

FPGEE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 a requirement for a schedule II controlled substance prescription according to the law?**
 - A. Must be filed electronically
 - B. Can be called in by a nurse
 - C. Requires a written prescription
 - D. Can only be faxed
- 2. Which of the following substances is classified as a Schedule IV drug?**
 - A. Morphine
 - B. Diazepam
 - C. Cocaine
 - D. Meperidine
- 3. Under what circumstance can Ipecac Syrup be sold without a prescription?**
 - A. For future possible use during accidental poisoning
 - B. For immediate treatment of poisoning
 - C. For use as a general antidote
 - D. For use in pets
- 4. Which drug requires a patient to sign an informed consent prior to receiving an original prescription?**
 - A. Accutane
 - B. Clindamycin
 - C. Phentermine
 - D. Isotretinoin
- 5. What is permissible for any physician concerning narcotic withdrawal symptoms?**
 - A. Prescribe large doses of narcotics
 - B. Administer drugs to relieve acute narcotic withdrawal symptoms
 - C. Refer patients to rehabilitation centers
 - D. Lobby for stricter narcotic usage laws

- 6. Which of the following substances is classified as a Schedule I drug?**
- A. Morphine
 - B. Heroin
 - C. Pentobarbital
 - D. Ketamine
- 7. What action must an outsourcing facility take regarding safety events associated with their compounded drug products?**
- A. Ignore minor issues to save costs
 - B. Report adverse events
 - C. Conduct internal audits only
 - D. Publicly disclose all information immediately
- 8. A package for nonprescription products designed to prevent the addition of foreign material is best described as being?**
- A. Child-resistant
 - B. Protective
 - C. Tamper-evident
 - D. Moisture-resistant
- 9. What is true regarding the sale of codeine-containing Schedule V cough medicine without a prescription?**
- A. Only a pharmacist may dispense it
 - B. Any staff member may sell it
 - C. It can be advertised freely
 - D. It must be kept behind the counter
- 10. Which dosage forms of secobarbital must be ordered using a DEA Form 222?**
- A. All forms of secobarbital
 - B. Only oral tablets
 - C. Injectable
 - D. Capsule

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a requirement for a schedule II controlled substance prescription according to the law?

- A. Must be filed electronically
- B. Can be called in by a nurse
- C. Requires a written prescription**
- D. Can only be faxed

A written prescription is a mandatory requirement for a Schedule II controlled substance prescription according to federal law. This stringent regulation is in place because Schedule II substances have a high potential for abuse and can lead to severe psychological or physical dependence. The necessity for a written prescription helps to ensure accurate record-keeping and accountability in the prescribing process and provides a tangible document for pharmacists to verify and process. The law recognizes the critical importance of preventing misuse or fraudulent prescriptions, which is why a written prescription is prioritized over other methods like electronic filing, phone calls from healthcare staff, or faxing. While there may be scenarios under which certain exceptions apply, such as emergency situations that allow for oral prescriptions to be followed by a written prescription, the default and most widely accepted practice remains that these prescriptions must be presented in written form to mitigate risks associated with the handling of such powerful medications.

2. Which of the following substances is classified as a Schedule IV drug?

- A. Morphine
- B. Diazepam**
- C. Cocaine
- D. Meperidine

Diazepam is classified as a Schedule IV drug because it has a lower potential for abuse compared to substances in higher schedules, while still possessing acceptable medical uses. Scheduled drugs are categorized based on their potential for abuse, medical utility, and safety profile, with Schedule I representing the highest potential for abuse and no accepted medical use, and Schedule V having the lowest potential. Diazepam, a benzodiazepine, is commonly prescribed for conditions such as anxiety, insomnia, and muscle spasms, making it a valuable medication for clinicians when used appropriately. While it can lead to physical dependence and has a risk of abuse, this risk is significantly lower than that associated with Schedule I, II, or III substances, which include more potent opioids and stimulants. Understanding these classifications is crucial for managing medications safely and effectively in the clinical setting.

