ACVPM Public Health Administration and Education Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

1. Why do you begin an education program after resolution of the crisis?

A. Public is not receptive after a crisis

B. Public is most receptive after a crisis

C. Public tends to ignore information after a crisis

D. Media campaigns are only effective during the crisis

2. What is the single most important prevention step for reducing disease transmission at animal exhibits?

A. Wearing gloves

B. Vaccination

C. Hand washing

D. Masking

3. What type of organism is Coxiella burnetii?

A. Intracellular, gram negative bacteria

B. Gram negative intracellular bacteria

C. Gram positive cocci

D. RNA virus

4. What are the routes for administering doxycycline to birds?

A. Topical only

B. Oral, medicated feed or water, or injectable

C. Intravenous only

D. Inhalation

5. The Poultry Products Inspection Act (1957) applies to poultry products containing more than _____% poultry.

A. 5%

B. 2%

C. 10%

D. 1%

6. One of the five goals of the US National Action Plan for combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (2015) is to strengthen national One-health surveillance efforts.

A. Increase antibiotic use in agriculture.

B. Reduce vaccine development.

C. Strengthen national One-health surveillance efforts.

D. Delay diagnostic testing.

7. During an outbreak, which action reduces transmission?

A. Increase crowding of animals.

B. Enhanced hygiene and management (removing carcasses, aborted fetuses, dead newborns, and placentas promptly)

C. Stop vaccination campaigns.

D. Ignore farm-level hygiene.

8. What does NARMS stand for?

A. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Service

B. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System

C. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Network

D. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Program

9. Which statement about Diacetoxyscirpenol T-2 hazard is correct?

A. It can be ingested, inhaled, and absorbed through the dermal layer, and can be delivered via dusts, droplets, aerosols, and smoke.

B. It can only be ingested.

C. It cannot be absorbed by the skin.

D. It is not deliverable via aerosols.

10. What provided guidance for industry on possible process for evaluating the potential effects of antimicrobial new animal drugs on non-target bacteria, and risk assessment for microbial food safety?

A. Guidance 152

B. Guidance 149

C. Guidance 140

D. Guidance 160

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Why do you begin an education program after resolution of the crisis?

A. Public is not receptive after a crisis

B. Public is most receptive after a crisis

C. Public tends to ignore information after a crisis

D. Media campaigns are only effective during the crisis

Public education after a crisis is most effective because the public is more receptive, attentive, and motivated to understand what happened and how to prevent it from happening again. When a crisis has just occurred, people seek information, want practical guidance, and are more open to changing behaviors to reduce risk. This "teachable moment" makes it easier for education programs to be absorbed, remembered, and acted upon, helping to restore normalcy with concrete steps. In contrast, during a crisis people are overwhelmed or focused on immediate safety, and right after a crisis attention can wane, so the message is less likely to stick.

2. What is the single most important prevention step for reducing disease transmission at animal exhibits?

A. Wearing gloves

B. Vaccination

C. Hand washing

D. Masking

Hand hygiene is the most direct way to cut transmission when people interact with animals. Hands frequently become contaminated after touching animals, cages, or environmental surfaces, and then can transfer pathogens to the face, food, or other people. Washing with soap and running water for at least 20 seconds physically removes a wide range of microbes, interrupting multiple transmission pathways in one simple step. While gloves, vaccination, and masking have roles in specific situations, they don't universally address the most common and immediate risk encountered at animal exhibits. Gloves can give a false sense of security and require proper use and disposal; vaccination protects against particular diseases but not all potential exposures; masking targets respiratory spread and doesn't eliminate hand- or surface-mediated transmission. When available, use soap and water after animal contact, and sanitize when hands aren't visibly dirty, to minimize the broadest set of transmission risks.

3. What type of organism is Coxiella burnetii?

A. Intracellular, gram negative bacteria

B. Gram negative intracellular bacteria

C. Gram positive cocci

D. RNA virus

Coxiella burnetii is a bacterium with a Gram-negative cell envelope that lives and replicates inside host cells (an obligate intracellular organism). That combination—Gram-negative cell wall plus intracellular lifestyle—best describes its biology. It is not a Gram-positive organism, and it is not a virus, since it has bacterial characteristics and replicates within cells rather than as a standalone viral particle.

4. What are the routes for administering doxycycline to birds?

A. Topical only

B. Oral, medicated feed or water, or injectable

C. Intravenous only

D. Inhalation

Doxycycline is used in birds most effectively when it reaches the bloodstream, so systemic routes are preferred. The practical options are oral administration, medicated feed or water, or an injectable dose. Oral dosing and medicated feed or water let you treat multiple birds efficiently, which is especially important in flocks or groups where individual handling is difficult. Injectable administration provides precise dosing and rapid systemic levels when birds cannot or will not swallow medication, or when quick control of infection is needed. Topical application isn't reliable for systemic infections because skin absorption is poor and doesn't guarantee adequate drug exposure. Intravenous administration, while possible in some contexts, is technically challenging and stressful for the bird, making it less common in routine practice. Inhalation isn't a standard route for doxycycline in avian patients because it requires specialized formulations and delivery methods that aren't typically used or practical in usual care.

