USP <797> Quiz

1.	1. It is generally acknowledged that of critical sites of CSPs (Compounded Sterile Preparations) with contaminants, especially microbial sources, poses the greatest probability of risk to patients.		5. Passage of a fluid or solution through a sterilizing grade membrane to product a sterile effluent is	
			a)	Terminal sterilization
			b)	Autoclaving
	a)	ISO Class 8 air exposure	c)	Incubation
	b)	ISO Class 7 air exposure	d)	Sterilized by filtration
	c)	ISO Class 5 air exposure	u)	Second of inclusion
	d)	Direct or physical contact		
2.	The 4 specific categories of CSPs described in USP <797> are:		6. If a Multi-dose drug vial (with preservatives) is used to prepare a compounded sterile preparation, the vial must be used within	
	a)	Low-risk, Medium-risk, High-risk, and Temporary-use	a)	30 days
			b)	14 days
	b)	No-risk, Medium-risk, High-risk, and Ultra-high-risk	c)	9 days
			d)	28 days
	c)	Low-risk, Medium-risk, High-risk, and Immediate-use		
3.	d) Low-risk, Medium-risk, High-risk, and Media-fill The standards of USP chapter <797> are intended		7. According to USP <797>, the recommended action level of CFUs for a surface sample in the ISO Class 5 Primary Engineering Control is	
	to apply to		a)	>3
	a)	Compounding pharmacies only	b)	> 5
	b)	Hospitals only	c)	not defined
	c)	PCAB accredited pharmacies only	d)	zero, no contamination is permitted
	d)	All persons who prepare CSPs and all places		
		where CSPs are prepared		r the garbing procedure, but before donning gloves, all personnel must use
4.	A room that is at a lower pressure than the adjacent spaces and, therefore, the net flow of air is into the room is called a		a)	Sterile Isopropyl Alcohol on hands
			b)	A waterless, alcohol-based surgical hand scrub
	III		c)	A clean handkerchief
	a)		d)	A hand sanitizer (like Purell)
	b)	Negative Pressure Room		
	c)	Ante Room		
	d)	Buffer Room		