

PRACTICE EXAM 3: NCMA SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

This 150-question practice examination provides a third NCMA-style simulation aligned to the current NCCT detailed test plan. Allow 3 hours. Choose the single best answer for each item. This independent practice exam is not affiliated with or endorsed by NCCT.

1. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. a patient asks why an albuterol inhaler is prescribed. Which explanation is best? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. It is commonly used to relieve bronchospasm.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

2. During an outpatient appointment, what does pulse oximetry measure? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. The percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen.

3. Before the provider enters the examination room, why must a specimen be transported within required conditions? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

D. Time and temperature can affect specimen integrity.

4. While following the office safety protocol, what is an ethical response to a conflict of interest? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Disclose it through the appropriate channel and follow policy.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

5. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what is the preferred position for a patient who is short of breath? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Fowler position unless contraindicated.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

6. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the purpose of the order of draw? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Reduce additive carryover between collection tubes.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

7. During an outpatient appointment, what is the best response to suspected abuse or neglect? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.

- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Follow mandatory reporting requirements and office policy.

8. Before the provider enters the examination room, a gown used for Contact Precautions should be removed when? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Before leaving the patient care area, as facility protocol directs.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

9. While following the office safety protocol, when is alcohol-based hand rub generally appropriate? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. When hands are not visibly soiled and no specific exception applies.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

10. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, how should a telephone message be documented? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Record the caller, time, message, and routing action accurately.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

11. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. which instruction is appropriate for an enteric-coated tablet? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Do not crush or chew it.

- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

12. During an outpatient appointment, which action protects patient dignity during care? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Close the door or curtain before beginning the procedure.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

13. Before the provider enters the examination room, which code set commonly describes procedures and services? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. CPT codes.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

14. While following the office safety protocol, insulin is most commonly used to manage which condition? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Diabetes mellitus.

15. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, a patient becomes pale during an exam. What is the best action? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Stop the procedure and assess for distress or syncope.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

16. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why should electronic devices be considered during ECG troubleshooting? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. They can contribute to electrical interference.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

17. During an outpatient appointment, a prescription says to take a drug by the sublingual route. Where is it placed? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Under the tongue until it dissolves.

18. Before the provider enters the examination room, why is the patient's arm supported during blood pressure measurement? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. To keep the cuff at heart level and improve accuracy.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

19. While following the office safety protocol, what should the assistant ask the patient to do during ECG recording? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Remain still and avoid talking.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

20. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what should be done if a patient revokes authorization to disclose records? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Stop further disclosure and document the revocation according to policy.

21. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why should the assistant explain a procedure before beginning? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. To reduce anxiety and promote cooperation.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

22. During an outpatient appointment, what is the correct response when blood flow stops during a draw? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Assess equipment and site; do not blindly probe the vein.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

23. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is an implied consent situation? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Emergency care when immediate action is necessary and consent cannot be obtained.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

24. While following the office safety protocol, why are Safety Data Sheets maintained in the office? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. To provide hazard and handling information for chemicals.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

25. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what should be verified before collecting a blood specimen? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. The order, patient identity, and required tests.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

26. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why should a payment receipt be offered? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. It documents the transaction for the patient and office records.

27. During an outpatient appointment, what is the most effective routine action to reduce transmission of microorganisms? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Perform hand hygiene at the appropriate times.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

28. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is the safest way to lift a light object from a low surface? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Bend at the knees and keep the object close to the body.

29. While following the office safety protocol, how should a patient complaint be handled at the front desk? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Listen respectfully, document appropriately, and route it for resolution.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

30. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which finding may indicate hypoglycemia? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Shakiness and diaphoresis.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

31. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. which instruction is appropriate before a spirometry test? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Follow the ordered preparation and coaching instructions.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

32. During an outpatient appointment, why should chest-lead placement be performed carefully on patients with special anatomy? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Accurate positioning supports a clinically useful recording.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

33. Before the provider enters the examination room, which drug class commonly increases urine output? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Diuretics.

34. While following the office safety protocol, what is an appropriate response to a patient who appears anxious? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Use calm communication and explain each step.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

35. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what can cause somatic tremor artifact on an ECG? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Patient movement, shivering, or muscle tension.

36. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the appropriate response to a subpoena for records? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Route it immediately through the designated legal or records process.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

37. During an outpatient appointment, a patient reports dizziness while standing. What should happen first? Which action should occur next?

- A. Assist the patient to a safe seated or lying position.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

38. Before the provider enters the examination room, what should be used after removing a needle from the vein? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Apply clean gauze and direct pressure.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

39. While following the office safety protocol, what is the appropriate action when asked to perform an unauthorized task? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Decline, explain the limitation, and notify the supervisor.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

40. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what is the correct method for removing gloves? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Avoid touching the contaminated outer surfaces with bare skin.

41. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. which action is appropriate for a patient with a history of fainting during draws? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Have the patient seated or lying safely before collection.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

42. During an outpatient appointment, what is protected health information? Which action should occur next?

- A. Individually identifiable health information held or transmitted by a covered entity.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

43. Before the provider enters the examination room, which PPE is most important when splash exposure to mucous membranes is anticipated? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. A mask and eye protection.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

44. While following the office safety protocol, what should be done before assisting a patient onto an exam table? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Check that the table is stable and any step is positioned safely.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

45. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, why should the assistant verify insurance information? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Coverage and plan details can affect billing and authorization.

46. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what does the term generic name identify? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. The nonproprietary name of a medication.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

47. During an outpatient appointment, what is the proper action when a specimen label does not match the patient? Which action should occur next?

- A. Do not process it; resolve the discrepancy according to policy.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

48. Before the provider enters the examination room, how should an incoming call with urgent symptoms be handled? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Follow triage protocol and promptly route it to the clinician.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

49. While following the office safety protocol, which route delivers medication into the fatty tissue below the dermis? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Subcutaneous injection.

50. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what should be done if the patient refuses a procedure? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Stop, document the refusal, and notify the appropriate clinician.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

51. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why is correct electrode placement important? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Incorrect placement can produce misleading tracings.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

52. During an outpatient appointment, what should be done when a patient declines a recommended test? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Document the refusal and notify the appropriate clinician.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

53. Before the provider enters the examination room, when documenting care, which entry is appropriate? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Objective, timely facts about the care provided.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

54. While following the office safety protocol, what is the purpose of a dermal puncture? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Collect a small capillary blood specimen.

55. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which action best protects confidentiality at the front desk? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Avoid discussing patient details where others can overhear.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

56. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what should be done with a blood-soaked dressing? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Dispose of it as regulated biohazardous waste.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

57. During an outpatient appointment, why is the tourniquet released promptly after blood flow is established? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. To reduce hemoconcentration and patient discomfort.

58. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is informed consent intended to support? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. A patient's voluntary decision after appropriate information is provided.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

59. While following the office safety protocol, where should a used needle be discarded? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. In an approved puncture-resistant sharps container.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

60. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which action supports a reliable pulse measurement? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Count for the appropriate interval using a consistent technique.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

61. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what should be done when a patient arrives late? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Apply office scheduling policy and communicate available options.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

62. During an outpatient appointment, a patient questions a medication dose. What is the best response? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Pause administration and verify the order.

63. Before the provider enters the examination room, why should the room be prepared before bringing in the patient? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. It promotes efficient, safe, and organized care.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

64. While following the office safety protocol, why are demographic updates important at check-in? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. They support accurate records, communication, and billing.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

65. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which task is part of the medication-administration rights? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Verifying the correct dose.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

66. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the purpose of a clean-catch urine specimen? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Reduce contamination from skin and external surfaces.

67. During an outpatient appointment, what should be done before beginning a 12-lead ECG? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Explain the procedure and protect the patient's privacy.

68. Before the provider enters the examination room, why should patient photographs be handled under policy? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. They can be protected health information and require appropriate authorization.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

69. While following the office safety protocol, before measuring an oral temperature, which situation should be considered? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Recent hot or cold intake can affect the reading.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

70. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what is the correct action if a patient reports sharp pain during a draw? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Stop the procedure and assess the patient promptly.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

71. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why must medical records be retained and disposed of securely? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. To meet legal requirements and protect confidentiality.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

72. During an outpatient appointment, how should a medical assistant identify a patient before a procedure? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use two approved identifiers and compare them with the record.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

73. Before the provider enters the examination room, when should tubes be labeled? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. In the patient's presence after collection, per policy.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

74. While following the office safety protocol, why is backdating a chart entry inappropriate? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. It compromises the accuracy and legal integrity of the record.

75. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which process destroys all microbial life, including spores? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Sterilization.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

76. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why are reusable instruments processed according to manufacturer instructions? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Correct processing preserves function and supports infection prevention.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

77. During an outpatient appointment, what is the best use of a recall system? Which action should occur next?

- A. Identify patients who are due for follow-up or preventive care.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

78. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is the purpose of medication reconciliation? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. To compare medications across transitions of care.

79. While following the office safety protocol, what is the purpose of a gait belt during a transfer? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Provide safer support while assisting an ambulatory patient.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

80. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which code set describes diagnoses for billing? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. ICD codes.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

81. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. which abbreviation should be avoided because it can be misread? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. A trailing zero after a whole-number dose.

