FPGEE MANAGEMENT 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. **A product with not more than 1.8 g of codeine per 100 mL is assigned to which Schedule?**

   A. Schedule I

   B. Schedule II

   C. Schedule III

   D. Schedule IV

2. **What should a technician do before administering medications to a patient?**

   A. Check for insurance coverage

   B. Verify all details with random checks

   C. Ensure additional verification is performed

   D. Inform the patient about the medication

3. **What is the primary purpose of a drug utilization review (DUR)?**

   A. To enhance the marketing of pharmaceuticals

   B. To ensure the appropriateness of drug therapy

   C. To determine drug pricing

   D. To validate health insurance claims

4. **Which information is not required on the labeling of a prescription container for Schedule III controlled substances?**

   A. Patient's name

   B. Prescribing physician's name

   C. Number of dosage units dispensed

   D. Directions for use

5. **Which medication used to treat narcotic dependence is available in a sublingual form?**

   A. Subutex

   B. Suboxone

   C. Theoryx

   D. Buprenex

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6. Which of the following barbiturates is classified in controlled substances category IV?

A. Phenobarbital

B. Secobarbital

C. Amobarbital

D. Butalbital

7. When taking an inventory of controlled substances, what is a necessary action?

A. Only a pharmacist is allowed to perform counts

B. A technician may assist in counting tablets

C. Inventory must be recorded daily

D. The pharmacy must close during the count

8. In what situation can a pharmacist legally discuss a prescription with a patient?

A. When the pharmacy is open

B. At any public location

C. When the patient calls

D. Only during the consultation period

9. Which part of the pharmacy intern's responsibilities can they take on with direct supervision?

A. Conduct patient health assessments

B. Provide clinical assessments

C. Execute a final verification of the product

D. Manage pharmacy inventory independently

10. For which situation is it permissible to fax a prescription for Schedule II drugs?

A. For any patient

B. Only for hospice patients

C. For patients in emergency rooms

D. Only for residents of long-term care facilities

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A product with not more than 1.8 g of codeine per 100 mL is assigned to which Schedule?

A. Schedule I

B. Schedule II

C. Schedule III

D. Schedule IV

A product that contains not more than 1.8 grams of codeine per 100 mL falls under Schedule III according to the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule III substances are those that have a recognized medical use and have a lower potential for abuse compared to Schedule I and Schedule II drugs. Specifically, Schedule III allows for certain medications that may contain lower amounts of narcotics, with codeine being one of them in specified concentrations. The designation is based on the abuse potential and the medical utility of the substance. In this case, the presence of codeine at the specified concentration is considered to have therapeutic uses, while still presenting some risk for abuse, but not to the extent seen with drugs in the higher schedules. Therefore, it's classified in Schedule III to regulate it while allowing its therapeutic use under medical supervision.

2. What should a technician do before administering medications to a patient?

A. Check for insurance coverage

B. Verify all details with random checks

C. Ensure additional verification is performed

D. Inform the patient about the medication

Before administering medications to a patient, ensuring additional verification is crucial to patient safety and accurate medication administration. This process typically involves double-checking the medication order against the patient's records, confirming the right patient, medication, dose, route, and time, a practice often summarized by the "Five Rights" of medication administration. Additional verification may include consulting with a pharmacist or checking for potential drug interactions, allergies, or contraindications related to the patient's medical history. This systematic approach minimizes the risk of errors in medication administration and safeguards patient well-being by ensuring that any discrepancies or concerns are addressed before the medication is given. By focusing on this verification process, technicians uphold safety protocols and clinical standards that are essential in a healthcare setting.

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3. What is the primary purpose of a drug utilization review (DUR)?

