

NCCT MEDICAL ASSISTANT CERTIFICATION EXAM

PREP - EXAM 5 (125 QUESTIONS)

This 125-question practice exam is organized to reflect the NCCT NCMA content categories. Allow up to 3 hours. Choose the single best answer for each question. A passing NCCT scaled score is 70; this practice exam is an independent study resource and not an official NCCT examination.

1. Before measuring blood pressure, which action improves accuracy?

- A. Ask the patient to cross both ankles
- B. Allow the patient to rest quietly for five minutes
- C. Keep the cuff over a shirt sleeve
- D. Measure immediately after exercise

2. Which position is used for a pelvic examination?

- A. Lithotomy
- B. Prone
- C. Sims
- D. Trendelenburg

3. Which vital sign is most directly affected by fever?

- A. Height
- B. Pulse rate
- C. Visual acuity
- D. Head circumference

4. What is the first action after a needlestick injury?

- A. Squeeze the wound aggressively
- B. Apply a sterile dressing only
- C. Wait until the shift ends
- D. Wash the area with soap and water

5. Which item belongs in a sharps container?

- A. Paper exam table cover
- B. Empty gauze wrapper
- C. Used lancet
- D. Disposable glove

6. Standard precautions apply to which patients?

- A. Only patients with known infections
- B. All patients
- C. Only patients in isolation
- D. Only pediatric patients

7. What is the best method for routine hand hygiene when hands are visibly soiled?

- A. Use alcohol gel only
- B. Wear gloves over dirty hands
- C. Wash with soap and water
- D. Wipe hands on a paper towel

8. What is the purpose of a sterile field?

- A. Organize office records
- B. Measure medication doses
- C. Prepare billing forms
- D. Maintain asepsis during a procedure

9. Which side effect should be reported promptly after an injection?

- A. Difficulty breathing
- B. Mild hunger before lunch
- C. A request for water
- D. Brief concern about cost

10. For an adult intramuscular injection, which site is commonly used?

- A. Ventrogluteal muscle
- B. Inner wrist
- C. Dorsal foot
- D. Abdomen near the umbilicus

11. Which route places medication under the tongue?

- A. Topical
- B. Intramuscular
- C. Intradermal
- D. Sublingual

12. Which identifier is acceptable before collecting a specimen?

- A. Room number and diagnosis
- B. Full name and date of birth
- C. Provider name and age

D. Insurance plan and address

13. Which tube additive is commonly associated with a lavender-top tube?

A. Sodium citrate

B. Heparin-free serum gel

C. EDTA

D. Fluoride-free preservative

14. What is the usual first step when preparing a venipuncture site?

A. Label the tube after leaving the room

B. Ask the patient to stand quickly

C. Apply the tourniquet and locate a vein

D. Remove the needle cap before identification

15. Which complication is suggested by swelling at a venipuncture site?

A. Hemolysis

B. Syncope

C. Hypoglycemia

D. Hematoma

16. Which specimen should generally be protected from light?

A. Bilirubin specimen

B. Routine urinalysis strip

C. Throat culture swab

D. Fecal occult blood card

17. What should occur immediately after a capillary puncture?

- A. Milk the finger forcefully
- B. Wipe away the first drop of blood
- C. Place the sample on ice automatically
- D. Apply a tourniquet above the finger

18. Which action helps prevent hemolysis during specimen collection?

- A. Allow alcohol to dry before puncture
- B. Shake tubes vigorously
- C. Use an undersized needle routinely
- D. Force blood through a syringe needle

19. Where are precordial ECG leads placed?

- A. On the lower abdomen
- B. On the chest
- C. Along the forearm
- D. Behind the knees

20. If an ECG tracing has wandering baseline, what should be checked first?

- A. Insurance authorization
- B. Room temperature only
- C. Patient movement and loose electrodes
- D. The printer paper color

21. Which ECG lead is placed in the fourth intercostal space at the right sternal border?

- A. V4
- B. V5
- C. V6
- D. V1

22. What is the primary purpose of quality control in waived testing?

- A. Increase specimen volume
- B. Verify that test performance is reliable
- C. Replace patient identification
- D. Eliminate documentation

23. A urine specimen for culture should be collected using which technique?

- A. First void without cleansing
- B. Specimen from a bedpan
- C. Urine pooled from several patients
- D. Clean-catch midstream collection

