Uniform Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Content Outline

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Overview

The Uniform Multistate Pharmacy Jurisprudence Examination® (Uniform MPJE®) is administered by the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy® (NABP®) and is designed to assess both state and federal pharmacy laws. The Uniform MPJE is taken by recent college of pharmacy graduates shortly after they receive their degree. The exam is also taken by licensed pharmacists who want to practice in other jurisdictions and pharmacists who are FPGEC certified.

The Uniform MPJE Content Outline is used to develop the Uniform MPJE by identifying all content areas that will be addressed on the Uniform MPJE and the approximate number of questions on the Uniform MPJE that will be asked in each major content area (content domain). Stakeholders (eg, prospective examinees, schools of pharmacy, state boards of pharmacy, and the public) may use this outline to better understand how the Uniform MPJE is developed and the content areas that the Uniform MPJE assesses.

Content Outline Development

The draft of the Uniform MPJE Content Outline was developed by a diverse panel of practicing pharmacists who conducted a comprehensive analysis of entry-level pharmacy practice. The panel identified the tasks that are performed by an entry-level pharmacist. The panel then identified the knowledge, skills, and abilities that correspond to the application of state and federal laws and regulations. Next, the panel organized the KSAs corresponding to laws and regulations into content domains, subdomains, and in some instances, third levels falling within subdomain areas. A sample of practicing pharmacists who were licensed in one or more jurisdictions were then invited to complete an online survey designed to collect feedback on the content outline draft. A total of 2,978 pharmacists completed the survey by rating the relevance of each content area and providing open-ended feedback on each content domain.

The panel used the survey results to make final revisions to the content outline and to establish content domain weights (ie, the percentage of exam questions that are scored and associated with each content domain).

Content Domains

The content areas on the Uniform MPJE Content Outline are organized into four major content domains. Within each content domain are content subdomains and third-level sub-sub domains (where applicable). The full detailed content outline can be found beginning on page four.

Each exam question must be classified to a specific area on the content outline to be included on the Uniform MPJE. The four content domains are listed in the table below.

Uniform MPJE Content Domains
1. Pharmacy and Pharmacist Practice
2. Medication Use Process (Prescribing, Transcribing and Documenting, Dispensing, Administering, and Monitoring)
3. Regulatory Authority and Legal Obligations
4. Pharmacy Operations

Exam Development

NABP conducts a rigorous process to develop exam questions that are classified to an area on the content outline. To begin, a group of question writers is recruited from diverse pharmacy practice settings and trained on question writing best practices. Each question writer is then assigned to write questions for specific areas on the content outline. Question writers must also provide a reference that validates the correct answer choice for each question. Next, the Uniform MPJE Review Committee (URC) reviews, makes revisions where necessary, and approves each question for testing. Prior to testing, an NABP staff review is conducted to ensure adherence to NABP style. Each question that is tested and meets acceptable psychometric criteria is then made eligible for selection on Uniform MPJE exams and inserted into the Uniform MPJE question pool. Questions in the Uniform MPJE question pool are consistently monitored for accuracy.

Sample Questions

The following sample questions demonstrate how questions are classified to the Uniform MPJE Content Outline.

A pharmacist receives a patient-specific prescription for a compounded medication on the FDA drug shortage list. The pharmacist must:

A. compound the prescription using FDA-approved products.
B. dispense a commercially available product.
C. refuse to compound the prescription.

Correct Answer: A
Classification: 1.E

Domain (1): Pharmacy and Pharmacist Practice
Subdomain (E): USP standards on compounding and hazardous materials (eg, beyond-use dating, competency training, environmental testing, record keeping)

A pharmacist receives a call from their child's school and must leave abruptly. The pharmacy:

A. is allowed to remain open only for the dispensing of prescriptions already verified by the pharmacist.
B. may permit dispensing and counseling under the supervision of a certified pharmacy technician.
C. must remain closed until the pharmacist on the next shift arrives.

Correct Answer: C
Classification: 4.C

Domain (3): Pharmacy Operations
Subdomain (C): Access, storage, handling, and security

Content Domain Weights

The table below provides the exam weights (percentage of scored exam questions associated with each content domain) for the Uniform MPJE. These percentages represent the approximate number of 100 scored questions associated with each content domain that can be expected on the Uniform MPJE.

Content Domain	Exam Weight (Approximate Number of Questions)
1. Pharmacy and Pharmacist Practice	30% (30 questions)
2. Medication Use Process (Prescribing, Transcribing and Documenting, Dispensing, Administering, and Monitoring)	30% (30 questions)
3. Regulatory Authority and Legal Obligations	20% (20 questions)
4. Pharmacy Operations	20% (20 questions)

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Detailed Uniform MPJE Content Outline

Domain 1. Pharmacy and Pharmacist Practice

A. Practice of pharmacy definition (eg, scope of authority, scope of practice, collaborative practice agreements and other delegative authorities, limitations or restrictions on practice)
B. Non-pharmacist personnel (eg, supervision, scope, licensure, counseling)
C. Adulterated or misbranded medications (eg, medication recalls, expiration dates, counterfeit medications, emergency use authorizations, importation, Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA))
D. Federal regulatory standards (eg, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), essential copies of commercial products, patient-specific prescription requirements, anticipatory compounding)
E. United States Pharmacopeia (USP) standards on compounding and hazardous materials (eg, beyond-use dating, competency training, environmental testing, record keeping)
F. Security of patient health information

Domain 2. Medication Use Process (Prescribing, Transcribing and Documenting, Dispensing, Administering, and Monitoring)

A. Requirements for issuing prescriptions and medication orders, including controlled substances
    1. Validity of a prescription (eg, authority, content, corresponding responsibility)
    2. Changes to a prescription
    3. Emergency prescriptions and emergency refills
B. Dispensing medications, including controlled substances
    1. Pharmacy and manufacturer labeling, including over-the-counter medications and patient education
    2. Drug utilization review
    3. Fills, refills, and partial fills
    4. Packaging and repackaging
    5. Counseling
    6. Transfers
    7. Prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) requirements
    8. Recalls, returns, and reuse
    9. Drug product selection (eg, substitutions, interchangeability)
C. Administration of medications, including adverse event reporting

Domain 3. Regulatory Authority and Legal Obligations

A. Role of regulatory authorities, including authority, inspections, and discipline
    1. Federal (eg, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS))
    2. State (eg, board of pharmacy, department of health)
B. Controlled substances
    1. Inventory
    2. Record keeping
    3. Order forms and ordering
    4. DEA registration and power of attorney
    5. Theft and loss
    6. Disposal
C. Liability and malpractice

Domain 4. Pharmacy Operations

A. Licensures, registrations, and certifications
B. Pharmacy technology, including record keeping and automation (eg, e-prescribing, faxing, shared services)
C. Access, storage, handling, and security