WASHINGTON MULTISTATE PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE 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. What is required by USP chapter <797> for sterile compounding?

A. A quality assurance program

B. A patient counseling program

C. A 24-hour patient hotline

D. An annual open house for the public

2. What does legible mean in the context of prescriptions in WA?

A. Capable of being read and understood by the pharmacist, nurse, or other practitioner

B. Written in English only

C. Printed in a specific font size

D. Approved by the medical board

3. What prohibition is specified regarding pharmacists' conduct with patients?

A. Cannot refuse service based on patient's insurance

B. Prohibited from engaging in sexual misconduct with a current patient

C. Cannot charge more than the listed price for medications

D. Must always provide generic options

4. What must be included on the label of a parenteral solution dispensed for a hospital patient?

A. Patient name, location, drug name, concentration

B. Pharmacy name, phone number, prescription number

C. Patient's medical history, drug's adverse effects

D. Drug name, dosage form, administration route

5. How should telephoned and FAXed Rx be processed?

A. Oral Rx must be reduced to writing and FAX treated like oral Rx

B. Ignored until a written prescription is received

C. Immediately dispensed based on verbal instructions

D. Only accepted during business hours

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6. Which professional is typically not allowed to prescribe controlled substances?

A. Optometrist

B. Veterinarian

C. Pharmacist

D. Psychologist

7. In Washington, what must pharmacists do when they identify problems with a drug prescription after a DUR?

A. Report the patient to law enforcement

B. Contact the prescriber if needed

C. Ignore minor issues to avoid delays

D. Automatically substitute the drug with a generic

8. 'Ask a doctor before use if you have...' warning is required for which type of information?

A. Conditions

B. Drug-drug and drug-food interactions

C. Side effects

D. Contraindications

9. What is required for licensure candidates in regards to patient informed consent?

A. Knowledge of administering immunizations

B. Ability to perform all types of surgery

C. Expertise in all fields of medicine

D. Understanding of investigational drug therapy

10. What is the sodium threshold based on maximum daily dose?

A. >300 mg per day

B. >200 mg per day

C. >140 mg per day

D. <140 mg per day

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required by USP chapter <797> for sterile compounding?

A. A quality assurance program

B. A patient counseling program

C. A 24-hour patient hotline

D. An annual open house for the public

USP chapter <797> sets standards for sterile compounding in order to ensure safety and quality in the preparation of sterile medications. Option A, a quality assurance program, is required under this chapter to ensure that proper procedures and protocols are followed in the compounding process. Option B, a patient counseling program, is not mentioned in USP chapter <797> as it focuses on the preparation of medications rather than patient education. Option C, a 24-hour patient hotline, is not required by USP chapter <797> as it is not directly related to the compounding process. Option D, an annual open house for the public, is unrelated to sterile compounding and therefore not required by this chapter. Overall, the correct answer is determined by the specific guidelines set by USP chapter <797> for sterile compounding and ensures the safety and quality of the medications being prepared.

2. What does legible mean in the context of prescriptions in WA?

A. Capable of being read and understood by the pharmacist, nurse, or other practitioner

B. Written in English only

C. Printed in a specific font size

D. Approved by the medical board

Legible in the context of prescriptions in WA means capable of being read and understood by the pharmacist, nurse, or other practitioner. This means that the handwriting on the prescription must be clear and easy to read in order to avoid any errors or confusion. Option B and C are incorrect because legibility refers to the clarity of the handwriting, not the language or font size. Option D is incorrect because legibility does not necessarily mean that the prescription has been approved by the medical board, it simply means it can be easily read and understood by those who need to read it.

3. What prohibition is specified regarding pharmacists' conduct with patients?

A. Cannot refuse service based on patient's insurance

B. Prohibited from engaging in sexual misconduct with a current patient

C. Cannot charge more than the listed price for medications

D. Must always provide generic options

This is because engaging in sexual misconduct with a current patient violates professional boundaries and can harm both the patient and the pharmacist's reputation. Options A, C, and D may also be considered prohibitions, but they do not directly involve the conduct between a pharmacist and a patient. Refusing service based on insurance, charging more than the listed price, and not providing generic options may be considered unethical or unfair practices, but they are not a specific prohibition outlined for pharmacists' conduct with patients.

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4. What must be included on the label of a parenteral solution dispensed for a hospital patient?

A. Patient name, location, drug name, concentration

B. Pharmacy name, phone number, prescription number

C. Patient's medical history, drug's adverse effects

D. Drug name, dosage form, administration route

A parenteral solution is a medication that is administered through a needle or catheter into the patient's body. Therefore, the label must include the patient's name and location to ensure that the medication is given to the correct person in the correct place. Additionally, the drug name and concentration are crucial to ensure that the appropriate medication with the correct strength is being administered. The other options are incorrect because they either list information that is not necessary for the label, such as the pharmacy's name and phone number, or include information that is not relevant to the administration of the medication, such as the patient's medical history and the drug's adverse effects. The necessary information for a parenteral solution label is the drug name, dosage form, administration route, and patient and location information.