A. To enhance the marketing of pharmaceuticals

B. To ensure the appropriateness of drug therapy

C. To determine drug pricing

D. To validate health insurance claims

The primary purpose of a drug utilization review (DUR) is to ensure the appropriateness of drug therapy. DUR processes are critical components of pharmacy practice and healthcare systems because they analyze prescribed medications to assess whether they are being used correctly and effectively according to established guidelines. This includes evaluating factors such as the indication for therapy, potential drug interactions, adherence to prescription guidelines, and safety for patients. By focusing on the appropriateness of drug therapy, DUR helps in identifying potential medication errors, preventing adverse drug reactions, and promoting optimal therapeutic outcomes. Healthcare providers utilize DUR as a tool to improve patient safety and the quality of care, thereby ensuring that patients receive the most effective and necessary medications for their conditions. The other options, while related to aspects of healthcare and pharmaceuticals, do not align with the primary goals of DUR. For example, enhancing the marketing of pharmaceuticals is not a focus of DUR, as it centers on clinical safety and efficacy rather than commercial interests. Similarly, determining drug pricing and validating health insurance claims are administrative and financial processes, rather than directly addressing the medical appropriateness of drug therapy. This distinction highlights the essential role of DUR in promoting safe and effective medication use among patients.

4. Which information is not required on the labeling of a prescription container for Schedule III controlled substances?

A. Patient's name

B. Prescribing physician's name

C. Number of dosage units dispensed

D. Directions for use

In the context of labeling for a prescription container for Schedule III controlled substances, certain pieces of information are mandated by law to ensure clarity and compliance with safety regulations. When it comes to the number of dosage units dispensed, while this information is often important for inventory and tracking purposes, it is not a required element on the label. The labeling must include the patient's name to ensure the medication is dispensed correctly and is associated with the right individual. Including the prescribing physician's name is critical for accountability and verification that the medication is prescribed appropriately. Additionally, directions for use are essential to provide guidance on how the medication should be taken, which helps to prevent misuse or unintentional harm. Thus, the absence of the number of dosage units dispensed from the required label elements highlights its non-essential status compared to the other listed items, which directly relate to patient safety and prescription verification.

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5. Which medication used to treat narcotic dependence is available in a sublingual form?

A. Subutex

B. Suboxone

C. Theoryx

D. Buprenex

Subutex is a medication specifically designed for the treatment of narcotic dependence and is available in a sublingual form, which means it is placed under the tongue to dissolve. This method of administration allows for rapid absorption into the bloodstream, making it effective for managing opioid withdrawal symptoms. Subutex contains buprenorphine as its active ingredient, which helps reduce cravings and withdrawal symptoms in individuals trying to overcome addiction to stronger opioids. The sublingual route is advantageous because it bypasses the gastrointestinal tract, ensuring that the medication is absorbed efficiently. In contrast, although Suboxone also contains buprenorphine, it includes an opioid antagonist named naloxone to prevent misuse. Theoryx is not a recognized medication for narcotic dependence, and Buprenex, while it also contains buprenorphine, is typically administered via intramuscular or intravenous routes rather than sublingually. This distinction makes Subutex the best answer for the question regarding sublingual availability.

6. Which of the following barbiturates is classified in controlled substances category IV?

A. Phenobarbital

B. Secobarbital

C. Amobarbital

D. Butalbital

Phenobarbital is classified as a controlled substance in Category IV. This classification indicates that it has a recognized medical use but also carries a risk of dependence and abuse. Phenobarbital is commonly used as an anticonvulsant and for sedation, making it important in treating seizure disorders and anxiety, but it is monitored carefully due to its potential for misuse. Secobarbital, amobarbital, and butalbital are barbiturates that are typically classified under more restrictive categories due to their higher potential for abuse and dependence. While they also have medical applications, the risks associated with their use have led to stricter regulations compared to phenobarbital. Understanding the classification of these substances highlights the importance of managing medications with potential for abuse in a manner that ensures both patient safety and therapeutic effectiveness.

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7. When taking an inventory of controlled substances, what is a necessary action?

