WISCONSIN MPJE (PHARMACY JURISPRUDENCE) 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. How long can a Schedule V (C5) controlled substance be refilled as per provider's authorization?

A. As authorized by provider up to a year

B. 6 months or 5 refills

C. 3 months or 2 refills

D. 30 days or 1 refill

2. How long is a C2 prescription good for?

A. 30 days after it is written

B. 60 days after it is written

C. 90 days after it is written

D. 6 months after it is written

3. Besides financial records, which other controlled substance (CS) records can be kept at a central location?

A. DEA registration certificates

B. Inventory records

C. Prescription records

D. Shipping records

4. What details must be documented when renewing a prescription?

A. ID of pharmacist renewing

B. Name of prescriber (if different than original)

C. Quantity of drug dispensed

D. All of the above

5. Can interns or graduate interns in Wisconsin administer vaccines or injectables?

A. No, they cannot

B. Only if they are in their final year of pharmacy school

C. Only under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist

D. Yes, regardless of supervision

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6. Under which condition does the pharmacy not have to convert to a sundry outlet if the pharmacist is absent?

A. Pharmacist available by email or text

B. Pharmacist absent for less than 45 minutes

C. Pharmacist available by phone or pager

D. Techs can take new prescription orders

7. What is one of the legally required references every pharmacy must have?

A. The Pharmacist's Manual

B. FDA Drug Safety Manual

C. Federal and state payment laws

D. Pharmaceutical Equipment Manual

8. Is it mandatory for sample medications to have labels in Wisconsin?

A. No

B. Only if requested by the patient

C. Yes, always

D. Only if the sample is a controlled substance

9. Can a pharmacy repackage a controlled substance (CS) prescription?

A. Yes, under certain conditions

B. No

C. Yes, if it's in a smaller quantity

D. Yes, if authorized by the patient

10. What is the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription?

A. 1 year or 10 refills

B. 30 days or 2 refills

C. 6 months or 5 refills

D. 3 months or 4 refills

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long can a Schedule V (C5) controlled substance be refilled as per provider's authorization?

A. As authorized by provider up to a year

B. 6 months or 5 refills

C. 3 months or 2 refills

D. 30 days or 1 refill

In Wisconsin, a Schedule V (C5) controlled substance can be refilled as authorized by the provider for up to a year. This means that the patient can receive refills on their Schedule V medication for up to a year without needing a new prescription from the provider. This practice helps ensure continued access to necessary medications for patients who may require ongoing treatment with these controlled substances.

2. How long is a C2 prescription good for?

A. 30 days after it is written

B. 60 days after it is written

C. 90 days after it is written

D. 6 months after it is written

In Wisconsin, a C2 prescription is valid for 30 days after it is written. This means that the prescription must be filled within 30 days of being issued by the prescriber. It is important for pharmacists to adhere to this timeframe to comply with state regulations and ensure the safe and timely dispensing of controlled substances. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with the specific validity period for C2 prescriptions in Wisconsin.

3. Besides financial records, which other controlled substance (CS) records can be kept at a central location?

A. DEA registration certificates

B. Inventory records

C. Prescription records

D. Shipping records

DEA registration certificates are the only other type of controlled substance (CS) records that can be kept at a central location. While inventory records, prescription records, and shipping records are important to keep track of for controlled substances, they must be maintained at the specific location where the CS is stored or dispensed. Only DEA registration certificates can be kept at a central location as they pertain to the overall registration and authorization to handle controlled substances. Therefore, options B, C, and D are incorrect.

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4. What details must be documented when renewing a prescription?

A. ID of pharmacist renewing

B. Name of prescriber (if different than original)

C. Quantity of drug dispensed

D. All of the above

When renewing a prescription, the details that must be documented include the identification of the pharmacist who is renewing the prescription. This documentation is important for accountability and tracking purposes. While it is also important to document the name of the prescriber if different than the original, and the quantity of the drug dispensed, these details are not specifically mandated for documentation when renewing a prescription in Wisconsin. Therefore, the correct answer is A.

