, as this is a matter of workflow rather than ethics or compliance with monitoring protocols.

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10. Which of the following can be reported to the CSMD in the context of sample medications?

A. All samples must be reported

B. Only narcotic samples

C. Samples must be reported only if they exceed 48 hours

D. Samples do not need to be reported

The correct understanding of the reporting requirements for sample medications in the context of the Controlled Substance Monitoring Database (CSMD) highlights that samples must be reported only if they exceed a specified duration of use, such as 48 hours. This means that if a sample medication is supplied to a patient and the duration of its use is anticipated to be short (48 hours or less), it does not require reporting. This provision allows for efficient management of medication samples without burdening the database with brief, transient medication use. In practice, this regulation helps to prevent unnecessary data entry for medications that will be quickly utilized and may not need extensive tracking. On the other hand, if samples are intended for longer durations, they must be documented to ensure proper tracking of controlled substances and compliance with state regulations regarding medication distribution. The other options do not align with the established reporting guidelines. The idea that all samples must be reported lacks nuance since the regulation specifies a threshold (the 48-hour rule) that governs reporting, making it excessively broad. Similarly, the notion of only narcotic samples needing to be reported does not reflect the reality that all samples that could exceed the designated duration require documentation. Lastly, stating that samples do not need to be reported entirely disregards the standards put

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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://tennesseempje.examzify.com

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

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