

CUREXA CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (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.

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. Each actuation delivers 0.25 mL of product at a concentration of 50 mg per mL. How many milligrams are delivered per actuation?
 - A. 10 mg
 - B. 12.5 mg
 - C. 15 mg
 - D. 20 mg
2. Which option pair correctly assigns the definitions for Quality Control and Quality Assurance?
 - A. Quality Control; Quality Assurance
 - B. Quality Assurance; Quality Control
 - C. Neither of the choices
 - D. Some other
3. When a potency test for a compound in production is out of specification, which action should NOT be performed?
 - A. Dispense the product
 - B. Immediately quarantine the product
 - C. Perform a root cause analysis to investigate why the issue occurred
 - D. Document corrective and preventative actions in a CAPA report
4. Which statement about full-face respirators used in hazardous drug handling is correct?
 - A. They provide eye protection only.
 - B. They provide eye and face protection and must be used during deep cleaning of the C-PEC, in the event of a spill larger than the spill kit can contain, or when splashes can occur.
 - C. They are required only for routine handling outside the C-PEC.
 - D. They are unnecessary for spill cleanups.
5. Which option shows the exact product and lot number match for Product XYABA 2%?
 - A. Product XYABA 2%; Lot# 0101202225
 - B. Product XYABAA 2%; Lot# 010120225
 - C. Product XYABA 1%; Lot# 01012022225
 - D. Product XYABA 2%; Lot# 010120225

- 6. After cleaning up a hazardous drug spill, which steps should be taken?**
- A. Place all spill cleaning materials and PPE into hazardous drug bag and bin, wash hands, notify supervisor, and document the event
 - B. Leave materials in place
 - C. Dispose materials in regular trash
 - D. Evacuate the area and ignore the spill
- 7. Which item is a required element of medication receipt documentation at Curexa?**
- A. Glancing at the products received to determine whether they look familiar
 - B. Avoiding review of SDS sheets for newly acquired hazardous medications
 - C. Discarding of all drug invoices and paperwork
 - D. Tracing documentation (transaction information, transaction history, invoices, and transaction statements) is received by all authorized trading partners and stored by Curexa
- 8. Which of the following should be documented within the Compounding Record?**
- A. Weights or measurements of individual components
 - B. Temperature and humidity of the pharmacy areas
 - C. Consistency, color, pH, and odor of the compounded preparation
 - D. Relevant calculations, assigned BUD and storage requirements
- 9. A Containment Secondary Engineering Control has how many air changes per hour?**
- A. 8
 - B. 12
 - C. 20
 - D. 30
- 10. Which of the following is a typical responsibility of a pharmacy technician?**
- A. Filling daily clinical diagnoses
 - B. Prescribing medications
 - C. Expediting prescription processing and assisting customers
 - D. Interpreting complex lab results

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Each actuation delivers 0.25 mL of product at a concentration of 50 mg per mL. How many milligrams are delivered per actuation?

- A. 10 mg
- B. 12.5 mg**
- C. 15 mg
- D. 20 mg

Mass delivered equals volume times concentration, because concentration tells you how many milligrams are in each milliliter, and the volume tells you how many milliliters you're using. So the amount of drug per actuation is $0.25 \text{ mL} \times 50 \text{ mg/mL} = 12.5 \text{ mg}$. This also makes sense because a quarter of a milliliter of a solution with 50 mg in 1 mL contains a quarter of 50 mg, which is 12.5 mg.

2. Which option pair correctly assigns the definitions for Quality Control and Quality Assurance?

- A. Quality Control; Quality Assurance**
- B. Quality Assurance; Quality Control
- C. Neither of the choices
- D. Some other

Quality assurance is process-oriented, aiming to prevent defects by improving the development and production processes. Quality control is product-oriented, focusing on identifying defects in the final product through testing and inspection. Because QA works to prevent problems by refining how things are made, while QC checks the actual product for defects, the correct pairing assigns the defects-detection role to Quality Control and the process-improvement role to Quality Assurance. The other option would swap these roles, which doesn't fit how these concepts are defined.

3. When a potency test for a compound in production is out of specification, which action should NOT be performed?

- A. Dispense the product**
- B. Immediately quarantine the product
- C. Perform a root cause analysis to investigate why the issue occurred
- D. Document corrective and preventative actions in a CAPA report

Potency must meet specification before any product is released. If potency is out of specification during production, the immediate step is to quarantine the affected material to prevent its distribution. Dispensing the product would allow a subpotent or inconsistent product to reach patients, which is unsafe and violates regulatory requirements. After quarantine, conduct a root cause analysis to identify why potency deviated—factors could include process variation, raw material quality, equipment calibration, or an analytical method issue. Then implement corrective and preventive actions (CAPA) to address the root cause and strengthen the system, and document all findings and actions in CAPA records. The final disposition of the quarantined material should follow the investigation and CAPA outcomes, which may include retesting, rework, or disposal.

4. Which statement about full-face respirators used in hazardous drug handling is correct?

- A. They provide eye protection only.
- B. They provide eye and face protection and must be used during deep cleaning of the C-PEC, in the event of a spill larger than the spill kit can contain, or when splashes can occur.**
- C. They are required only for routine handling outside the C-PEC.
- D. They are unnecessary for spill cleanups.

