

FIPA 2 EXAM 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. Can DAW be used as an automatic default on electronic prescriptions?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only with patient consent
 - D. Not specified
- 2. Which task is NOT allowed for registered technicians?**
 - A. Accept verbal Rxs for non-controlled drugs
 - B. Sterile compounding
 - C. Accept verbal refill authorizations
 - D. Send/receive prescription transfers
- 3. If a liquidity metric around 4.0 describes which ratio?**
 - A. Current ratio
 - B. Acid test
 - C. Gross margin
 - D. Net profit margin
- 4. Which of the following is a valid method of positive identification used in pharmacy practice?**
 - A. Magnetic card reader
 - B. Password-only login
 - C. Verbal confirmation by the patient
 - D. Paper clipboard
- 5. Remote outpatient prescription processing must be conducted where?**
 - A. May be in or outside of Ohio
 - B. Just must have a pharmacy license
 - C. Must be done in the United States
 - D. Must be done in Canada

- 6. Cash flow statements are divided into three parts. Which item is not one of them?**
- A. Current assets
 - B. Operating activities
 - C. Investment activities
 - D. Financing activities
- 7. What letter does a nurse practitioner or physician assistant's DEA number start with?**
- A. N
 - B. P
 - C. M
 - D. S
- 8. Before dispensing an outpatient prescription for an OARRS drug, a pharmacist must review the patient's OARRS report for at least one year in which circumstance?**
- A. Patient adds a different or new OARRS reported drug
 - B. The patient has never used an OARRS drug before
 - C. The prescriber is located within the usual area
 - D. The patient is from outside the usual area
- 9. Which statement about NP/PA prescribers is true regarding controlled substances?**
- A. They may prescribe controlled substances but must have their own DEA number
 - B. They may not prescribe controlled substances at all
 - C. They may prescribe non-prescription medications only
 - D. They require no supervision
- 10. Which of the following is NOT typically included in compounding activities?**
- A. Repackaging
 - B. Preparation, mixing, assembly, labeling of one or more drugs
 - C. Dispensing a finished drug in accordance with a prescription
 - D. Labeling of the final product

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Can DAW be used as an automatic default on electronic prescriptions?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only with patient consent
- D. Not specified

Dispense As Written (DAW) is a directive on a prescription that tells the pharmacist to dispense the brand-name medication and not substitute a generic when one is available. In electronic prescriptions, this instruction is meant to be explicit on each prescription rather than a system-wide default. Making DAW an automatic default would apply brand-only across all prescriptions, removing the pharmacist's ability to substitute generics when appropriate, which can raise costs for patients and conflict with laws or payer policies that encourage generic substitution. Because substitution rules depend on the drug, coverage, and local regulations, e-prescribing systems require DAW to be chosen for each prescription if needed. So, it cannot be used as an automatic default.

2. Which task is NOT allowed for registered technicians?

- A. Accept verbal Rx's for non-controlled drugs
- B. Sterile compounding**
- C. Accept verbal refill authorizations
- D. Send/receive prescription transfers

The question tests the scope of practice for registered pharmacy technicians and where the line is drawn between routine processing and higher-risk tasks. Sterile compounding requires aseptic technique, a controlled clean environment, strict quality controls, and often specialized certification and pharmacist supervision because any mistake can directly affect patient safety. Because of these requirements and risks, sterile compounding is not allowed for a standard registered technician. Tasks like accepting verbal prescriptions for non-controlled drugs, accepting verbal refill authorizations, and sending/receiving prescription transfers are within the typical duties technicians perform under policy and supervision, as they involve processing or communicating information rather than preparing sterile products.

3. If a liquidity metric around 4.0 describes which ratio?

- A. Current ratio**
- B. Acid test
- C. Gross margin
- D. Net profit margin

Liquidity measures show how well a company can meet short-term obligations. A value around 4.0 means current assets are about four times current liabilities, giving a big cushion to cover near-term debts. That description fits the current ratio, which is current assets divided by current liabilities. The acid-test ratio is a stricter measure that excludes inventory, and while it can be high, the common interpretation for a four-to-one figure is the broad current ratio. Gross margin and net profit margin, by contrast, relate to profitability, not liquidity.