82. During an outpatient appointment, what should be done before removing sutures? Which action should occur next?

- A. Confirm the order and assess the wound for healing.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

83. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is an ECG artifact? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. A tracing distortion that is not cardiac electrical activity.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

84. While following the office safety protocol, before administering a medication, which identifier practice is required? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Compare two patient identifiers with the medication record.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

85. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which vital-sign change should be reported promptly? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. A markedly abnormal result compared with the patient's baseline.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

86. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what should be checked before using a collection tube? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. The tube type, expiration status, and test requirement.

87. During an outpatient appointment, what is the role of OSHA bloodborne-pathogen standards? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Protect workers from occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

88. Before the provider enters the examination room, which finding after a procedure requires immediate reporting? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. A sudden change in level of consciousness.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

89. While following the office safety protocol, how should a light-sensitive specimen be handled? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Protect it from light according to laboratory protocol.

90. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what does an advance directive communicate? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. A patient's wishes for future health care decisions.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

91. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the first action after a chemical splash to the eye? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Flush the eye at the eyewash station immediately.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

92. During an outpatient appointment, what should occur after a fire alarm activates in the clinic? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Follow the facility emergency plan and assist patients safely.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

93. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is the primary purpose of a patient portal? Which approach is safest?

- A. Provide secure access and communication consistent with office policy.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

94. While following the office safety protocol, what should be checked before giving a medication with a pulse parameter? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. The apical pulse according to the order.

95. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, how should a medical assistant respond to an emergency in the office? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Activate the emergency response process and get help promptly.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

96. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what should be done with a misdirected fax containing patient information? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Follow privacy policy and notify the appropriate office contact.

97. During an outpatient appointment, what should be documented immediately after administering a medication? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. The medication, dose, route, time, and response as required.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

98. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is the main reason to drape a patient during an examination? Which approach is safest?

- A. Maintain privacy while exposing only the necessary area.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

99. While following the office safety protocol, what should be documented after obtaining an ECG tracing? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Completion of the test and required routing of the tracing.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

100. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which finding should be reported before giving a scheduled antihypertensive? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. An unexpectedly low blood pressure reading.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

101. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the correct sequence before a minor procedure? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Verify the order, identify the patient, and prepare supplies.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

102. During an outpatient appointment, why is skin preparation important before placing ECG electrodes? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. It improves electrode contact and tracing quality.

103. Before the provider enters the examination room, why should a medical assistant avoid giving a diagnosis? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Diagnosing exceeds the usual medical assistant scope and requires an authorized clinician.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

104. While following the office safety protocol, which action helps prevent falls when transferring a patient? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Lock the wheels of the wheelchair or stretcher.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

105. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, why should the puncture site be allowed to air dry after antiseptic? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. To support antisepsis and avoid contaminating the specimen.

106. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why must controlled substances be secured and documented carefully? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. To meet legal requirements and reduce diversion risk.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

107. During an outpatient appointment, which transmission-based precaution is used for suspected tuberculosis? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Airborne Precautions.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

108. Before the provider enters the examination room, why should a patient be asked about fasting status? Which approach is safest?

- A. Some laboratory results depend on the required preparation.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

109. While following the office safety protocol, what does scope of practice define for a medical assistant? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. The tasks permitted by law, training, and supervision requirements.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

110. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, standard Precautions should be used with which patients? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. All patients, regardless of known infection status.

111. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. why should abnormal point-of-care results be repeated only as policy directs? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Quality-control and reporting procedures protect result accuracy.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

112. During an outpatient appointment, what is the purpose of scanning a document into the EHR? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Make the record available in the patient's electronic chart.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

113. Before the provider enters the examination room, a patient reports a rash after starting a new drug. What is the priority? Which approach is safest?

- A. Stop and promptly report the possible adverse reaction.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

114. While following the office safety protocol, why is patient education documented? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. It records what was taught and the patient's response.

115. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what is the primary purpose of appointment scheduling? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Match patient needs, provider availability, and office resources.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

116. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the safest source for checking an unfamiliar medication? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. A current approved drug reference.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

117. During an outpatient appointment, when collecting a pediatric weight, what improves accuracy? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Use the appropriate calibrated scale and remove excess clothing.

118. Before the provider enters the examination room, what should be checked if an ECG tracing has AC interference? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Nearby electrical sources and electrode contact.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

119. While following the office safety protocol, why is it inappropriate to access a friend's chart out of curiosity? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Access without a work-related need violates privacy and policy.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

120. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what is the purpose of obtaining a health history? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Collect information relevant to present care and risks.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

121. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. which patient requires special consideration before venipuncture? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. A patient with an IV, mastectomy history, or impaired circulation.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

122. During an outpatient appointment, what is the purpose of an incident report? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Document an unusual event through the facility's risk-management process.