24. What is the best action if a point-of-care test control is out of range?

- A. Report the result and repeat next week
- B. Change the patient name
- C. Do not report patient results; follow policy
- D. Discard the logbook

25. Which sign may indicate hypoglycemia?

- A. Diaphoresis and shakiness
- B. Warm dry skin after rest
- C. Slow deep sleep only

D. Localized bruising

26. Which finding should be reported to the provider promptly?

- A. A request for a blanket
- B. A preference for water
- C. New chest pressure
- D. A question about parking

27. What is the correct order for donning PPE?

- A. Gloves, gown, mask, eye protection
- B. Mask, gloves, gown, eye protection
- C. Eye protection, gloves, gown, mask
- D. Gown, mask or respirator, eye protection, gloves

28. Which action breaks the chain of infection at the portal of exit?

- A. Measuring height accurately
- B. Covering a draining wound
- C. Scheduling follow-up visits
- D. Checking insurance eligibility

29. What does aseptic technique aim to prevent?

- A. Introduction of microorganisms
- B. Patient financial hardship
- C. Scheduling conflicts
- D. Electronic record errors

30. Which instrument is used to view the tympanic membrane?

- A. Ophthalmoscope
- B. Reflex hammer
- C. Tuning fork
- D. Otoscope

31. Which position is appropriate for a patient with dyspnea?

- A. Trendelenburg position
- B. Prone position
- C. Fowler position
- D. Knee-chest position

32. What does a pulse oximeter estimate?

- A. Blood glucose
- B. Oxygen saturation
- C. Body mass index
- D. Urine specific gravity

33. Which method is best for confirming understanding of home instructions?

- A. Teach-back
- B. Asking if the patient understands
- C. Providing a brochure only
- D. Speaking more loudly

34. When removing sutures, which action is correct?

- A. Lift the knot and cut close to the skin
- B. Pull the entire suture through skin
- C. Cut both ends before removing
- D. Apply alcohol after every cut

35. What is the purpose of a drape during an examination?

- A. Keep paperwork dry
- B. Mark the examination table
- C. Preserve privacy while exposing only the needed area
- D. Replace hand hygiene

36. Which finding is consistent with a normal adult respiratory rate?

- A. 2 to 6 breaths per minute
- B. 12 to 20 breaths per minute
- C. 28 to 40 breaths per minute
- D. 50 to 60 breaths per minute

37. What is the correct action if a patient becomes dizzy after standing?

- A. Leave to obtain paperwork
- B. Ask the patient to walk faster
- C. Continue the procedure
- D. Assist the patient to a safe position

38. Which action is required before administering a medication?

- A. Call the insurer
- B. Verify the medication rights
- C. Schedule the next visit

D. Complete a referral form

39. Which route is used for a tuberculin skin test?

- A. Intradermal
- B. Intravenous
- C. Intramuscular
- D. Sublingual

40. For a subcutaneous injection, which angle is commonly used?

- A. 5 to 10 degrees
- B. 15 degrees only
- C. 45 to 90 degrees
- D. 120 degrees

41. Which symptom after medication administration requires emergency action?

- A. Mild thirst after exercise
- B. Request for a snack
- C. Brief concern about the weather
- D. Facial swelling with wheezing

42. Which term means painful urination?

- A. Dyspnea
- B. Dysuria
- C. Dysphagia
- D. Diplopia

43. Which body system regulates hormones?

- A. Integumentary system
- B. Lymphatic system
- C. Endocrine system
- D. Musculoskeletal system

44. What is the main function of red blood cells?

- A. Produce insulin
- B. Filter urine
- C. Digest proteins
- D. Transport oxygen

45. Which chamber pumps oxygenated blood into systemic circulation?

- A. Left ventricle
- B. Right atrium
- C. Right ventricle
- D. Left atrium

46. Which action is appropriate for a patient with suspected syncope?

- A. Offer food while standing
- B. Leave the room for supplies
- C. Lower the patient safely and seek help
- D. Continue venipuncture

47. What is the best action after a spill of blood?

- A. Cover it with clean paper only
- B. Wait for housekeeping next day
- C. Sweep it with dry gloves
- D. Use appropriate disinfectant and PPE

48. Which label information is essential on a collected specimen?

- A. The room paint color
- B. Patient identifiers and collection time
- C. The assistant's lunch time
- D. The clinic parking code

