

# CDC 4A151 Volume 3 URE Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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

- 1. A very important part of quality assurance and item surveillance for medical materiel is?**
  - A. Stock rotation**
  - B. Inventory management**
  - C. Regular audits**
  - D. Supplier evaluation**
- 2. What does the acronym DMLSS stand for?**
  - A. Defense Medical Logistics Support System**
  - B. Defense Management Logistics System Support**
  - C. Direct Medical Logistics Support System**
  - D. Defense Medical Lifecycle Support System**
- 3. What is the highest category of data available in BusinessObjects (BO)?**
  - A. Data Mart**
  - B. Universe**
  - C. Dimension**
  - D. Measure**
- 4. What type of items are excluded from automatic checks during DMLSS processing?**
  - A. Broken items**
  - B. Hazardous items**
  - C. Large shipment items**
  - D. Limited stock items**
- 5. When closing out inventories from issue exceptions, which DMLSS transaction reflects an actual count less than the on-hand (O/H) balance?**
  - A. IAL**
  - B. Inventory Adjustment**
  - C. Receipt Adjustment**
  - D. Inventory Validation**



- 6. Explain the function of a "Health Service Manager."**
- A. They oversee the maintenance of medical equipment**
  - B. They are responsible for insurance billing**
  - C. They oversee operations and administration in healthcare facilities**
  - D. They conduct laboratory tests and analysis**
- 7. Which type of returned medical materiel item may be destroyed or processed for commercial returns without the need for higher authority?**
- A. Serviceable**
  - B. Unserviceable**
  - C. Damaged**
  - D. Expired**
- 8. What does "CPC" stand for in military healthcare?**
- A. Clinical Practice Committee**
  - B. Comprehensive Patient Care**
  - C. Crisis Prevention Center**
  - D. Community Partnership for Care**
- 9. What is the primary focus of occupational health in the military context?**
- A. Ensuring the physical fitness of service members**
  - B. Monitoring and ensuring the health of personnel related to their jobs**
  - C. Assessing the emotional well-being of military families**
  - D. Providing recreational activities to improve morale**
- 10. Controlled storage area deficiencies must be reported to whom for corrective action?**
- A. Logistics officer**
  - B. Medical treatment facility (MTF) commander**
  - C. Environmental health officer**
  - D. Pharmacy chief**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A very important part of quality assurance and item surveillance for medical materiel is?**

**A. Stock rotation**

**B. Inventory management**

**C. Regular audits**

**D. Supplier evaluation**

The process of stock rotation plays a critical role in quality assurance and item surveillance for medical materiel. This method ensures that older stock is used before newer stock, which is essential for materials with expiration dates or limited shelf life, like medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. By implementing effective stock rotation, organizations can minimize waste, ensure the efficacy of medical items, and maintain compliance with safety standards. Regularly using items before their expiration dates helps in upholding the integrity and quality of medical materiel available for use in healthcare settings. While inventory management, regular audits, and supplier evaluations are important for overall operational efficiency and supply chain integrity, stock rotation directly impacts the quality and safety of the medical items being supplied to healthcare facilities.

**2. What does the acronym DMLSS stand for?**

**A. Defense Medical Logistics Support System**

**B. Defense Management Logistics System Support**

**C. Direct Medical Logistics Support System**

**D. Defense Medical Lifecycle Support System**

The acronym DMLSS stands for "Defense Medical Logistics Support System." This term refers to a comprehensive management system used within the Department of Defense to streamline and enhance medical logistics operations. DMLSS encompasses a wide range of functionalities, including inventory management, procurement, and distribution of medical supplies, which are essential for maintaining effective healthcare services for military personnel. Understanding this concept is critical in logistics and supply chain management within the medical field, especially for those involved in supporting military healthcare operations. The focus of DMLSS is on ensuring that necessary medical supplies and equipment are available where and when they are needed, directly impacting the readiness and capability of medical facilities to provide care.