5. Can interns or graduate interns in Wisconsin administer vaccines or injectables?

A. No, they cannot

B. Only if they are in their final year of pharmacy school

C. Only under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist

D. Yes, regardless of supervision

Interns and graduate interns in Wisconsin are not permitted to administer vaccines or injectables, even under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist. This is because Wisconsin's Pharmacy Examining Board requires that the person administering vaccines or injectables must be a registered pharmacist or a licensed pharmacy intern who has completed the required education and training. This excludes graduate interns, who may have completed their education but have not yet passed the necessary exams to become a licensed pharmacist. While interns and graduate interns can assist in the administration of vaccines and injectables, they cannot do so independently. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Option B is incorrect because even if an intern is in their final year of pharmacy school, they are still considered a graduate intern and not yet eligible to administer vaccines or injectables. Option C is incorrect because, as mentioned, graduate interns cannot administer vaccines or injectables even under the direct supervision of a qualified pharmacist. Option D is incorrect because it suggests that interns and graduate interns can administer vaccines and injectables without any supervision, which is not allowed in Wisconsin.

6. Under which condition does the pharmacy not have to convert to a sundry outlet if the pharmacist is absent?

A. Pharmacist available by email or text

B. Pharmacist absent for less than 45 minutes

C. Pharmacist available by phone or pager

D. Techs can take new prescription orders

In Wisconsin, a pharmacy is not required to convert to a sundry outlet if the pharmacist is absent when the pharmacist is available by email or text. This exception allows pharmacies to operate without the physical presence of a pharmacist as long as they can communicate with the pharmacist through email or text in case any consultation or intervention is needed. Options B, C, and D are not the correct answers because none of them provides a direct communication method or a suitable alternative for the pharmacist's absence that complies with the state regulations.

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7. What is one of the legally required references every pharmacy must have?

A. The Pharmacist's Manual

B. FDA Drug Safety Manual

C. Federal and state payment laws

D. Pharmaceutical Equipment Manual

One of the legally required references that every pharmacy must have is The Pharmacist's Manual. This manual contains important information that pharmacists need to know in order to practice pharmacy legally and ethically. It includes laws and regulations related to the practice of pharmacy, as well as guidance on various pharmacy-related topics such as dispensing medications, record-keeping requirements, and controlled substance handling. The Pharmacist's Manual serves as a crucial resource for pharmacists to ensure they are in compliance with state and federal laws while providing quality care to patients. The other options are incorrect: - The FDA Drug Safety Manual is not a legally required reference for pharmacies, although it may be helpful for pharmacists to stay updated on drug safety information. - Federal and state payment laws, while important for pharmacies to understand, are not a specific reference that is legally required for every pharmacy. - The Pharmaceutical Equipment Manual is not a legally required reference for pharmacies.

8. Is it mandatory for sample medications to have labels in Wisconsin?

A. No

B. Only if requested by the patient

C. Yes, always

D. Only if the sample is a controlled substance

In Wisconsin, it is not mandatory for sample medications to have labels. This means that sample medications can be provided without a label identifying the medication. It is important to note that while labeling sample medications is not required by law in Wisconsin, it is considered a best practice to ensure patient safety and provide clear information about the medication being dispensed.

9. Can a pharmacy repackage a controlled substance (CS) prescription?

A. Yes, under certain conditions

B. No

C. Yes, if it's in a smaller quantity

D. Yes, if authorized by the patient

Pharmacies in Wisconsin can repackage a controlled substance prescription under certain conditions. The pharmacy must comply with state and federal regulations related to the repackaging of controlled substances. These regulations typically include requirements for proper labeling, documentation, and storage of repackaged medications to ensure patient safety and prevent diversion. Therefore, option A is the correct choice. Option B is incorrect because pharmacies can repackage controlled substances under certain conditions, as mentioned above. Option C is incorrect because repackaging a controlled substance based solely on a smaller quantity does not determine the legality of the action. Option D is also incorrect because authorization by the patient alone is not sufficient to justify the repackaging of a controlled substance prescription.

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10. What is the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription?

A. 1 year or 10 refills

B. 30 days or 2 refills

C. 6 months or 5 refills

D. 3 months or 4 refills

In Wisconsin, the maximum time frame for refills on a Schedule III (C3) or Schedule IV (C4) controlled substance prescription is 1 year or 10 refills. This means that the prescription can be refilled for up to a year from the date it was issued, or until it has been refilled 10 times, whichever comes first. This regulation helps ensure appropriate monitoring and oversight of these medications while also providing patients with access to necessary treatments over an extended period. Options B, C, and D are incorrect as they do not align with the specific refill time frame requirements for Schedule III or Schedule IV controlled substances in Wisconsin.

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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://wisconsinmpjepractice.examzify.com

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

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