49. A provider asks the medical assistant to perform a task outside state scope. What should the assistant do?

- A. Decline and notify the provider or supervisor
- B. Perform it if the office is busy
- C. Ask a coworker to sign for it
- D. Document it after completion

50. Which type of consent is generally needed before an invasive procedure?

- A. Implied consent for all care
- B. Verbal greeting consent
- C. Informed consent
- D. Insurance consent only

51. What is protected health information under HIPAA?

- A. A public clinic address
- B. Individually identifiable health information

- C. A blank appointment calendar
- D. A generic anatomy poster

52. What should be done when a patient requests a copy of records?

- A. Hand records to any family member
- B. Text the entire chart immediately
- C. Discard old records first
- D. Follow the practice's authorized release process

53. Which situation may require mandatory reporting?

- A. Suspected child abuse
- B. A patient dislikes a medication flavor
- C. A late arrival for an appointment
- D. A request for a receipt

54. What is the purpose of an incident report?

- A. Replace the medical record
- B. Assign blame to a coworker
- C. Document unusual events according to policy
- D. Bill an insurance company

55. Which action best maintains confidentiality at the front desk?

- A. Speak quietly and verify identity before discussing details
- B. Announce diagnoses in the waiting room
- C. Leave charts open on the counter
- D. Share results with a neighbor

56. What does negligence require in a malpractice claim?

- A. An unavoidable poor outcome
- B. A patient complaint without harm
- C. A delayed lunch break
- D. Failure to meet a duty causing harm

57. Which behavior demonstrates professional boundaries?

- A. Accepting expensive gifts from patients
- B. Avoiding personal relationships that impair care
- C. Posting patient stories online
- D. Sharing personal passwords

58. A patient refuses a procedure after explanation. What should be documented?

- A. The refusal and notification of the provider
- B. That the procedure was completed
- C. Only the patient's insurance plan
- D. A new diagnosis without assessment

59. Which action is appropriate when a patient becomes angry?

- A. Argue until the patient agrees with staff
- B. Ignore all patient concerns and statements
- C. Discuss another patient's private care details
- D. Use calm communication and seek assistance

60. What is an example of assault in a healthcare setting?

- A. Performing a lawful blood pressure reading
- B. Offering a patient education sheet
- C. Threatening an unwanted procedure
- D. Scheduling a follow-up visit

61. What is battery in a healthcare setting?

- A. A written complaint
- B. Unauthorized physical contact
- C. A billing error
- D. A delayed laboratory result

62. What is the purpose of a living will?

- A. Authorize office billing
- B. Select an insurance plan
- C. Name a clinic manager
- D. State care preferences if decision-making capacity is lost

63. Who can generally receive information without a separate authorization?

- A. Any caller who knows the diagnosis
- B. The patient, subject to verification
- C. A neighbor who is concerned
- D. An employer requesting details

64. Which action can constitute documentation falsification?

- A. Correcting an error with an addendum
- B. Recording an actual vital sign
- C. Charting a task that was not performed

D. Signing one's own entry

65. What is the correct response to a subpoena for records?

- A. Follow organizational legal and privacy procedures
- B. Destroy the requested chart
- C. Send records to a friend
- D. Ignore the request permanently

66. Which is an ethical duty of the medical assistant?

- A. Guarantee a cure
- B. Diagnose independently
- C. Respect patient autonomy
- D. Withhold relevant information

67. What should an assistant do after discovering an error in a chart entry?

- A. Correct it per policy without obscuring the original
- B. Erase it completely
- C. Delete the entire encounter
- D. Ask another person to sign it

68. Which act best supports informed consent?

- A. Explaining risks beyond the assistant's knowledge
- B. Ensuring the provider addresses questions before the procedure
- C. Obtaining a signature after sedation
- D. Pressuring the patient to agree

69. Which action is a HIPAA security safeguard?

- A. Share a common password
- B. Leave screens visible to visitors
- C. Email charts to a personal account
- D. Log off an unattended workstation

70. What is the usual purpose of a chain-of-custody form?

- A. Record vaccine reactions
- B. Schedule referrals
- C. Document specimen possession and transfers
- D. Track office supplies

71. Which medication form is designed to dissolve in the mouth?

- A. Enteric-coated capsule
- B. Transdermal patch
- C. Ophthalmic ointment
- D. Orally disintegrating tablet

