Hazardous Drug Management Practice Test (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

1. **Waste and sharps containers must be sealed once they are — full.**

   A. 1/2

   B. 3/5

   C. 4/5

   D. 3/4

2. **When removing gloves, the contaminated glove fingers must only touch the inner surface of the glove. True or False?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not specified

   D. It depends

3. **C-PECs used for non-sterile compounding include which combination?**

   A. Class 2 BSC / CVE / CACI

   B. Class 3 BSC / CVE / LAFW

   C. Class 1 or 2 BSC / CVE / CACI

   D. Laminar Airflow Workbench / CAI

4. **A —— should be worn if there is a risk of uncontained damaged containers during the transporting process**

   A. N95

   B. Half mask with multi-gas cartridge and a P100 filter

   C. Surgical mask

   D. Full-face respirator

5. **CSCA stands for**

   A. Containment Primary Engineering Control - BSC / machine

   B. Containment Segregated Compounding Area

   C. Containment Secondary Engineering Control - separate externally vented room / CASA

   D. Closed-System Transfer Device

6. If a damaged HD contained is received, it should be sealed and transported to which device?

A. Laminar flow hood

B. C-PEC (BSC)

C. PAPR isolation hood

D. Standard chemical hood

7. Pneumatic tubes may only be used to transport liquid hazardous drugs. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not used at all

D. Only for solid HD

8. Reproductive risks are defined as which NIOSH group?

A. Group 1

B. Group 2

C. Group 3

D. Group 4

9. Which combination lists all triggers that require C-PEC decontamination?

A. Daily decontamination only

B. After a spill and before certification

C. Before and after certification

D. Daily, after a spill, before and after certification, after voluntary interruption, and if the ventilated tool is moved

10. Deactivation renders a compound?

A. Active

B. Reactive

C. Inert or inactive

D. Toxic

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Waste and sharps containers must be sealed once they are — full.

A. 1/2

B. 3/5

C. 4/5

D. 3/4

The main idea is ensuring safe containment by sealing containers at a controlled fill level to prevent exposure and spills during disposal. Sealing a waste or sharps container when it is three-quarters full gives enough headspace to close it securely without forcing the lid or risking leaks. This level helps maintain the container's integrity during handling and transport, and reduces the chance of contents spilling if the container is bumped or moved. Sealing too early (half full) would mean disposing of containers more often than necessary; sealing too late (nearly full) increases the risk of leakage or puncture when sealing or moving the container. Therefore, three-quarters full is the appropriate threshold.

2. When removing gloves, the contaminated glove fingers must only touch the inner surface of the glove. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. It depends

The concept here is preventing contamination during glove removal by keeping the contaminated surfaces away from skin and clean surfaces. The proper technique is to peel the glove off so that the outside, contaminated surface turns outward and is disposed of, while the inner surface remains in contact with the wearer's clean skin when removing and is not contaminated. This means the contaminated outer surface should not touch the inner surface or bare skin at any point. Therefore, the statement is false.

3. C-PECs used for non-sterile compounding include which combination?

A. Class 2 BSC / CVE / CACI

B. Class 3 BSC / CVE / LAFW

C. Class 1 or 2 BSC / CVE / CACI

D. Laminar Airflow Workbench / CAI

Non-sterile hazardous-drug compounding relies on primary containment devices that keep aerosols and vapors from reaching the worker. The allowed C-PEC options for this setting include Class I or Class II biosafety cabinets, containment ventilated enclosures (CVE), and containment isolators like CACIs. A Class I BSC provides inward airflow to protect the worker; a Class II BSC offers protection for both the worker and the product. A CVE creates a negative-pressure, HEPA-filtered enclosure for contained work. A CACI gives a closed, glovebox-style environment to handle HD without releasing contaminants. Together, these cover the typical containment controls used for non-sterile HD compounding. Options that involve equipment not suited for HD containment, such as a Class III cabinet or a laminar airflow bench, aren't appropriate for this purpose.

4. A —— should be worn if there is a risk of uncontained damaged containers during the transporting process

A. N95

B. Half mask with multi-gas cartridge and a P100 filter

C. Surgical mask

D. Full-face respirator

The key idea is matching respiratory protection to the hazards you might encounter if a container is damaged during transport. In that scenario, you could be exposed to toxic vapors and to particulates (like broken glass or powder from the contents). You need protection that covers both risks. A half-face respirator with a multi-gas cartridge plus a P100 filter is designed to do exactly that: the multi-gas cartridge filters a broad range of vapors and gases you might encounter, while the P100 filter provides high-efficiency particulate filtration. This combination gives you protection against both vapor hazards and particulates from a damaged container, without the heavier equipment or training required for a full-face respirator. An N95 only filters particulates and offers no gas/vapor protection, so it wouldn't guard against chemical vapors. A surgical mask provides virtually no respiratory protection against vapors or aerosols. A full-face respirator offers excellent protection and eye coverage, but it's heavier, more effort to don, and not necessarily required for this transport scenario where a half-face respirator with the appropriate cartridges suffices.