**3. What is the highest category of data available in BusinessObjects (BO)?**

- A. Data Mart**
- B. Universe**
- C. Dimension**
- D. Measure**

The highest category of data available in BusinessObjects (BO) is the Universe. A Universe serves as a semantic layer that connects users to the underlying database, providing a user-friendly view of the data and allowing for easier ad hoc reporting and analysis. It defines the relationships between various data elements and presents them in a way that is intuitive for business users, enabling them to build queries without needing to understand the complexities of the database structure or SQL. A Universe typically consists of objects that represent dimensions and measures, facilitating data retrieval in a meaningful context. In contrast, data marts, dimensions, and measures are more granular elements within the broader framework of a Universe. Data marts are subsets of data warehouses focusing on specific business lines or processes. Dimensions represent categories of data that can be analyzed, while measures are the numeric values used in calculations or aggregations. Thus, while all these elements play vital roles in data analysis, the Universe stands as the overarching structure that integrates them and provides a cohesive environment for users to access and interact with data.

**4. What type of items are excluded from automatic checks during DMLSS processing?**

- A. Broken items**
- B. Hazardous items**
- C. Large shipment items**
- D. Limited stock items**

The correct answer pertains to hazardous items. During the Defense Medical Logistics Standard Support (DMLSS) processing, certain categories of items require additional handling and precautions due to safety concerns. Hazardous items are subject to strict regulations due to their potential risk to health and the environment. As a result, they are excluded from automatic checks in order to prevent any safety hazards and ensure proper management which may require human oversight. This exclusion ensures that hazardous materials are processed according to specific guidelines to mitigate risks associated with their storage, handling, and transportation. It involves ensuring compliance with regulations that govern the management of hazardous substances, emphasizing the importance of careful monitoring and control, which cannot be achieved through automated checks alone.

**5. When closing out inventories from issue exceptions, which DMLSS transaction reflects an actual count less than the on-hand (O/H) balance?**

**A. IAL**

**B. Inventory Adjustment**

**C. Receipt Adjustment**

**D. Inventory Validation**

The correct choice is IAL, which stands for Inventory Adjustment Line. This transaction is specifically used to process adjustments when the actual count of inventory items is found to be less than the on-hand balance. When conducting physical inventories, discrepancies can occur, and if the count reveals that the actual quantity on hand is lower than what is recorded in the inventory management system, an IAL transaction allows for the necessary adjustments to be made. This ensures that the inventory records accurately reflect the current stock levels, maintaining the integrity of the inventory system. In contrast to the other transaction types, Inventory Adjustment is a broader term that includes any changes made to inventory and does not specifically indicate that the adjustment is due to a lower actual count. Receipt Adjustment typically applies to discrepancies found in received goods, not in stock on hand. Inventory Validation refers to verifying inventory counts and does not directly adjust quantities; it simply reassures that the system's records match the physical inventory. Therefore, IAL is the most suitable transaction for reflecting an actual count that is less than the reported on-hand balance.

**6. Explain the function of a "Health Service Manager."**

**A. They oversee the maintenance of medical equipment**

**B. They are responsible for insurance billing**

**C. They oversee operations and administration in healthcare facilities**

**D. They conduct laboratory tests and analysis**

The function of a "Health Service Manager" is fundamentally centered around overseeing operations and administration within healthcare facilities. This role involves coordinating various aspects of medical services and ensuring that healthcare operations run smoothly and efficiently. Health Service Managers are responsible for managing staff, ensuring compliance with regulations, budgeting, and improving the quality of care provided to patients. They are integral in navigating the complexities of healthcare systems, which includes implementing policies, managing resources, and interacting with various departments to guarantee that services are delivered in an effective manner. Their leadership role is crucial for fostering an environment that maintains high standards of care while also addressing the needs and challenges of the healthcare facility they manage. In contrast, the other choices describe functions that are specific to particular roles within healthcare. The management of medical equipment pertains more to biomedical engineers or technicians, insurance billing is typically handled by billing specialists or coders, and conducting laboratory tests falls under the responsibilities of medical technologists or laboratory staff. Therefore, the essential function of overseeing operations and administration distinctly characterizes the role of a Health Service Manager in the healthcare system.

