VIRGINIA MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION (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. **Which type of authority do Nurse Midwives and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners have in Virginia?**

   A. Independent prescribing authority

   B. Limited and dependent prescribing authority

   C. No prescribing authority at all

   D. Full prescribing authority for all medications

2. **Which DEA Form is used to renew a DEA registration?**

   A. DEA Form 222

   B. DEA Form 302

   C. DEA Form 224a

   D. DEA Form 301

3. **Which changes are prohibited for a pharmacist to make on a CII prescription?**

   A. Drug prescribed and dosage form

   B. Drug prescribed and prescriber's signature

   C. Quantity prescribed and patient name

   D. Patient name and prescriber's signature

4. **What is required when a pharmacist has a new PIC assuming responsibilities?**

   A. No additional requirements

   B. A written report to the Board of Pharmacy

   C. An update of the pharmacy's operational plan

   D. An inventory of controlled substances

5. **How can medical interns or residents write prescriptions in the absence of their own DEA number?**

   A. They cannot write prescriptions

   B. They use the hospital's DEA number plus a suffix assigned by the institution

   C. They must get a temporary DEA number from the state

   D. By writing prescriptions in the name of a supervising physician

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6. What is the definition of 'dispense' for pharmacists in Virginia?

A. Only providing medications

B. Means to supply medications via administration

C. Packing medications for future dispensing

D. Just handing over a medication bottle

7. What is required for a pharmacist to sell OTC dextromethorphan to a purchaser who appears under 25?

A. Consultation with a supervisor

B. Reasonable assurance that the purchaser is at least 25 years old

C. Written verification of age

D. A background check

8. What must a pharmacy do with their certificate of registration if they cease business?

A. Submit a request to the board

B. Return it to the DEA

C. Destroy it

D. Transfer it to a new pharmacy owner

9. What information must be included on a written prescription for a drug?

A. Drug name, dosage form, directions for use, and quantity prescribed

B. Drug form, manufacturer's name, and expiration date

C. Drug name, dosage form, and prescriber's phone number

D. Drug name and strength only

10. What role does the Health Commissioner play in relation to naloxone standing orders?

A. They cannot issue such orders

B. They can issue orders allowing pharmacies to dispense naloxone

C. They must approve each individual naloxone prescription

D. They oversee the testing of naloxone

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which type of authority do Nurse Midwives and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners have in Virginia?

A. Independent prescribing authority

B. Limited and dependent prescribing authority

C. No prescribing authority at all

D. Full prescribing authority for all medications

In Virginia, Nurse Midwives and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners possess limited and dependent prescribing authority. This means that they are authorized to prescribe certain medications while still adhering to regulations and restrictions that are defined by their collaborative agreements or protocols with physicians. This collaborative practice model ensures that while Nurse Midwives and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners can offer a range of services, including the management of certain medications, they are still working in conjunction with medical doctors to maintain patient safety and care quality. This limited authority typically involves the prescription of certain types of medications, which may include standard medications relevant to their scope of practice, while more complex or higher-risk medications may require additional consultation or supervision from a physician. This arrangement thus balances the Nurse Midwives' and Nurse Practitioners' expertise with the overarching safety framework established in the healthcare system. In contrast, other options such as having no prescribing authority or full prescribing authority for all medications do not accurately reflect the regulation within Virginia. Nurse Midwives and Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners can prescribe medications, but they do so within a defined scope that ensures collaborative care with physicians.

2. Which DEA Form is used to renew a DEA registration?

A. DEA Form 222

B. DEA Form 302

C. DEA Form 224a

D. DEA Form 301

The DEA Form 224a is specifically designed for the renewal of a DEA registration. When a pharmacy, practitioner, or any entity needing to handle controlled substances aims to maintain their registration status, they must use this form. The renewal process ensures that registrants continue to meet the regulatory requirements and are abiding by the laws pertaining to the dispensing or handling of controlled substances. This renewal form is separate from other forms, such as Form 222, which is used for ordering controlled substances, or Form 301, which pertains to research applications. Form 302 does not relate to registration but rather to specific aspects of regulatory compliance. Understanding the purpose of each form is crucial for proper compliance with DEA regulations.

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3. Which changes are prohibited for a pharmacist to make on a CII prescription?