5. The Poultry Products Inspection Act (1957) applies to poultry products containing more than _____% poultry.

A. 5%

B. 2%

C. 10%

D. 1%

The amount of poultry in a product determines whether it falls under this act. If poultry makes up more than two percent of the product, it is regulated as a poultry product under the Poultry Products Inspection Act, meaning it must come from inspected plants and meet mandatory inspection, labeling, and sanitary standards. This two-percent threshold establishes when poultry is the primary ingredient and subject to USDA oversight. So, the correct threshold is two percent.

6. One of the five goals of the US National Action Plan for combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria (2015) is to strengthen national One-health surveillance efforts.

A. Increase antibiotic use in agriculture.

B. Reduce vaccine development.

C. Strengthen national One-health surveillance efforts.

D. Delay diagnostic testing.

The question tests how addressing antibiotic resistance relies on integrated information from human, animal, and environmental health. Strengthening national One-health surveillance efforts means creating a coordinated system that collects and shares data on antibiotic resistance and antibiotic use across hospitals, clinics, farms, veterinary settings, and the environment. With this integrated view, public health authorities can detect emerging resistance patterns early, monitor trends across sectors, and evaluate the impact of stewardship, vaccination, and other prevention measures. The One Health approach is essential because resistance can move between people, animals, and ecosystems; only a unified surveillance network allows a full picture and informed, nationwide actions. Those other ideas would not support the goal: increasing antibiotic use in agriculture drives resistance, reducing vaccine development undermines prevention, and delaying diagnostic testing hinders timely detection and response.

7. During an outbreak, which action reduces transmission?

A. Increase crowding of animals.

B. Enhanced hygiene and management (removing carcasses, aborted fetuses, dead newborns, and placentas promptly)

C. Stop vaccination campaigns.

D. Ignore farm-level hygiene.

Reducing transmission hinges on cutting environmental sources of infection and limiting opportunities for contact. Promptly removing carcasses, aborted materials, dead newborns, and placentas eliminates reservoirs where pathogens can survive and spread, lowers contamination of surfaces and soil, and reduces exposure risk to other animals and people. Cleanliness, proper disposal, and routine sanitation disrupt the infection cycle and help protect susceptible animals from acquiring the disease. The other actions would tend to increase spread or weaken defenses: crowding animals raises contact rates; halting vaccination campaigns lowers immunity in the population; and ignoring farm hygiene allows pathogens to persist and circulate.

8. What does NARMS stand for?

A. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Service

B. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System

C. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Network

D. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring Program

Knowing the exact official name behind NARMS is the key. NARMS stands for National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System. The word System signals an ongoing, coordinated effort that collects and analyzes data from multiple sources over time to track resistance trends. This reflects how public health surveillance is described when different data streams—humans, animals, and food—are integrated to monitor a health issue. The other phrasings—Service, Network, or Program—describe different kinds of activities and don't convey the same continuous, unified surveillance framework. Data from this system help inform policy, guide antibiotic use, and detect emerging resistance.

9. Which statement about Diacetoxyscirpenol T-2 hazard is correct?

A. It can be ingested, inhaled, and absorbed through the dermal layer, and can be delivered via dusts, droplets, aerosols, and smoke.

B. It can only be ingested.

C. It cannot be absorbed by the skin.

D. It is not deliverable via aerosols.

Diacetoxyscirpenol T-2 presents multiple exposure routes, so the statement that it can be ingested, inhaled, and absorbed through the skin and can be carried by dusts, droplets, aerosols, and smoke is the most accurate. This toxin can contaminate grains and other materials, becoming airborne as dust or aerosols, and it can contact and penetrate the skin or be swallowed if contaminated material is ingested. In real-world settings such as grain handling or processing, these varied pathways mean exposure can occur even without ingestion of contaminated food, making comprehensive controls essential. The other view—that it is limited to ingestion, cannot be absorbed through the skin, or cannot be delivered via aerosols—conflicts with how the toxin behaves in practice, where dermal absorption and airborne transfer are relevant risk routes.

10. What provided guidance for industry on possible process for evaluating the potential effects of antimicrobial new animal drugs on non-target bacteria, and risk assessment for microbial food safety?

A. Guidance 152

B. Guidance 149

C. Guidance 140

D. Guidance 160

The question is testing knowledge of which Guidance for Industry document specifically tells industry how to evaluate the effects of antimicrobial new animal drugs on non-target microorganisms and how to conduct a microbial food safety risk assessment. Guidance for Industry 152 is the document that provides that framework, outlining the process and considerations for assessing potential impacts on non-target bacteria and the associated risk to human food safety. It covers what kinds of studies and data are needed, how to think about ecological effects and resistance, and how to frame a risk assessment related to the food supply. The other guidance documents address different regulatory topics or aspects of antimicrobial drug development and approval, rather than this particular focus on non-target microbial effects and microbial food safety risk assessment.

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://acvpmpublichealthadmined.examzify.com

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