**7. Which type of returned medical materiel item may be destroyed or processed for commercial returns without the need for higher authority?**

- A. Serviceable**
- B. Unserviceable**
- C. Damaged**
- D. Expired**

The correct choice is unserviceable medical materiel items. This classification is significant within the context of medical supply management. Unserviceable items are those that cannot be repaired or reused due to their condition. The regulatory guidelines allow for these items to be destroyed or processed for commercial returns without requiring higher authority because they are deemed irreparable and pose no further value or risk to the stock inventory. This streamlined process helps maintain an efficient supply chain and reduces the burden on higher authorities to make decisions about items that no longer hold operational integrity. The other options generally involve different management procedures; for instance, serviceable items are suitable for use or redistribution, damaged items may be evaluable for repair or further inspection, and expired items typically require more stringent disposal protocols.

**8. What does "CPC" stand for in military healthcare?**

- A. Clinical Practice Committee**
- B. Comprehensive Patient Care**
- C. Crisis Prevention Center**
- D. Community Partnership for Care**

"CPC" stands for Clinical Practice Committee in military healthcare. This term refers to a group that is typically responsible for overseeing and improving clinical practices within a healthcare setting, ensuring that they adhere to established standards and protocols. The role of such committees may include developing clinical guidelines, reviewing patient care processes, and enhancing the quality of healthcare delivery to achieve better patient outcomes. In the context of military healthcare, having a Clinical Practice Committee is essential for maintaining high standards of medical care for service members and their families. This enables consistent care that aligns with the best practices and evidence-based medicine. While the other options mention important aspects of healthcare, they do not accurately represent what "CPC" stands for in this specific context. Comprehensive Patient Care, for instance, focuses on holistic care but does not define the committee structure. Similarly, Crisis Prevention Center and Community Partnership for Care refer to different initiatives or organizations, which highlight important elements of healthcare delivery but are not synonymous with the term "CPC."



**9. What is the primary focus of occupational health in the military context?**

- A. Ensuring the physical fitness of service members**
- B. Monitoring and ensuring the health of personnel related to their jobs**
- C. Assessing the emotional well-being of military families**
- D. Providing recreational activities to improve morale**

The primary focus of occupational health in the military context revolves around monitoring and ensuring the health of personnel as it relates directly to their jobs and work environments. This includes managing workplace hazards, ensuring that service members are fit for duty, and mitigating risks that could affect their health and performance. Occupational health encompasses various aspects such as exposure assessments, surveillance of work-related illnesses, and the promotion of safe practices among service members. By prioritizing the health of personnel in relation to their specific duties, occupational health aims to enhance operational readiness and effectiveness. This approach is vital in maintaining a force that is not only physically robust but also capable of operating efficiently under varying conditions. The other options focus on related but distinct areas—physical fitness addresses overall health and conditioning, emotional well-being pertains to the mental health aspects of personnel and their families, and recreational activities aim to boost morale. However, only monitoring and ensuring the health of personnel specifically in terms of their occupational roles is central to the mission of occupational health in the military context.

**10. Controlled storage area deficiencies must be reported to whom for corrective action?**

- A. Logistics officer**
- B. Medical treatment facility (MTF) commander**
- C. Environmental health officer**
- D. Pharmacy chief**

The correct choice for reporting controlled storage area deficiencies is the medical treatment facility (MTF) commander. This individual holds the responsibility for the overall management and oversight of the MTF, which includes ensuring compliance with regulations related to controlled substances and other inventory. When deficiencies are identified in controlled storage areas, it is crucial to report them to someone who has the authority to implement the necessary corrective actions and ensure adherence to safety and security protocols. The MTF commander can coordinate with various departments to address the deficiency effectively and uphold the standards required for patient safety and regulatory compliance. Other roles, such as the logistics officer or pharmacy chief, may be involved in the daily management or specific operational tasks related to inventory but do not encompass the broader oversight required for addressing controlled storage area deficiencies at the facility level. Additionally, while the environmental health officer might be involved in aspects of regulation compliance, their focus is generally more on health and safety issues rather than the operational management of controlled substances.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://cdc4a151vol3ure.examzify.com>**

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