72. What does PRN mean on a medication order?

- A. As needed
- B. Before meals
- C. At bedtime
- D. Immediately

73. Which medication class commonly lowers blood glucose?

- A. Antitussive agent
- B. Hypoglycemic agent
- C. Anticoagulant agent
- D. Antiemetic agent

74. What should be checked before administering any medication?

- A. Appointment status
- B. Allergies
- C. Parking validation
- D. Preferred pharmacy logo

75. Which is a common route for a topical medication?

- A. Injected into a vein
- B. Placed in muscle
- C. Inserted under the tongue
- D. Applied to skin

76. What is a contraindication?

- A. A reason a treatment should not be used
- B. A medication's brand name
- C. A required insurance code
- D. A normal expected effect

77. Which abbreviation should be avoided because it can be misread?

- A. PO for by mouth
- B. IM for intramuscular
- C. U for units

D. PRN for as needed

78. What is the purpose of the medication lot number?

- A. Identify the patient diagnosis
- B. Set the copayment amount
- C. Allow product tracking if a recall occurs
- D. Measure blood pressure

79. Which finding is an adverse drug reaction rather than a therapeutic effect?

- A. Lower blood pressure after therapy
- B. Hives after a new antibiotic
- C. Improved breathing after treatment
- D. Reduced pain after an analgesic

80. What does the prefix brady- mean?

- A. Fast
- B. Painful
- C. Around
- D. Slow

81. Which organ primarily filters blood to form urine?

- A. Kidneys
- B. Lungs
- C. Pancreas
- D. Spleen

82. Which structure connects muscle to bone?

- A. Ligament
- B. Cartilage
- C. Tendon
- D. Nerve

83. What is the normal direction of blood flow through the heart?

- A. Arteries to atria to veins
- B. Ventricles to atria to capillaries
- C. Veins to arteries to atria
- D. Atria to ventricles to arteries

84. Which medical term means inflammation of a joint?

- A. Nephritis
- B. Arthritis
- C. Dermatitis
- D. Hepatitis

85. Which action is best when receiving a telephone prescription?

- A. Read back the order for verification
- B. Document it later from memory
- C. Ask the patient to interpret it
- D. Use an abbreviation not stated

86. What information should be documented after medication administration?

- A. Only the medication color
- B. Drug, dose, route, time, and response as applicable
- C. The assistant's shift preference
- D. The patient parking space

87. What is the first step when scheduling an appointment?

- A. Identify the patient's need and urgency
- B. Assign a random time
- C. Request payment before greeting
- D. Choose the longest visit only

88. What is a referral authorization?

- A. A patient complaint form
- B. A vaccine inventory log
- C. Payer approval for specified services when required
- D. A provider's personal note

89. Which record tracks money owed by a patient account?

- A. Medication administration record
- B. Sterilization log
- C. Temperature chart
- D. Accounts receivable ledger

90. What does a copayment represent?

- A. The full annual deductible owed by patient
- B. A provider's salary for the service
- C. A fixed amount the patient pays for a covered service

D. An insurance company penalty fee

91. Which code set reports diagnoses in outpatient claims?

- A. ICD-10-CM
- B. CPT only
- C. NDC only
- D. HCPCS Level II only

92. Which code set commonly reports physician procedures and services?

- A. ICD-10-CM
- B. CPT
- C. DRG only
- D. NPI only

93. What is the purpose of a superbill?

- A. Record blood bank compatibility
- B. Replace consent forms
- C. Track office keys
- D. Capture diagnoses and services for charge entry

94. Which action helps manage patient flow?

- A. Hide the schedule from staff
- B. Update the provider about delays
- C. Delay all check-ins
- D. Ignore no-show patterns

95. What should occur when a patient checks in?

- A. Verify demographic and insurance information
- B. Discuss another patient's balance
- C. Print the full medical record
- D. Collect a specimen without order

96. What is the main purpose of an appointment reminder?

- A. Replace informed consent
- B. Provide a diagnosis
- C. Reduce missed appointments
- D. Authorize a referral

97. Which document usually explains patient financial responsibility?

- A. Sterilization log
- B. Laboratory requisition
- C. Incident report
- D. Financial policy

98. What is the purpose of an aging report?

- A. Identify outstanding account balances by age
- B. Measure patient wait times
- C. Track vaccine temperatures
- D. List staff licenses