3. Under what circumstance can Ipecac Syrup be sold without a prescription?

A. For future possible use during accidental poisoning

B. For immediate treatment of poisoning

C. For use as a general antidote

D. For use in pets

Ipecac Syrup was traditionally used to induce vomiting in cases of poisoning, but its use has decreased significantly due to concerns over its effectiveness and safety. The context for the sale of Ipecac Syrup without a prescription centers on its intended purpose and regulatory guidelines. The correct answer pertains to the scenario where Ipecac Syrup can be sold for future possible use during accidental poisoning. This option reflects the understanding that while Ipecac was once commonly kept in households for potential emergencies, it is not recommended for regular use or as a preventive measure against poisonings that may not occur. Since the prevention of misuse is critical, the sale of Ipecac Syrup is regulated to ensure that it is available for use when needed, rather than being seen as a general remedy for all cases of poisoning. In contrast, the other options do not align with current medical guidance and regulations concerning the use of Ipecac Syrup. Selling it for immediate treatment of poisoning is misleading because the current recommendations advise against its use in such situations, and it is no longer considered an appropriate first step in the case of poisoning. The notion of using it as a general antidote is inaccurate because it does not act as a specific antidote for poisons. Lastly

4. Which drug requires a patient to sign an informed consent prior to receiving an original prescription?

A. Accutane

B. Clindamycin

C. Phentermine

D. Isotretinoin

The requirement for informed consent prior to receiving a prescription primarily pertains to isotretinoin, which is a brand name for the drug commonly known as Accutane. This medication is used to treat severe acne and is associated with significant potential risks, particularly concerning teratogenic effects, meaning it can cause severe birth defects if taken during pregnancy. Due to these serious risks, healthcare providers must ensure that patients are fully informed of the consequences of treatment and are actively participating in the decision-making process. This informed consent process typically includes discussing the need for effective birth control measures and understanding the potential side effects. The risk management program associated with isotretinoin emphasizes the importance of patient education and awareness regarding the severe outcomes that may arise from negligence in contraceptive measures during treatment. In contrast, while clindamycin, phentermine, and Accutane are all medications with their own sets of risks and side effects, they do not have the stringent informed consent requirements that isotretinoin mandates. For example, clindamycin is an antibiotic with allergic reactions as potential side effects, but it does not involve the same level of risk with pregnancy. Phentermine, used for weight loss, also does not require informed consent in the same manner. The specific focus

5. What is permissible for any physician concerning narcotic withdrawal symptoms?

- A. Prescribe large doses of narcotics
- B. Administer drugs to relieve acute narcotic withdrawal symptoms**
- C. Refer patients to rehabilitation centers
- D. Lobby for stricter narcotic usage laws

Administering drugs to relieve acute narcotic withdrawal symptoms is permissible for physicians because managing withdrawal is a critical aspect of patient care. Physicians are trained to recognize withdrawal symptoms and provide appropriate medical interventions to ease discomfort and mitigate potential health risks associated with withdrawal. This may include prescribing medications specifically designed to alleviate symptoms, ensuring that the patient can safely transition off narcotics. Providing such care is aligned with the ethical standards of medical practice, emphasizing patient welfare and safety. In managing withdrawal, physicians must consider evidence-based practices to support their patients throughout the recovery process. Referring patients to rehabilitation centers is also a valid approach, but it may not directly address immediate withdrawal symptoms. Lobbying for stricter narcotic usage laws does not pertain to the direct care offered to patients experiencing withdrawal. Thus, administering drugs to relieve withdrawal symptoms is the most relevant and appropriate response within the scope of physician responsibilities.

6. Which of the following substances is classified as a Schedule I drug?

- A. Morphine
- B. Heroin**
- C. Pentobarbital
- D. Ketamine

Heroin is classified as a Schedule I drug due to its high potential for abuse, lack of accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision. Schedule I substances are deemed to have no medical value and are illegal to manufacture, distribute, or possess. This classification reflects a stringent regulatory stance towards opioid drugs that are not recognized for any therapeutic purposes, in contrast to substances like morphine and pentobarbital, which have accepted medical uses and are classified in lower schedules.