A. Drug prescribed and dosage form

B. Drug prescribed and prescriber's signature

C. Quantity prescribed and patient name

D. Patient name and prescriber's signature

A pharmacist is prohibited from altering certain key elements of a prescription for controlled substances, particularly Schedule II (CII) drugs, due to the strict regulations governing these medications. One of the most critical rules stipulates that any change to the prescriber's signature is not permissible. The signature serves as a vital authentication of the prescription and signifies the prescriber's intent and approval for the medication to be dispensed. Changing the drug prescribed fundamentally alters the intent of the prescription, which cannot be modified without proper authorization from the prescriber. Additionally, the prescriber's signature is a legal requirement that verifies that the prescription was indeed issued by an authorized individual. Therefore, modifying either the drug or the signature fundamentally compromises the integrity of the prescription. Understanding the implications of these prohibitions is vital for maintaining compliance with federal and state regulations, ensuring patient safety, and preventing misuse or fraudulent activities related to controlled substances. Other elements, while also important, do not carry the same legal weight as the prescriber's signature or the specific drug being prescribed.

4. What is required when a pharmacist has a new PIC assuming responsibilities?

A. No additional requirements

B. A written report to the Board of Pharmacy

C. An update of the pharmacy's operational plan

D. An inventory of controlled substances

When a pharmacist has a new pharmacy-in-charge (PIC) assuming responsibilities, conducting an inventory of controlled substances is a critical requirement. This procedure ensures that all controlled substances on hand are accurately accounted for, which is vital for maintaining compliance with state and federal regulations. It provides a baseline for the new PIC to understand what is currently stocked and aids in the ongoing monitoring of controlled substances to prevent diversion and ensure proper management. The inventory serves as an official record that can be referenced in future audits or inspections and is particularly important during transitions of leadership within the pharmacy. This practice not only helps maintain the integrity of the pharmacy's operations but also upholds accountability for the proper handling of medications, especially those classified as controlled substances. While other options might involve actions that could be beneficial in other contexts—such as updating the operational plan or notifying the Board of Pharmacy—these are not universally mandatory steps specifically tied to the change of PIC. Thus, focusing on the inventory aligns with regulatory requirements and best practices when a new pharmacist takes on such a significant role.

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5. How can medical interns or residents write prescriptions in the absence of their own DEA number?

A. They cannot write prescriptions

B. They use the hospital's DEA number plus a suffix assigned by the institution

C. They must get a temporary DEA number from the state

D. By writing prescriptions in the name of a supervising physician

In a healthcare setting, medical interns or residents who do not have their own DEA number can still write prescriptions by utilizing the hospital's DEA number, along with a unique suffix that is assigned to them by the institution. This protocol is designed to ensure that prescriptions are valid and traceable, while also allowing the hospital to maintain oversight of the prescriptions being generated by its interns and residents. By using the hospital's DEA number and a suffix, it identifies the prescriber clearly and maintains compliance with regulatory standards. This method not only allows interns and residents to participate in patient care effectively but also grants the supervising physician and the institution control and accountability for the prescriptions written under their authority. This practice is essential for ensuring that prescriptions are legitimate and that there is a clear record of who has authorized the medication. It's a common policy in many hospitals and ensures adherence to legal requirements while allowing new practitioners to gain experience in handling medications.

6. What is the definition of 'dispense' for pharmacists in Virginia?

A. Only providing medications

B. Means to supply medications via administration

C. Packing medications for future dispensing

D. Just handing over a medication bottle

In Virginia, the definition of 'dispense' is encapsulated in the practice of supplying medications through administration, which encompasses more than simply providing a medication. It involves the sequence of activities that a pharmacist undertakes to ensure that a medication is suitable for a patient's use, including the selection, preparation, and actual delivery of the medication in a way that the patient can safely use it. This process often involves counseling the patient on proper usage, dosage, and potential side effects, which is crucial for promoting patient safety and adherence to therapy. Distinguishing 'dispense' from merely 'providing medications' or 'handing over a medication bottle' emphasizes that dispensing is a comprehensive responsibility that includes careful consideration of the patient's needs. Packing medications for future dispensing is also a different activity that does not encompass the entire scope of dispensing as defined in pharmacy practice. Thus, the correct answer accurately reflects the broader functions and responsibilities inherent in the dispensing process as it is recognized in Virginia pharmacy practice.

