

Certified Professional in IACUC Administration (CPIA) 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

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- 1. What is the primary goal of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals?**
 - A. To ensure humane treatment of lab animals.**
 - B. To promote animal research at institutions.**
 - C. To standardize laboratory practices.**
 - D. To minimize research costs.**
- 2. When an institution uses agricultural animals, what is a requirement for IACUC membership?**
 - A. At least one veterinarian must be present**
 - B. Must have 2 scientific members with specific experience**
 - C. All members must be affiliated with agricultural programs**
 - D. One member must have experience in animal management only**
- 3. True or False: The IACUC can extend protocol approval without a full committee review after the triennial review is due.**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only under special circumstances**
 - D. This is allowed for minor changes only**
- 4. In the context of reheat coils in HVAC systems, what is the correct position for valves to fail?**
 - A. Open position**
 - B. Closed position**
 - C. Neutral position**
 - D. Variable position**
- 5. What is the correct procedure regarding IACUC member voting?**
 - A. Only regular members can vote, not alternates**
 - B. Alternates can vote regardless of the presence of regular members**
 - C. Votes must be conducted by secret ballot**
 - D. Voting can occur only if all members are present**

6. What is the acceptable range for maintaining dry-bulb temperatures according to HVAC standards?

- A. $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- B. $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$
- C. $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$
- D. $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$

7. Under which legislation are animals excluded from coverage, including *Rattus* and *Mus*?

- A. Animal Welfare Act
- B. Animal Rights Act
- C. Animal Production Standards
- D. Laboratory Animal Welfare Code

8. Must chlorine and chloramines be removed before use in aquatic systems?

- A. Yes
- B. No

9. Are occupational health and safety programs intended to protect employees in animal facilities required to be the same at all institutions where research animals are housed?

- A. True
- B. False

10. Who must be notified of IACUC decisions to approve, withhold approval, or require modifications?

- A. The sponsor of the study
- B. The PI and the institution
- C. The research assistants involved
- D. The funding agency

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary goal of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals?

- A. To ensure humane treatment of lab animals.**
- B. To promote animal research at institutions.**
- C. To standardize laboratory practices.**
- D. To minimize research costs.**

The primary goal of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals is to ensure the humane treatment of laboratory animals. This comprehensive document serves as a foundation for the ethical considerations surrounding the care and use of animals in research. It provides important guidelines on housing, welfare, and handling that are essential in fostering a humane environment for the animals involved. The Guide emphasizes the responsibility of institutions to treat laboratory animals with respect and to minimize any pain or distress they may experience. By prioritizing humane treatment, the Guide not only promotes ethical standards in research but also enhances the scientific validity of research outcomes. This is because animals that are well cared for are likely to produce more reliable and valid results. While other choices might reflect relevant aspects of laboratory animal use, they do not encapsulate the primary intention of the Guide. Promoting animal research, standardizing laboratory practices, and minimizing research costs are important in their own right but do not directly address the primary ethical concern that the Guide seeks to uphold.

2. When an institution uses agricultural animals, what is a requirement for IACUC membership?

- A. At least one veterinarian must be present**
- B. Must have 2 scientific members with specific experience**
- C. All members must be affiliated with agricultural programs**
- D. One member must have experience in animal management only**

The requirement for IACUC membership when an institution uses agricultural animals emphasizes the importance of having a diverse representation of expertise relevant to the care and use of these animals in research and education. Having at least two scientific members with specific experience ensures that the IACUC can adequately assess and oversee the welfare of agricultural animals, as well as the scientific merit of the proposed research. These members bring essential knowledge regarding the biological and behavioral needs of agricultural species, thus contributing to a well-informed ethical review process. This requirement acknowledges the unique considerations involved with agricultural animals, which may differ significantly from laboratory animal care. Such specific training and experience are critical for ensuring compliance with federal regulations and guidelines, promoting humane standards, and fostering responsible research practices. While the presence of a veterinarian and members affiliated with agricultural programs can greatly benefit the IACUC's function, the central stipulation here focuses on the necessity of having scientific members with expertise to properly evaluate the specific needs and welfare considerations of agricultural animals involved in institutional research activities.

3. True or False: The IACUC can extend protocol approval without a full committee review after the triennial review is due.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only under special circumstances**
- D. This is allowed for minor changes only**

The statement that the IACUC can extend protocol approval without a full committee review after the triennial review is due is false because the regulations governing IACUCs mandate that a complete review and approval process must be followed when a protocol reaches its triennial review. The triennial review process requires the IACUC to evaluate the protocol's compliance with animal welfare standards, scientific validity, and any changes in regulations that may affect the study. The necessity of a full committee review ensures that all ethical considerations and the welfare of the animals involved are thoroughly assessed. Allowing extensions without this rigorous review would contravene the ethical obligations of the IACUC and could potentially jeopardize animal welfare and research integrity. This framework is designed to maintain high standards of care and oversight in animal research, promoting adherence to regulations and protecting both animals and researchers. Thus, under standard circumstances, an extension without full review would not be permissible.

4. In the context of reheat coils in HVAC systems, what is the correct position for valves to fail?

- A. Open position**
- B. Closed position**
- C. Neutral position**
- D. Variable position**

In HVAC systems, specifically concerning reheat coils, the correct position for valves to fail is in the closed position. Failing in this manner is important for safety and system efficiency. When a valve fails closed, it prevents hot water or steam from entering the reheat coil, which can help maintain control of the indoor environment temperature and prevent overheating in critical applications. Failing closed helps to avoid scenarios where excess heat could be introduced into a space, which could lead to discomfort or damage to sensitive equipment. Furthermore, this position minimizes the risk of water hammer or other hydraulic issues that might occur if the valve were to fail open. Other positions, such as open or variable, can lead to uncontrolled heating and potential hazards, making the closed position the most favorable design choice for reheat coil valves in HVAC systems.