7. What action must an outsourcing facility take regarding safety events associated with their compounded drug products?

- A. Ignore minor issues to save costs
- B. Report adverse events**
- C. Conduct internal audits only
- D. Publicly disclose all information immediately

An outsourcing facility must report adverse events associated with their compounded drug products to ensure patient safety and compliance with regulatory requirements. Adverse events refer to any undesirable experiences associated with the use of a drug, which could potentially harm patients. By documenting and reporting these events, the facility plays a critical role in monitoring the safety and effectiveness of their products, allowing for timely interventions if necessary. This process is not only essential for protecting patients but also for maintaining the facility's compliance with regulatory bodies such as the FDA, which mandates such reporting. Reporting adverse events helps in tracking the safety profile of compounded medications, understanding potential risks, and allowing for improvements in compounding practices. Failure to report can lead to significant consequences including legal ramifications and harm to patient trust. In contrast, the other options suggest actions that do not support safety or compliance. Ignoring minor issues overlooks potential risks, conducting only internal audits may neglect important external monitoring, and immediate public disclosure may not be appropriate given the need for investigation before sharing potentially incomplete information.

8. A package for nonprescription products designed to prevent the addition of foreign material is best described as being?

- A. Child-resistant
- B. Protective
- C. Tamper-evident**
- D. Moisture-resistant

The package for nonprescription products that is designed to prevent the addition of foreign material is best described as tamper-evident. This type of packaging includes features that indicate whether the product has been altered or contaminated in any way after it has left the manufacturer's control. Tamper-evident packaging can include seals, labels, or other indicators that make it obvious if someone has attempted to access the contents of the package, thus ensuring the consumer's safety and the integrity of the product. Tamper-evident packaging is particularly important for nonprescription products because these items may be purchased and used by a wide range of consumers who need assurance that the product is safe to use. This type of packaging helps to build consumer trust and confidence. While other types of packaging, such as child-resistant or moisture-resistant, focus on specific aspects of safety or product integrity, they do not specifically address the prevention of foreign material addition in the same way that tamper-evident packaging does.

9. What is true regarding the sale of codeine-containing Schedule V cough medicine without a prescription?

- A. Only a pharmacist may dispense it**
- B. Any staff member may sell it
- C. It can be advertised freely
- D. It must be kept behind the counter

Only a pharmacist may dispense codeine-containing Schedule V cough medicine without a prescription due to regulations that govern the sale of controlled substances. Schedule V drugs, which include cough preparations with limited quantities of codeine, are considered to have a lower potential for abuse compared to other controlled substances but still require careful handling and oversight. Pharmacy laws typically mandate that such medications be dispensed by a licensed pharmacist to ensure proper patient education, verification of the patient's needs, and compliance with legal requirements. This helps prevent misuse and ensures that the consumer understands the potential effects and appropriate use of the medication. The other options do not accurately reflect the legal stipulations regarding the sale of codeine-containing cough medicine. For instance, selling it freely without pharmacist oversight could lead to misuse, and it cannot be freely advertised as it may encourage inappropriate use. Additionally, many regulations require that certain controlled substances be kept behind the counter to limit access to them, so not all staff members would be authorized to handle the sale directly.

10. Which dosage forms of secobarbital must be ordered using a DEA Form 222?

- A. All forms of secobarbital
- B. Only oral tablets
- C. Injectable**
- D. Capsule

Secobarbital is classified as a Schedule II controlled substance due to its potential for abuse and dependence. When dealing with Schedule II controlled substances, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) requires that specific ordering procedures are followed to ensure proper tracking and accountability of these medications. Injectable forms of secobarbital are considered the most regulated due to the immediate and potent effects associated with parenteral administration, which can lead to higher risks of misuse. As a result, the ordering of injectable forms necessitates the completion of a DEA Form 222, which is specifically designed for the purchase of Schedule II substances. This form serves as a record that allows the DEA to monitor prescriptions and transactions involving highly controlled medications. It is important to note that while other dosage forms, including oral tablets and capsules, are also categorized as Schedule II, not all may require a DEA Form 222 for ordering. Typically, oral formulations of Schedule II substances can be obtained through more straightforward prescription processes under certain conditions. However, the key factor for injectable dosage forms is the heightened regulatory scrutiny they undergo, necessitating the use of the DEA Form 222 for their acquisition.

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://fpgeemgmt.examzify.com>

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

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