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7. What is required for a pharmacist to sell OTC dextromethorphan to a purchaser who appears under 25?

A. Consultation with a supervisor

B. Reasonable assurance that the purchaser is at least 25 years old

C. Written verification of age

D. A background check

For a pharmacist to sell OTC dextromethorphan to a purchaser who appears to be under 25 years old, it is essential to obtain reasonable assurance that the purchaser is at least 25. This requirement aligns with regulations aimed at preventing misuse of dextromethorphan, a substance commonly abused for its psychoactive effects. Pharmacists have a responsibility to ensure that they are adhering to legal requirements regarding the sale of certain over-the-counter medications, which may have age restrictions due to their potential for abuse. In this case, the guidance specifies that pharmacists should exercise due diligence in establishing the age of the buyer. While monitoring the purchaser's ID and age verification processes are always important, a simple written verification or a background check is not necessary in this context. Instead, the focal point is the pharmacist's professional judgment in assuring that the individual is of legal or appropriate age to purchase the product. Thus, before selling dextromethorphan, the pharmacist must take steps to confirm age in a manner that offers a reasonable level of assurance without necessarily requiring formal documented proof.

8. What must a pharmacy do with their certificate of registration if they cease business?

A. Submit a request to the board

B. Return it to the DEA

C. Destroy it

D. Transfer it to a new pharmacy owner

When a pharmacy ceases business, it is required to return its certificate of registration to the DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration). This action is important for several reasons. First, by returning the certificate, the pharmacy effectively cancels its registration to prevent any misuse of the registration number associated with controlled substances. This ensures that the pharmacy does not continue to operate without proper authorization or that its registration is not inadvertently used by someone else. It reflects compliance with federal regulations governing the handling of controlled substances and helps maintain the integrity of the distribution of these medications. In certain situations, the pharmacy may have to follow specific procedures when closing, such as notifying the DEA of the closure, but the key regulatory requirement remains the return of the certificate of registration. This process helps the DEA keep accurate records and prevents any legal or pharmacological complications that may arise if a closure is not properly documented.

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9. What information must be included on a written prescription for a drug?

A. Drug name, dosage form, directions for use, and quantity prescribed

B. Drug form, manufacturer's name, and expiration date

C. Drug name, dosage form, and prescriber's phone number

D. Drug name and strength only

The correct choice emphasizes the essential components that must be included on a written prescription to ensure safe and effective medication use. A prescription serves as a communication tool between the prescriber and the pharmacist, hence it must include critical information. The drug name is necessary so the pharmacist knows exactly which medication to dispense. The dosage form identifies the specific form in which the medication is to be administered, such as tablet, capsule, or liquid. Directions for use provide clear instructions on how the patient should take the medication, which is vital for proper administration and effectiveness. Lastly, the quantity prescribed indicates how much medication the patient should receive, which is crucial for treatment adherence and management of refills. Including these elements ensures that both the pharmacist and patient have a clear understanding of the prescription, which enhances patient safety and medication effectiveness. This level of detail is required by law in many jurisdictions, such as Virginia, to minimize the risk of medication errors and miscommunication.

10. What role does the Health Commissioner play in relation to naloxone standing orders?

A. They cannot issue such orders

B. They can issue orders allowing pharmacies to dispense naloxone

C. They must approve each individual naloxone prescription

D. They oversee the testing of naloxone

The Health Commissioner plays a crucial role in public health initiatives, particularly in addressing the opioid epidemic. One significant action is the authority to issue standing orders for naloxone, which is a medication used to reverse opioid overdoses. By issuing these standing orders, the Health Commissioner enables pharmacies to dispense naloxone without requiring a patient-specific prescription. This function is vital for increasing access to naloxone, allowing individuals who are at risk of opioid overdose or those who may encounter someone in crisis to obtain the medication conveniently. As a result, this standing order mechanism ensures that more people can carry naloxone, ultimately helping to save lives by providing timely intervention in overdose situations. This proactive approach is a key component of public health strategies aimed at reducing opioid-related fatalities and promoting community safety. In contrast, other options do not accurately reflect the authority and responsibilities of the Health Commissioner regarding naloxone distribution.

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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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