4. Which of the following is a valid method of positive identification used in pharmacy practice?

- A. Magnetic card reader**
- B. Password-only login
- C. Verbal confirmation by the patient
- D. Paper clipboard

Verifying who a patient is before dispensing medications is essential to ensure the right patient gets the right drug, dose, and instructions. A magnetic card reader is a valid method because it reads a unique credential from the patient's card that directly ties to their record in the pharmacy system. Scanning the card provides an objective, auditable link to that patient's identity, history, and allergies, reducing reliance on memory or spoken identifiers that can be mistaken or misheard. Other options rely on weaker or more vulnerable means: password-only logins can be shared or stolen, verbal confirmation depends on accurate communication and memory, and a paper clipboard offers no secure way to verify identity and can be swapped or misplaced.

5. Remote outpatient prescription processing must be conducted where?

- A. May be in or outside of Ohio
- B. Just must have a pharmacy license
- C. Must be done in the United States**
- D. Must be done in Canada

Remote outpatient prescription processing is governed by licensure and jurisdiction. To protect patient safety and ensure proper regulatory oversight, this work must be performed within the United States under U.S. laws. Pharmacists must be licensed in the state (and country) where the patient will receive the medication, and the entire process—verification, dispensing, counseling, and privacy protections—must fall under U.S. regulatory and professional standards. Doing the work from outside the United States would bypass these licensure requirements and the established safeguards, making it inappropriate. That's why the correct stance is that it must be done in the United States.

6. Cash flow statements are divided into three parts. Which item is not one of them?

- A. Current assets**
- B. Operating activities
- C. Investment activities
- D. Financing activities

The structure being tested is how a cash flow statement classifies cash movements. A cash flow statement splits cash flows into three activities: operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. Current assets are not a separate section; they are balance-sheet items whose changes affect cash flow within the operating activities section as part of working capital adjustments (for example, changes in accounts receivable or inventory alter cash flow from operations). Investing activities cover cash used for or generated by long-term assets and investments, while financing activities cover cash movements related to borrowings, repayments, and equity transactions. So, current assets are not one of the three sections.

7. What letter does a nurse practitioner or physician assistant's DEA number start with?

- A. N
- B. P
- C. M**
- D. S

DEA numbers begin with a letter that identifies the type of prescriber. For nurse practitioners and physician assistants, the leading letter is M, which signals mid-level providers. This naming helps the DEA track who can prescribe controlled substances and under what scope. So the best answer is that the number starts with M.

8. Before dispensing an outpatient prescription for an OARRS drug, a pharmacist must review the patient's OARRS report for at least one year in which circumstance?

- A. Patient adds a different or new OARRS reported drug**
- B. The patient has never used an OARRS drug before
- C. The prescriber is located within the usual area
- D. The patient is from outside the usual area

When checking an outpatient prescription for a drug reported in OARRS, you review the patient's history for at least a year to detect patterns that could indicate unsafe use before introducing a new controlled medication. This one-year lookback is specifically triggered when the patient is about to receive a different or new OARRS-listed drug. It helps you see if there are multiple prescribers, overlapping prescriptions, or escalating use that could raise safety concerns with the new drug. If the patient has never used an OARRS-listed drug before, there isn't prior history to compare, so the rule isn't activated by that circumstance. Location or whether the prescriber is within the usual area doesn't, by itself, set off the one-year review requirement. Therefore, the circumstance that requires reviewing for a full year is the patient adding a new or different OARRS-reported drug.

9. Which statement about NP/PA prescribers is true regarding controlled substances?

- A. They may prescribe controlled substances but must have their own DEA number**
- B. They may not prescribe controlled substances at all
- C. They may prescribe non-prescription medications only
- D. They require no supervision

Prescribing controlled substances requires the prescriber to have an active DEA number registered in their own name. Nurse practitioners and physician assistants can prescribe these medications, provided they hold their own DEA registration and practice within their state's scope, typically under a supervising or collaborative arrangement. This is why needing a personal DEA number is the correct statement. They do have the ability to prescribe controlled substances, they're not limited to non-prescription medications, and supervision or collaboration is usually part of their practice rather than optional.

10. Which of the following is NOT typically included in compounding activities?

- A. Repackaging
- B. Preparation, mixing, assembly, labeling of one or more drugs
- C. Dispensing a finished drug in accordance with a prescription
- D. Labeling of the final product

Compounding focuses on creating medications tailored to individual patients by combining, mixing, assembling, or altering ingredients, and it includes preparation, repackaging, and labeling of those products to be ready for administration. Labeling the final compounded product is part of making sure it's safe and correctly used.

Dispensing a finished drug in accordance with a prescription, however, is the process of delivering a commercially manufactured medicine to the patient after the prescription is written, which is a separate function from compounding. So the activity that is not typically included in compounding is dispensing a finished drug per prescription.

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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://fipa2exam2.examzify.com>

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

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