Full-face respirators are used when there is a real risk of exposure to hazardous drugs through splashes or aerosols, providing both eye protection and a seal around the entire face to protect the respiratory tract. This is crucial during deep cleaning of the C-PEC, when residues can become airborne, during spills larger than what the spill kit can handle, or whenever splashes could occur. In these situations, protecting both eyes and breathing is essential because exposure can happen through inhalation or ocular contact, and standard eye protection alone would not prevent inhalation of hazardous drug aerosols. They are not required for routine handling outside the C-PEC, where less intensive protection is typically adequate, and they are not unnecessary for spill cleanups; the need for respiratory protection rises when the spill is large or splashes are anticipated.

5. Which option shows the exact product and lot number match for Product XYABA 2%?

- A. Product XYABA 2%; Lot# 0101202225**
- B. Product XYABAA 2%; Lot# 010120225
- C. Product XYABA 1%; Lot# 01012022225
- D. Product XYABA 2%; Lot# 010120225

Exact product identity and lot-number traceability are being tested. The only option that has both the correct product and the exact lot number is Product XYABA 2% with Lot# 0101202225. The other choices fail because they either change the product name (XYABAA), the strength (1% instead of 2%), or provide an incorrect lot number (different digits or format). Using the exact combination is essential for accurate identification, traceability, and safety in handling and recalls.

6. After cleaning up a hazardous drug spill, which steps should be taken?

- A. Place all spill cleaning materials and PPE into hazardous drug bag and bin, wash hands, notify supervisor, and document the event**
- B. Leave materials in place
- C. Dispose materials in regular trash
- D. Evacuate the area and ignore the spill

After a hazardous drug spill cleanup, treat all cleanup materials and PPE as contaminated and dispose of them in a labeled hazardous drug bag and bin. This containment prevents any further exposure or spread of contamination. Wash your hands thoroughly after handling cleanup materials to remove any residual traces of the drug. Notify your supervisor so the spill protocol can be reviewed, and the area can be properly decontaminated and any additional actions taken. Document the event to keep a formal record for safety follow-up and regulatory compliance. Leaving materials in place risks ongoing exposure and environmental contamination, disposing in regular trash can spread hazardous residues and violate regulations, and evacuating while ignoring cleanup steps leaves the area unsafe and unaddressed.

7. Which item is a required element of medication receipt documentation at Curexa?

- A. Glancing at the products received to determine whether they look familiar
- B. Avoiding review of SDS sheets for newly acquired hazardous medications
- C. Discarding of all drug invoices and paperwork
- D. Tracing documentation (transaction information, transaction history, invoices, and transaction statements) is received by all authorized trading partners and stored by Curexa**

Traceability and documentation of medication receipts ensure an auditable chain of custody for every transaction. The required approach is that complete tracing documentation—transaction information, transaction history, invoices, and transaction statements—be received by all authorized trading partners and stored by Curexa. This creates a transparent, linkable record that ties each received medication to its source, vendor, lot or batch, and dates, which is essential for recalls, audits, regulatory compliance, and accountability across the supply chain. Glancing at products offers no verifiable record, reviewing safety data sheets is important for safety but not the receipt documentation requirement, and discarding invoices destroys the necessary audit trail.

8. Which of the following should be documented within the Compounding Record?

- A. Weights or measurements of individual components
- B. Temperature and humidity of the pharmacy areas
- C. Consistency, color, pH, and odor of the compounded preparation
- D. Relevant calculations, assigned BUD and storage requirements**

When documenting a compounded preparation, the most critical items to capture are the calculations used to determine ingredient amounts, the assigned beyond-use date (BUD), and the storage requirements. These elements ensure the product can be reproduced accurately, remains safe to use for its intended shelf life, and is stored under conditions that preserve its potency and integrity. The calculations show exactly how much of each component was used, which is essential for verification and quality control. The BUD defines how long the product is considered usable and safe, guiding both labeling and patient safety. Storage requirements specify temperature, protected conditions, and other handling needs to maintain stability. Weights or measurements of individual components are indeed part of preparing the compound, but they are typically documented as part of the preparation steps or formulation records rather than the compounding record's primary focus. Environmental details like temperature/humidity and appearance descriptors (color, pH, odor) are monitored in broader quality assurance or environmental monitoring programs and may be noted separately if relevant, but the core compounding record centers on reproducibility, safety, and proper handling through calculations, BUD, and storage.

9. A Containment Secondary Engineering Control has how many air changes per hour?

- A. 8
- B. 12**
- C. 20
- D. 30

Air changes per hour show how often the room's air is refreshed to dilute and remove airborne contaminants and to help maintain the negative pressure that contains them. For a containment secondary engineering control, the standard minimum is 12 air changes per hour, which provides adequate dilution of contaminants while keeping energy use reasonable and meeting common containment guidelines. Fewer changes (like eight) can allow buildup of contaminants, while higher rates (twenty or thirty) are more stringent and used in specific, more demanding setups.

10. Which of the following is a typical responsibility of a pharmacy technician?

- A. Filling daily clinical diagnoses
- B. Prescribing medications
- C. Expediting prescription processing and assisting customers**
- D. Interpreting complex lab results

A pharmacy technician focuses on the operational side of the pharmacy, moving prescriptions through the system and helping customers, all under the pharmacist's supervision. Expediting prescription processing involves data entry, ensuring accuracy, labeling, counting or measuring medications, and coordinating with customers and pharmacies to get meds ready efficiently. Assisting customers covers answering routine questions, guiding them through simple steps like refills, and helping with basic services at the counter. Tasks like filling daily clinical diagnoses, prescribing medications, or interpreting complex lab results require clinical judgment and training beyond a technician's role, so they don't fit the typical duties of a technician.

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://curexa.examzify.com>

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

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