A. Only a pharmacist is allowed to perform counts

B. A technician may assist in counting tablets

C. Inventory must be recorded daily

D. The pharmacy must close during the count

In the context of taking inventory of controlled substances, it is permissible for a pharmacy technician to assist in counting tablets. This option reflects the collaborative nature of inventory management in pharmacies, where technicians can play a supportive role under the supervision of a pharmacist. Having a technician assist can help ensure efficiency and accuracy, especially when dealing with a large volume of products. It is important to note that while technicians can assist, they must do so under the oversight of a licensed pharmacist, meaning that the ultimate responsibility for the accuracy of the inventory count rests with the pharmacist. This practice aligns with regulatory guidelines which permit team collaboration while ensuring that controlled substances are managed safely and in compliance with the law. In contrast, the other options either impose unnecessary restrictions or do not align with standard practices in controlled substance inventory management. For instance, stating that only a pharmacist can perform counts would unnecessarily limit the workflow and is not required by regulations. Therefore, the collaborative approach represented in the correct option is essential for effective inventory management.

8. In what situation can a pharmacist legally discuss a prescription with a patient?

A. When the pharmacy is open

B. At any public location

C. When the patient calls

D. Only during the consultation period

A pharmacist can legally discuss a prescription with a patient during a phone call made by the patient. This situation upholds patient privacy and confidentiality, allowing the pharmacist to provide medication counseling or address any questions regarding the prescription without violating HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act) regulations. Since the patient initiated the call, there's an assurance that they want to engage in that dialogue, which creates a lawful and appropriate context for the discussion. While other options may seem reasonable at a glance, they may not adequately ensure the patient's privacy or align with best practices for safeguarding sensitive health information. For instance, discussing a prescription when the pharmacy is open may not necessarily mean that privacy is preserved, especially if others can overhear the conversation. Similarly, talking at a public location raises concerns about confidentiality as well. Lastly, restricting discussions to only during consultation periods may limit valuable interactions with patients who have questions or need clarification at other times. Thus, the most appropriate scenario ensuring both legality and privacy for discussing a prescription is when the patient actively calls in.

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9. Which part of the pharmacy intern's responsibilities can they take on with direct supervision?

A. Conduct patient health assessments

B. Provide clinical assessments

C. Execute a final verification of the product

D. Manage pharmacy inventory independently

The responsibility of executing a final verification of the product is appropriate for a pharmacy intern working under direct supervision. In this context, final verification refers to the process of checking and confirming that the dispensed medication is accurate and appropriate for the patient before it is released. This task requires a good understanding of pharmacy practice and knowledge of medications, but it is still part of the training process for interns. Having a licensed pharmacist supervise the final verification ensures that there is an experienced professional available to address any potential errors or issues that may arise. In contrast, conducting patient health assessments, providing clinical assessments, and managing pharmacy inventory independently typically require a higher level of responsibility and expertise that surpasses the training scope of an intern. These tasks often involve direct patient interaction, clinical decision-making, or independent operational responsibilities that would not be appropriate for someone still in training without sufficient oversight.

10. For which situation is it permissible to fax a prescription for Schedule II drugs?

A. For any patient

B. Only for hospice patients

C. For patients in emergency rooms

D. Only for residents of long-term care facilities

The correct response indicates that it is permissible to fax a prescription for Schedule II drugs only for hospice patients. This situation aligns with existing regulations that recognize the unique needs of patients receiving end-of-life care. Hospice patients often require immediate access to medications for pain management and symptom control, making it necessary for healthcare providers to expedite the prescription process. In the case of hospice care, federal law allows the faxing of Schedule II prescriptions to improve patient comfort and ensure that medications can be dispensed promptly without delay. This provision acknowledges the importance of timely access to critical medications for patients in these circumstances. While other options may seem feasible in certain contexts, they do not meet the specific criteria set forth by legal statutes governing controlled substances. For example, although prescriptions may be faxed in emergencies for drugs other than Schedule II, most regulations require a written prescription for Schedule II medications to prevent misuse and manage the drugs' potential for addiction and abuse. Therefore, the option focusing on hospice patients is the most appropriate and legally compliant choice in this scenario.

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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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