99. Which action is appropriate when a claim is denied?

- A. Bill the patient without reviewing denial
- B. Review the denial reason and correct or appeal as appropriate
- C. Discard the denied claim without review
- D. Change diagnosis without documented clinical support

100. Which isolation precaution is indicated for suspected pulmonary tuberculosis?

- A. Contact precautions only
- B. Droplet precautions only
- C. Airborne precautions
- D. Standard precautions only

101. What is the correct response to a fire in the office?

- A. Call billing and continue work
- B. Open every door immediately
- C. Use elevators to evacuate
- D. Rescue, alarm, contain, extinguish or evacuate

102. Which finding suggests an infection at a wound site?

- A. Dry intact edges
- B. Increasing redness and purulent drainage
- C. Decreasing tenderness
- D. A clean dry dressing

103. Which measurement is used to calculate body mass index?

- A. Temperature and pulse
- B. Vision and hearing
- C. Waist and head size

D. Height and weight

104. Before performing spirometry, what should the assistant verify?

- A. The patient has paid the copay
- B. The patient is wearing a gown
- C. The patient understands the maneuver
- D. The printer has paper

105. What is the usual purpose of a peak flow measurement?

- A. Assess expiratory airflow
- B. Measure blood pressure
- C. Detect hearing loss
- D. Determine body temperature

106. Which action is appropriate when collecting a throat culture?

- A. Place the swab in tap water
- B. Use a sterile needle for collection
- C. Avoid touching the tongue and cheeks with the swab
- D. Collect after the swab touches the table

107. What is the best action if a patient reports latex allergy?

- A. Use latex-free supplies and alert the team
- B. Proceed with standard latex gloves
- C. Ask the patient to ignore symptoms
- D. Use powdered latex products

108. Which instrument measures visual acuity?

- A. Otoloscope
- B. Snellen chart
- C. Sphygmomanometer
- D. Spirometer

109. What should occur before a minor surgical procedure?

- A. Begin after the room is cleaned
- B. Ask the patient to sign afterward
- C. Prepare billing codes first
- D. Verify consent, identity, and required supplies

110. Which action maintains a sterile field?

- A. Reach over the field repeatedly
- B. Turn away from open sterile supplies
- C. Keep sterile items above waist level and in view
- D. Place damp packages on the field

111. Which symptom may indicate a vasovagal response during blood draw?

- A. Increased appetite and thirst
- B. Pallor, nausea, and dizziness
- C. Localized itching only
- D. A request for water

112. What is the purpose of a medication reconciliation?

- A. Select a new insurance plan
- B. Schedule an annual visit
- C. Estimate laboratory cost
- D. Compare medications to identify discrepancies

113. Which term means inflammation of the liver?

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Arthritis
- C. Dermatitis
- D. Nephritis

114. Which vital sign is documented in millimeters of mercury?

- A. Pulse rate
- B. Respiratory rate
- C. Temperature
- D. Blood pressure

115. Which patient teaching approach best supports low health literacy?

- A. Use plain language and teach-back
- B. Use only technical terms
- C. Give lengthy written instructions only
- D. Speak quickly to save time

116. Which action is appropriate when handling a contaminated needle?

- A. Recap it with two hands
- B. Activate the safety device and discard it immediately
- C. Place it on the tray

D. Carry it to another room

117. Which law requires accurate workplace hazard communication?

- A. HIPAA Privacy Rule
- B. COBRA Continuation Rule
- C. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- D. EMTALA Transfer Rule

118. What does an advance directive communicate?

- A. A current laboratory value
- B. A medical billing code
- C. A patient's future healthcare wishes
- D. A provider's work schedule

119. Which action is appropriate if a coworker accesses a chart without a work reason?

- A. Report the concern through the proper process
- B. Share the chart with more staff
- C. Ignore it because no printing occurred
- D. Post about it online

120. Which phrase best describes defamation?

- A. A valid clinical diagnosis
- B. A false statement that harms reputation
- C. A signed consent form
- D. A correct chart addendum

121. What does NPO mean?

- A. New patient only
- B. No prescription ordered
- C. Normal pulse observed
- D. Nothing by mouth

122. Which medication route uses a patch?

- A. Sublingual
- B. Transdermal
- C. Intradermal
- D. Intravenous

123. Which task is commonly performed before submitting a claim?

- A. Verify coding and required patient information
- B. Delete the encounter note
- C. Remove the diagnosis from the chart
- D. Wait for a second visit

