ACVPM PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

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. Which mosquito species is not a dengue vector?

A. Aedes aegypti

B. Aedes albopictus

C. Culex pipiens

D. Anopheles gambiae

2. Resistance can occur without prior exposure to an antibiotic.

A. Sometimes

B. Not applicable

C. True

D. False

3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a symptom of Seoul virus infection?

A. Fever

B. Headache

C. Cough

D. Nausea

4. What Guidance restricted the use of medically important antibiotics in food and water and therapeutic purposes only, and require authorization from a licensed veterinarian?

A. Guidance 213

B. Guidance 209

C. Guidance 211

D. Guidance 215

5. Which disease is caused by Coxiella burnetii?

A. Q fever

B. Tularemia

C. Leptospirosis

D. Botulism

6. Which program monitors antimicrobial resistance in enteric bacteria from retail meat?

A. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS)

B. National Institute of Health (NIH)

C. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

D. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

7. Which food should be cooked to the highest minimum internal temperature before consumption?

A. Fish filet

B. Ground turkey

C. Ground beef

D. Pork chop

8. Which of the following is a listed symptom of Seoul virus infection?

A. Fever

B. Cough

C. Dizziness

D. Joint pain

9. Which of the following is NOT recommended to prevent Salmonella from live poultry in the home?

A. Not recommended: Eat or drink around risky animals

B. Keep live poultry away from high-risk people

C. Clean and disinfect surfaces that have been in contact with risky animals

D. Habitats and their contents should be carefully cleaned outdoors, if possible

10. Which two agencies regulate the movement and importation of civets and related animals (Family Viverridae)?

A. FDA and USDA

B. CDC and USFWS

C. CDC and FDA

D. NIH and EPA

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which mosquito species is not a dengue vector?

A. Aedes aegypti

B. Aedes albopictus

C. Culex pipiens

D. Anopheles gambiae

Dengue virus is transmitted mainly by mosquitoes in the Aedes genus, especially Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus. These species bite humans readily and breed in urban, container-based habitats, which makes them efficient dengue vectors. Culex pipiens is not a dengue vector; Culex species are associated with other pathogens like West Nile virus and do not efficiently transmit dengue. Anopheles gambiae is the malaria vector and likewise does not play a role in dengue transmission. So, among the options, Culex pipiens is not a dengue vector.

2. Resistance can occur without prior exposure to an antibiotic.

A. Sometimes

B. Not applicable

C. True

D. False

Antimicrobial resistance can exist even if the organism has never been exposed to the antibiotic in question. Some bacteria are intrinsically resistant due to their biology, such as impermeable membranes or efflux pumps, so resistance is built in rather than earned through exposure. Additionally, resistance genes can be carried on mobile genetic elements and spread between bacteria in the environment or within a host via horizontal gene transfer. This means a patient can be colonized or infected with a resistant strain without prior antibiotic exposure, and subsequent antibiotic use can select for that resistant population. Understanding this helps explain why treatment decisions rely on local resistance patterns and susceptibility testing, not just a patient's history of prior antibiotic use.

3. Which of the following is NOT listed as a symptom of Seoul virus infection?

A. Fever

B. Headache

C. Cough

D. Nausea

Seoul virus infection is a hantavirus illness that typically presents with fever, severe headache, malaise, myalgias, and abdominal or back pain, often with nausea and vomiting; renal involvement can follow. Respiratory symptoms like cough are not part of its usual presentation. A cough is more associated with hantavirus pulmonary syndrome caused by other hantaviruses, not with Seoul virus's hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome type picture. Therefore, among the listed symptoms, cough is not a common or listed symptom for Seoul virus infection, while fever, headache, and nausea are.

4. What Guidance restricted the use of medically important antibiotics in food and water and therapeutic purposes only, and require authorization from a licensed veterinarian?

A. Guidance 213

B. Guidance 209

C. Guidance 211

D. Guidance 215

Guidance 213 focuses on antimicrobial stewardship in food-producing animals by restricting the use of medically important antibiotics to therapeutic purposes only and requiring authorization from a licensed veterinarian. This guidance drove the shift away from growth promotion and toward veterinary oversight for all uses of these drugs, including administration through medicated feeds (under a Veterinary Feed Directive) and other administration routes like drinking water. In practice, it means that medically important antibiotics can be used in animals only when a veterinarian approves the specific use for treatment, control, or prevention of disease, not for growth promotion. The other guidance documents address related topics in broad terms of prudent use, but they do not specify this exact combination—therapeutic-only use with mandatory veterinary authorization through mechanisms like the Veterinary Feed Directive—as clearly as Guidance 213.