5. How should telephoned and FAXed Rx be processed?

A. Oral Rx must be reduced to writing and FAX treated like oral Rx

B. Ignored until a written prescription is received

C. Immediately dispensed based on verbal instructions

D. Only accepted during business hours

Rx stands for prescription. A, which is to reduce it to writing is the best option because it ensures accuracy and clarity in the prescription before it is dispensed. Option B, to ignore it, is not a practical option as it would delay the dispensing of the medication. Option C, to immediately dispense based on verbal instructions, carries a risk of misinterpretation and potential for error. Option D, to only accept during business hours, is not the best choice as patients may need urgent prescriptions outside of regular business hours. Processing a telephoned or FAXed Rx in the same manner as an oral Rx, by reducing it to writing, ensures the best patient care.

6. Which professional is typically not allowed to prescribe controlled substances?

A. Optometrist

B. Veterinarian

C. Pharmacist

D. Psychologist

Professionals who are typically allowed to prescribe controlled substances include physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and dentists. These professionals have received specialized training and education on prescribing medication and have the ability to monitor for potential abuse or misuse. Option A: Optometrists primarily focus on the diagnosis and treatment of vision and eye-related problems, and do not receive the same level of training on prescribing medication as other medical professionals. Option B: Veterinarians are licensed to prescribe medication for animals, but not for humans. Option C: Pharmacists are responsible for dispensing medications prescribed by other healthcare professionals, but they do not have the authority to prescribe medication themselves. Option D: Psychologists focus on treating mental health disorders through therapy and counseling, and are not allowed to prescribe medication.

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7. In Washington, what must pharmacists do when they identify problems with a drug prescription after a DUR?

A. Report the patient to law enforcement

B. Contact the prescriber if needed

C. Ignore minor issues to avoid delays

D. Automatically substitute the drug with a generic

After a DUR (Drug Utilization Review), pharmacists are required to contact the prescriber if they identify any problems with the drug prescription. This is an important step to ensure patient safety and to prevent any potential drug interactions or issues. Option A, reporting the patient to law enforcement, is incorrect as it is not the responsibility of pharmacists to involve law enforcement in medication-related issues. Option C, ignoring minor issues, can lead to potential harm to the patient and is not a proper course of action. Option D, automatically substituting the drug with a generic, is also not correct as it is against the prescriber's instructions and could lead to medication errors. Overall, contacting the prescriber is the appropriate action for pharmacists to take after identifying problems with a drug prescription after a DUR.

8. 'Ask a doctor before use if you have...' warning is required for which type of information?

A. Conditions

B. Drug-drug and drug-food interactions

C. Side effects

D. Contraindications

The correct answer pertains to the necessary warning that suggests seeking advice from a healthcare provider before using a medication if specific health conditions are present. This warning is typically included on over-the-counter (OTC) medication packaging to enhance patient safety by encouraging consultation with a physician for individuals with certain medical conditions. Individuals may have underlying health issues that can interact adversely with the medication, leading to potential complications. For example, someone with a chronic illness like diabetes or heart conditions may need to discuss the appropriateness of a particular medication to avoid harm or exacerbation of their existing state. In contrast, the other options focus on aspects that, while important in medication safety, do not specifically address the recommendation to consult a healthcare provider conditioned on existing health problems. Drug-drug and drug-food interactions refer to how different substances may affect each other when taken together, side effects pertain to the undesirable effects that may occur during medication use, and contraindications are specific situations or conditions where a drug should not be used due to the risk of serious harm, but they do not imply a need for a discussion before use in the same way as existing conditions do.

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9. What is required for licensure candidates in regards to patient informed consent?

A. Knowledge of administering immunizations

B. Ability to perform all types of surgery

C. Expertise in all fields of medicine

D. Understanding of investigational drug therapy

For licensure candidates, it is important for them to have a good understanding and knowledge of patient informed consent. This means they should be knowledgeable about and follow the laws and regulations regarding obtaining informed consent from patients for medical procedures or treatments. Options B and C are incorrect because they go beyond the scope of patient informed consent and refer to skills or expertise that are not necessary for obtaining consent. Option D is also incorrect because it only refers to one aspect of medical treatment (investigational drug therapy) and does not cover all aspects of informed consent. Therefore, option A is the correct answer as it directly relates to the question and is necessary for candidates to fulfill their responsibilities regarding patient informed consent.

10. What is the sodium threshold based on maximum daily dose?

A. >300 mg per day

B. >200 mg per day

C. >140 mg per day

D. <140 mg per day

The sodium threshold is based on the maximum daily dose, meaning that it is the highest recommended amount of sodium that a person should consume in a day. The other options (A, B, and D) are all incorrect because they either exceed this threshold or are below it. Option A suggests consuming more than 300 mg per day, which is above the recommended limit. Option B suggests consuming more than 200 mg per day, which is also above the recommended limit. Option D suggests consuming less than 140 mg per day, which is below the threshold and may not provide enough sodium for the body to function properly. Therefore, option C, consuming <140 mg per day, is the correct answer as it falls within the recommended amount for daily sodium intake.

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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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