5. CSCA stands for

A. Containment Primary Engineering Control - BSC / machine

B. Containment Segregated Compounding Area

C. Containment Secondary Engineering Control - separate externally vented room / CASA

D. Closed-System Transfer Device

Containment Segregated Compounding Area. In hazardous drug compounding, spaces are defined to control containment at different levels. A segregated compounding area is a dedicated, separated space used for hazardous-drug compounding that includes containment features to minimize dispersion of hazardous aerosols and contamination. This is different from a Containment Secondary Engineering Control, which refers to a separate, externally vented room that provides room-level containment around a primary containment device. A closed-system transfer device, meanwhile, is a device used during drug transfer, not an area. So the term CSCA specifically describes a Containment Segregated Compounding Area.

6. If a damaged HD contained is received, it should be sealed and transported to which device?

A. Laminar flow hood

B. C-PEC (BSC)

C. PAPR isolation hood

D. Standard chemical hood

Handling damaged hazardous drugs requires true containment to prevent exposure and environmental contamination. Seal the damaged container and transport it to a containment primary engineering control—the Class II biological safety cabinet. The C-PEC provides a physically enclosed workspace with negative pressure relative to the room and HEPA-filtered exhaust, capturing aerosols or splashes and preventing release into the surrounding area while you inspect or manage the material. Other devices don't offer the same level of containment. A laminar flow hood isn't designed to contain hazardous drugs and can actually spread contaminants into the room. A PAPR hood is PPE for the wearer but does not enclose the hazard or provide the cabinet-level containment needed. A standard chemical hood handles chemical fumes but lacks the specific HD containment and HEPA filtration required, leaving exposure risk.

7. Pneumatic tubes may only be used to transport liquid hazardous drugs. True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Not used at all

D. Only for solid HD

Minimizing exposure during transport of hazardous drugs is essential. Pneumatic tube systems can cause container rupture, leaks, and aerosolization if a container leaks or breaks inside the tube or at a terminal, potentially spreading HD contaminants through the tube system and into areas and onto staff. Because of this exposure risk, pneumatic tubes are not used for hazardous drugs, especially liquids. The standard practice is manual transport by trained personnel, using sealed, leak-proof containers and appropriate containment, with closed-system transfer devices when handling HD. So the statement is false.

8. Reproductive risks are defined as which NIOSH group?

A. Group 1

B. Group 2

C. Group 3

D. Group 4

The main idea is how NIOSH categorizes chemicals by their potential to affect reproduction. The third group is the one that explicitly flags reproductive toxicity. If a substance falls into this group, there is documented or strongly suspected evidence that exposure could impact fertility, pregnancy outcomes, or fetal development in humans or animals. That's why this category is used to justify the strongest precautions and protective measures, especially for workers who are pregnant or may become pregnant. The other groups don't designate reproductive risk, so they aren't the correct designation for reproductive hazards.

9. Which combination lists all triggers that require C-PEC decontamination?

A. Daily decontamination only

B. After a spill and before certification

C. Before and after certification

D. Daily, after a spill, before and after certification, after voluntary interruption, and if the ventilated tool is moved

Regular C-PEC decontamination is done to remove drug residues and prevent cross-contamination, both from routine use and after events that could spread contamination. The triggers that require decontamination include routine daily cleaning because residues can accumulate with normal work; after a spill to remove spilled drug from all surfaces; before and after certification to ensure the hood is clean for testing and to remove any residues from the certification process; after any voluntary interruption (such as a shutdown or power issue) to restore a clean, controlled environment; and if the ventilated tool is moved, since repositioning can disturb residues and airflow, potentially spreading contamination. This comprehensive set ensures decontamination occurs whenever residues could pose a risk. The other options are incomplete because they miss one or more of these triggers.

10. Deactivation renders a compound?

A. Active

B. Reactive

C. Inert or inactive

D. Toxic

Deactivation is about neutralizing a hazardous drug so it no longer poses a danger. When a compound is deactivated, its biological activity and chemical reactivity are removed, leaving something that is inert or inactive. This is why the desired outcome is an inert or inactive product—the hazard is effectively eliminated, making handling, disposal, and decontamination safer. If a substance remained active or reactive, it could still exert harmful effects or participate in dangerous reactions, and if it remained toxic, it would still pose harm.

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://hazardousdrugmgmt.examzify.com

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