5. Which disease is caused by Coxiella burnetii?

A. Q fever

B. Tularemia

C. Leptospirosis

D. Botulism

Q fever is caused by Coxiella burnetii, a small intracellular bacterium commonly carried by cattle, sheep, and goats. Humans usually pick it up by inhaling aerosols from birth products or contaminated dust. The illness often starts with sudden fever and flu like symptoms, and it can affect the lungs or liver; some individuals may develop chronic infection such as endocarditis, especially if there is underlying heart disease. This distinguishes it from other illnesses listed, which are produced by different pathogens: tularemia by Francisella tularensis, leptospirosis by Leptospira, and botulism by toxin from Clostridium botulinum.

6. Which program monitors antimicrobial resistance in enteric bacteria from retail meat?

A. National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS)

B. National Institute of Health (NIH)

C. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

D. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Monitoring antimicrobial resistance in enteric bacteria from the food chain is done by the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System. This program is a coordinated effort by federal agencies to systematically collect and test enteric bacteria from retail meat for resistance to antibiotics important in human medicine, tracking trends over time to inform policy and protect public health. Its focus on retail meat isolates is what makes it the correct choice. Other options represent broader agencies with different primary roles—NIH conducts biomedical research, EPA focuses on environmental protection, and FDA is a regulatory agency that participates in food safety but is not the standalone program described.

7. Which food should be cooked to the highest minimum internal temperature before consumption?

A. Fish filet

B. Ground turkey

C. Ground beef

D. Pork chop

The key idea is that different foods require different minimum internal cooking temperatures to ensure safety from pathogens. Ground meats pose a greater risk because grinding disperses bacteria that may be on the surface throughout the entire product, so the whole piece has to reach a higher temperature to destroy those pathogens. Ground turkey must reach 165°F internally to be considered safe. This higher temperature is used because poultry can harbor pathogens like Salmonella and Campylobacter, and grinding spreads these throughout the meat, requiring a higher heat to ensure all of it is safe to eat. In comparison, ground beef is cooked to 160°F because it's still more dangerous than whole cuts but less so than poultry. Fish fillet is typically cooked to 145°F, and a pork chop also usually 145°F, since the risk profile and surface contamination patterns differ for these foods. So, ground turkey requires the highest minimum internal temperature among the options to ensure destruction of potential pathogens throughout the product.

8. Which of the following is a listed symptom of Seoul virus infection?

A. Fever

B. Cough

C. Dizziness

D. Joint pain

Recognizing fever as a typical presenting symptom of Seoul virus infection. Seoul virus is a hantavirus carried by rats, and in humans it commonly causes a febrile illness that can resemble other viral syndromes, with abrupt onset of fever accompanied by malaise, myalgias, and headache, and it may progress to renal involvement. While cough, dizziness, or joint pain can occur, fever is the most consistently reported and characteristic early symptom in this infection. Thus fever is the best-listed symptom among the options.

9. Which of the following is NOT recommended to prevent Salmonella from live poultry in the home?

A. Not recommended: Eat or drink around risky animals

B. Keep live poultry away from high-risk people

C. Clean and disinfect surfaces that have been in contact with risky animals

D. Habitats and their contents should be carefully cleaned outdoors, if possible

Preventing Salmonella from live poultry hinges on limiting direct exposure and environmental contamination. The bacteria can be shed by healthy-appearing birds and contaminate hands, surfaces, and in-home environments, so the safest approach is to minimize opportunities for ingestion or contact with contaminated materials. Keeping poultry away from high-risk people reduces the chance that a vulnerable individual becomes infected. Cleaning and disinfecting surfaces that have touched poultry lowers the risk of transferring Salmonella to hands, food preparation areas, or other surfaces. Cleaning habitats and their contents outdoors helps prevent bringing contaminated material into living spaces. Eating or drinking around risky animals directly creates a pathway for Salmonella to enter the body, so this action is not recommended and is the one that does not fit with preventive practices.

10. Which two agencies regulate the movement and importation of civets and related animals (Family Viverridae)?

A. FDA and USDA

B. CDC and USFWS

C. CDC and FDA

D. NIH and EPA

Movements of wild animals and their importation are governed by authorities that protect both public health and wildlife conservation, so the agencies most relevant here are those two. The CDC has a direct role in preventing the introduction and spread of diseases from animals to people. It can regulate or restrict the importation and movement of animals to reduce zoonotic risk, such as civets that could carry pathogens that threaten human health. The US Fish and Wildlife Service handles wildlife trade and conservation law. It administers permits for import and export of wildlife under statutes like the Endangered Species Act and the Lacey Act, ensuring that movement of viverrids and related species complies with conservation and wildlife trade protections. Other agencies aren't primarily responsible for regulating the movement of live wildlife. The FDA focuses mainly on safety and regulation of foods and veterinary products, not on the movement of wild animals itself. NIH and EPA have different primary roles that don't center on live wildlife importation.

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!