5. What is the correct procedure regarding IACUC member voting?

- A. Only regular members can vote, not alternates**
- B. Alternates can vote regardless of the presence of regular members**
- C. Votes must be conducted by secret ballot**
- D. Voting can occur only if all members are present**

The correct procedure regarding IACUC member voting states that only regular members can vote, not alternates. This is rooted in the structured roles within the IACUC, where regular members are designated to make decisions and contribute to the ethical review of research protocol, ensuring that those who are voting have the requisite training and authority assigned to them as regular members. Alternates serve as replacements for regular members when they are unable to attend meetings, but their presence during a vote is not counted unless they are actively replacing a regular member who is absent. This helps maintain the integrity of the decision-making process by ensuring that only those who are designated to fulfill that role participate in the vote. Understanding this voting structure is vital for adhering to the ethical and regulatory standards that govern animal research and ensuring that the reviews are conducted appropriately.

6. What is the acceptable range for maintaining dry-bulb temperatures according to HVAC standards?

- A. $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$**
- B. $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$**
- C. $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$**
- D. $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$**

The acceptable range for maintaining dry-bulb temperatures according to HVAC standards is set at $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. This precision is crucial for environments like laboratories and animal care facilities where temperature control is essential for the welfare of the animals and the integrity of experimental conditions. Maintaining temperatures within this narrow range helps ensure that both the physiological needs of the animals are met and that any scientific experiments remain valid, avoiding temperature variations that could impact results. Wider allowable ranges, such as $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $\pm 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, may not provide the necessary control needed in sensitive environments, as these could lead to thermal stress on animals or interfere with experimental conditions. Similarly, a tighter range of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, while beneficial for highly sensitive applications, is often impractical and not a standard requirement in typical HVAC guidelines. Thus, $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ strikes a balance between effective temperature control and operational feasibility in specialized settings.

7. Under which legislation are animals excluded from coverage, including *Rattus* and *Mus*?

- A. Animal Welfare Act**
- B. Animal Rights Act**
- C. Animal Production Standards**
- D. Laboratory Animal Welfare Code**

The Animal Welfare Act (AWA) is the legislation that explicitly excludes certain species from coverage, specifically including rats of the genus *Rattus* and mice of the genus *Mus*. The AWA governs the treatment of animals in research and other settings, but it has specific exclusions regarding certain animals that are commonly used in laboratory settings, particularly rodents. This exclusion is significant for researchers and IACUC professionals because it means that while these animals are widely used in biomedical research, they are not subject to the same regulatory framework that governs other animals under the AWA. This can impact how animal care and use protocols are developed, reviewed, and implemented for these species. Legislation like the Animal Rights Act, Animal Production Standards, and the Laboratory Animal Welfare Code do not specifically establish exclusions of *Rattus* and *Mus* in the same way that the AWA does. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the specificity of the AWA in this context.

8. Must chlorine and chloramines be removed before use in aquatic systems?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**

Chlorine and chloramines must be removed from water before it is introduced into aquatic systems, as they can be harmful to fish and other aquatic organisms. Both substances are commonly used as disinfectants in municipal water supplies to kill bacteria and other pathogens. However, when introduced into an aquatic environment, they can cause significant stress or lethal effects on sensitive species, disrupting metabolic processes and damaging gill tissues. The removal of chlorine and chloramines is essential to ensure the health and well-being of aquatic life. This process typically involves methods such as filtration, aeration, or using chemical dechlorinators that neutralize these compounds, thereby creating a safer environment for aquatic organisms. Proper management of water quality is a fundamental aspect of maintaining sustainable aquatic systems, which is why removing these substances is critical.

9. Are occupational health and safety programs intended to protect employees in animal facilities required to be the same at all institutions where research animals are housed?

- A. True**
- B. False**

Occupational health and safety programs in animal facilities are not required to be the same at all institutions because each facility may have different types of research animals, varying research protocols, unique environmental factors, and differing levels of risk associated with handling specific species. Therefore, while there are overarching guidelines and regulations regarding occupational health and safety, institutions have the flexibility to tailor their programs to the specific needs and circumstances of their facility and the types of animals they work with. This customization allows for more effective management of risks and ensures that employee safety measures are relevant to the particular environment and conditions present at each institution. As a result, it's not necessary for these programs to be uniform across all research institutions.

10. Who must be notified of IACUC decisions to approve, withhold approval, or require modifications?

- A. The sponsor of the study**
- B. The PI and the institution**
- C. The research assistants involved**
- D. The funding agency**

When the IACUC makes decisions regarding the approval, withholding of approval, or requiring modifications of a research proposal, it is essential that both the principal investigator (PI) and the institution are promptly notified. This communication ensures that the PI is aware of the IACUC's stance, which is crucial for compliance with ethical standards and regulatory requirements governing animal research. The institution, as the entity responsible for the research environment, needs to be informed to maintain oversight and ensure that the necessary actions are taken based on the IACUC's decisions. This notification also allows the institution to implement any changes requested by the IACUC or to begin the process for any appeals if the IACUC withholds approval. Involving both the PI and the institution in the communication loop is vital for maintaining transparency and accountability in the research process, fostering a collaborative environment where animal welfare concerns are prioritized while addressing the research objectives.

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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:

<https://iacucadmindcpia.examzify.com>

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

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