124. What is the purpose of a patient portal?

- A. Replace all emergency services
- B. Permit public chart viewing
- C. Provide secure access to selected health information
- D. Eliminate identity verification

125. Which action is most appropriate for a no-show appointment?

- A. Erase the appointment from the schedule
- B. Bill any amount without policy
- C. Share the patient name publicly
- D. Document the no-show and follow office policy

Exam 5: Answer Key and Explanations

1. **B** — Correct answer: Allow the patient to rest quietly for five minutes. Resting reduces temporary activity-related elevation. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.
2. **A** — Correct answer: Lithotomy. Lithotomy provides access to the pelvic area. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.
3. **B** — Correct answer: Pulse rate. Fever commonly increases the pulse rate. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.
4. **D** — Correct answer: Wash the area with soap and water. Immediate washing begins the exposure response. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.
5. **C** — Correct answer: Used lancet. Sharps containers prevent injuries from needles and lancets. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.
6. **B** — Correct answer: All patients. Standard precautions are used for every patient. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.
7. **C** — Correct answer: Wash with soap and water. Soap and water removes visible soil. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

8. D — Correct answer: Maintain asepsis during a procedure. A sterile field limits contamination of supplies. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

9. A — Correct answer: Difficulty breathing. Breathing difficulty may signal a serious reaction. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

10. A — Correct answer: Ventrogluteal muscle. The ventrogluteal site is a safe large muscle. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

11. D — Correct answer: Sublingual. Sublingual medication is absorbed beneath the tongue. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

12. B — Correct answer: Full name and date of birth. Two patient identifiers reduce misidentification. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

13. C — Correct answer: EDTA. Lavender tubes commonly contain EDTA. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

14. C — Correct answer: Apply the tourniquet and locate a vein. Vein selection follows proper patient identification. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

15. D — Correct answer: Hematoma. Swelling can indicate blood has leaked into tissue. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

16. A — Correct answer: Bilirubin specimen. Light can degrade bilirubin. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

17. B — Correct answer: Wipe away the first drop of blood. The first drop may contain tissue fluid. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

18. A — Correct answer: Allow alcohol to dry before puncture. Dry alcohol and gentle handling protect cells. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

19. B — Correct answer: On the chest. Precordial leads record chest electrical activity. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

20. C — Correct answer: Patient movement and loose electrodes. Motion and poor contact often cause artifact. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

21. D — Correct answer: V1. V1 is placed at the right sternal border. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

22. B — Correct answer: Verify that test performance is reliable. Quality control checks whether the test system works. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

23. D — Correct answer: Clean-catch midstream collection. Clean-catch collection reduces contamination. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

24. C — Correct answer: Do not report patient results; follow policy. Out-of-range control means the system may be unreliable. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

25. A — Correct answer: Diaphoresis and shakiness. Low glucose can cause sweating and tremor. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

26. C — Correct answer: New chest pressure. Chest pressure can indicate an urgent condition. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

27. D — Correct answer: Gown, mask or respirator, eye protection, gloves. Gloves are placed last after other barriers. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

28. B — Correct answer: Covering a draining wound. Covering drainage limits spread from the source. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

29. A — Correct answer: Introduction of microorganisms. Asepsis reduces microbial contamination. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

30. D — Correct answer: Otoscope. An otoscope examines the ear canal and membrane. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

31. C — Correct answer: Fowler position. Upright positioning supports lung expansion. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

32. B — Correct answer: Oxygen saturation. Pulse oximetry estimates oxygen saturation. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

33. A — Correct answer: Teach-back. Teach-back demonstrates actual comprehension. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

34. A — Correct answer: Lift the knot and cut close to the skin. Cutting near skin avoids pulling external material inward. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

35. C — Correct answer: Preserve privacy while exposing only the needed area. Draping supports privacy and modesty. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

36. B — Correct answer: 12 to 20 breaths per minute. Adults normally breathe about 12 to 20 times per minute. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

37. D — Correct answer: Assist the patient to a safe position. Preventing a fall is the immediate priority. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

38. B — Correct answer: Verify the medication rights. The medication rights reduce administration errors. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

39. A — Correct answer: Intradermal. A TB skin test is placed within the dermis. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

40. C — Correct answer: 45 to 90 degrees. Subcutaneous tissue is commonly entered at 45 to 90 degrees. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

41. D — Correct answer: Facial swelling with wheezing. Airway symptoms may indicate anaphylaxis. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

42. B — Correct answer: Dysuria. Dysuria refers to painful or difficult urination. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

43. C — Correct answer: Endocrine system. Endocrine glands release hormones. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

44. D — Correct answer: Transport oxygen. Hemoglobin in red cells carries oxygen. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

45. A — Correct answer: Left ventricle. The left ventricle pumps blood to the body. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

46. C — Correct answer: Lower the patient safely and seek help. Safety and assessment are priorities during syncope. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

47. D — Correct answer: Use appropriate disinfectant and PPE. PPE and disinfectant safely remove blood contamination. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

48. B — Correct answer: Patient identifiers and collection time. Accurate labeling preserves specimen identity. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

49. A — Correct answer: Decline and notify the provider or supervisor. Scope limits protect patients and staff. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

50. C — Correct answer: Informed consent. Informed consent addresses risks, benefits, and alternatives. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

51. B — Correct answer: Individually identifiable health information. Identifiable health information requires protection. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

52. D — Correct answer: Follow the practice's authorized release process. Release procedures verify authority and protect privacy. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

53. A — Correct answer: Suspected child abuse. Abuse concerns must be reported under applicable law. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

54. C — Correct answer: Document unusual events according to policy. Incident reports support risk review and follow-up. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

55. A — Correct answer: Speak quietly and verify identity before discussing details. Privacy safeguards protect patient information. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

56. D — Correct answer: Failure to meet a duty causing harm. Negligence involves a breached duty and resulting injury. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

57. B — Correct answer: Avoiding personal relationships that impair care. Boundaries maintain objective professional relationships. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

58. A — Correct answer: The refusal and notification of the provider. Refusal documentation records the decision and response. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

59. D — Correct answer: Use calm communication and seek assistance. De-escalation preserves safety and respect. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

60. C — Correct answer: Threatening an unwanted procedure. A threat can create fear of harmful contact. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

61. B — Correct answer: Unauthorized physical contact. Battery involves contact without consent. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

62. D — Correct answer: State care preferences if decision-making capacity is lost. It communicates treatment wishes for future incapacity. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

63. B — Correct answer: The patient, subject to verification. The patient controls access to personal health information. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

64. C — Correct answer: Charting a task that was not performed. False charting compromises the legal record. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

65. A — Correct answer: Follow organizational legal and privacy procedures. Legal requests require controlled, authorized handling. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

66. C — Correct answer: Respect patient autonomy. Respecting choices supports ethical care. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

67. A — Correct answer: Correct it per policy without obscuring the original. Proper corrections preserve an accurate audit trail. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

68. B — Correct answer: Ensuring the provider addresses questions before the procedure. The provider must ensure an informed voluntary decision. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

69. D — Correct answer: Log off an unattended workstation. Logging off limits unauthorized electronic access. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

70. C — Correct answer: Document specimen possession and transfers. It preserves the legal handling history of a specimen. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

71. D — Correct answer: Orally disintegrating tablet. Orally disintegrating tablets dissolve on the tongue. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

72. A — Correct answer: As needed. PRN indicates use when needed under the order. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

73. B — Correct answer: Hypoglycemic agent. Hypoglycemic agents are used to lower glucose. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

74. B — Correct answer: Allergies. Allergy review helps prevent harmful reactions. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

75. D — Correct answer: Applied to skin. Topical medication is applied to body surfaces. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

76. A — Correct answer: A reason a treatment should not be used. Contraindications identify situations where use may be unsafe. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

77. C — Correct answer: U for units. U can be mistaken for a zero or other character. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

78. C — Correct answer: Allow product tracking if a recall occurs. Lot numbers permit tracking of specific product batches. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

79. B — Correct answer: Hives after a new antibiotic. Hives can indicate an allergic adverse reaction. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

80. D — Correct answer: Slow. Brady- denotes slow rate or movement. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

81. A — Correct answer: Kidneys. Kidneys filter blood and produce urine. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

82. C — Correct answer: Tendon. Tendons attach muscles to bones. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

83. D — Correct answer: Atria to ventricles to arteries. Blood moves from atria to ventricles then arteries. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

84. B — Correct answer: Arthritis. Arthritis is inflammation involving joints. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

85. A — Correct answer: Read back the order for verification. Read-back reduces communication errors. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

86. B — Correct answer: Drug, dose, route, time, and response as applicable. Complete documentation supports safe follow-up. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

87. A — Correct answer: Identify the patient's need and urgency. Appointment type and urgency guide appropriate scheduling. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

88. C — Correct answer: Payer approval for specified services when required. Authorization may be needed before covered specialty services. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

89. D — Correct answer: Accounts receivable ledger. Accounts receivable tracks balances due. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

90. C — Correct answer: A fixed amount the patient pays for a covered service. A copayment is the patient's specified share at service. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

91. A — Correct answer: ICD-10-CM. ICD-10-CM communicates diagnosis information. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

92. B — Correct answer: CPT. CPT describes many professional services and procedures. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

93. D — Correct answer: Capture diagnoses and services for charge entry. Superbills support accurate claim and charge preparation. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

94. B — Correct answer: Update the provider about delays. Communication helps adjust the day's workflow. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

95. A — Correct answer: Verify demographic and insurance information. Verification keeps records and billing accurate. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

96. C — Correct answer: Reduce missed appointments. Reminders improve attendance and continuity. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

97. D — Correct answer: Financial policy. Financial policies communicate payment expectations. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

98. A — Correct answer: Identify outstanding account balances by age. Aging reports organize unpaid balances by duration. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

99. B — Correct answer: Review the denial reason and correct or appeal as appropriate. Denial review identifies the needed next step. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

100. C — Correct answer: Airborne precautions. Airborne precautions address suspended infectious particles. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

101. D — Correct answer: Rescue, alarm, contain, extinguish or evacuate. RACE describes the basic fire response sequence. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

102. B — Correct answer: Increasing redness and purulent drainage. Redness and purulent drainage can indicate infection. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

103. D — Correct answer: Height and weight. BMI is calculated from height and weight. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

104. C — Correct answer: The patient understands the maneuver. Patient cooperation is essential for usable spirometry. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

105. A — Correct answer: Assess expiratory airflow. Peak flow estimates how quickly air is expelled. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

106. C — Correct answer: Avoid touching the tongue and cheeks with the swab. Avoiding contamination improves culture accuracy. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

107. A — Correct answer: Use latex-free supplies and alert the team. Latex avoidance prevents allergic exposure. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

108. B — Correct answer: Snellen chart. A Snellen chart is used for distance visual acuity. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

109. D — Correct answer: Verify consent, identity, and required supplies. Preparation confirms authorization and readiness. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

110. C — Correct answer: Keep sterile items above waist level and in view. Sterile supplies must remain visible and protected. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care.

111. B — Correct answer: Pallor, nausea, and dizziness. These symptoms can precede fainting. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

112. D — Correct answer: Compare medications to identify discrepancies. Reconciliation reduces medication errors across transitions. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

113. A — Correct answer: Hepatitis. Hepatitis refers to liver inflammation. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

114. D — Correct answer: Blood pressure. Blood pressure is measured in mm Hg. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

115. A — Correct answer: Use plain language and teach-back. Plain language and teach-back improve understanding. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

116. B — Correct answer: Activate the safety device and discard it immediately. Immediate disposal reduces sharps injuries. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

117. C — Correct answer: OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Hazard communication addresses workplace chemical safety. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

118. C — Correct answer: A patient's future healthcare wishes. Advance directives guide care when capacity is lost. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

119. A — Correct answer: Report the concern through the proper process. Unauthorized access is a confidentiality concern. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

120. B — Correct answer: A false statement that harms reputation. Defamation involves harmful false statements. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

121. D — Correct answer: Nothing by mouth. NPO directs that oral intake be withheld. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

122. B — Correct answer: Transdermal. Transdermal delivery occurs through the skin. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

123. A — Correct answer: Verify coding and required patient information. Accurate information reduces claim rejections. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient. This protects the patient.

124. C — Correct answer: Provide secure access to selected health information. Portals provide controlled electronic communication and access. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.

125. D — Correct answer: Document the no-show and follow office policy. Documentation supports consistent follow-up and scheduling. This is accepted practice. The distractors omit a safety step, describe the wrong technique, or miss the priority. Accurate documentation and timely communication help protect the patient and support continuity of care. This protects the patient.