123. Before the provider enters the examination room, when should a visibly soiled exam table be cleaned? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Between patients using the approved disinfectant.

124. While following the office safety protocol, what is the preferred venipuncture site for many routine draws? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. An appropriate vein in the antecubital area.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

125. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, when may patient information be released? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. When permitted by law and authorized as required.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

126. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the correct action after a needlestick injury? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Wash the area and follow the exposure-reporting protocol immediately.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

127. During an outpatient appointment, what does a Snellen chart primarily screen? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Distance visual acuity.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

128. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is an appropriate response to a visitor requesting patient information? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Follow privacy policy and verify authorization before disclosure.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

129. While following the office safety protocol, which injection angle is commonly used for an intramuscular injection? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Ninety degrees.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

130. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what should be included when reporting an abnormal vital sign? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. The measured value, patient status, and relevant symptoms.

131. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the best way to confirm an appointment? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Verify the patient, date, time, location, and preparation instructions.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

132. During an outpatient appointment, why should the medical assistant confirm medication allergies before administration? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. To reduce the risk of a harmful reaction.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

133. Before the provider enters the examination room, why should a chaperone be offered for a sensitive examination? Which approach is safest?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. To support patient comfort and professional boundaries.

134. While following the office safety protocol, what is the best action if an electrode will not adhere? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Prepare the skin and replace the electrode if needed.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

135. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what does professional boundary maintenance require? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Keeping interactions focused on the patient's care and role responsibilities.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

136. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is the best response to a patient who has hearing difficulty? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Face the patient and speak clearly at a normal pace.

137. During an outpatient appointment, why should the first drop from a capillary puncture often be wiped away? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. It may contain tissue fluid that can alter the sample.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

138. Before the provider enters the examination room, what should occur before a minor receives nonemergency treatment? Which approach is safest?

- A. Verify the required consent authority under applicable law and policy.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

139. While following the office safety protocol, what is the primary purpose of a surgical mask on a coughing patient? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Limit respiratory droplets from reaching others.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

140. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, what should be done if a hematoma begins forming during venipuncture? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Stop the draw, release the tourniquet, and apply pressure.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

141. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what should be done if an error is discovered in a medical record? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Correct it according to policy without obscuring the original entry.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

142. During an outpatient appointment, what does medical asepsis aim to accomplish? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Reduce the number and spread of microorganisms.

143. Before the provider enters the examination room, what is a key safety action when applying an elastic bandage? Which approach is safest?

- A. Check distal circulation and patient comfort.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

144. While following the office safety protocol, why should electronic records be backed up according to policy? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. To protect availability and recovery of important data.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

145. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, which measurement is most appropriate for a liquid medication dose? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Milliliters.

146. A medical assistant is reviewing a routine clinic workflow. what is an appropriate way to respond to a language barrier? Which option is the single best answer?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a qualified interpreter according to policy.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

147. During an outpatient appointment, what is the purpose of a referral authorization? Which action should occur next?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.
- D. Document approval for covered specialty services when required.

148. Before the provider enters the examination room, a medication order is difficult to read. What should the medical assistant do? Which approach is safest?

- A. Clarify the order before preparing the medication.
- B. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

149. While following the office safety protocol, which task is appropriate when assisting with wound care? Which response meets NCMA expectations?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Observe the wound and report concerning changes to the provider.
- C. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

150. For a patient receiving ambulatory care, how should the assistant respond to a suddenly abnormal tracing with symptoms? Which choice should the assistant select?

- A. Proceed without verifying the record or office protocol.
- B. Delay the concern until the end of the workday.
- C. Notify the clinician or activate emergency response per protocol.
- D. Use a shortcut that bypasses the required safety check.

Practice Exam 3: Answer Key and Explanations

- 1. A** — It is commonly used to relieve bronchospasm is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 2. D** — The percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 3. D** — Time and temperature can affect specimen integrity is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 4. A** — Disclose it through the appropriate channel and follow policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 5. B** — Fowler position unless contraindicated is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.
- 6. C** — Reduce additive carryover between collection tubes is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 7. D** — Follow mandatory reporting requirements and office policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 8. B** — Before leaving the patient care area, as facility protocol directs is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 9. A** — When hands are not visibly soiled and no specific exception applies is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

10. C — Record the caller, time, message, and routing action accurately is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

11. A — Do not crush or chew it is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

12. B — Close the door or curtain before beginning the procedure is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

13. C — CPT codes is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

14. D — Diabetes mellitus is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

15. C — Stop the procedure and assess for distress or syncope is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

16. A — They can contribute to electrical interference is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

17. D — Under the tongue until it dissolves is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

18. B — To keep the cuff at heart level and improve accuracy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

19. A — Remain still and avoid talking is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

20. D — Stop further disclosure and document the revocation according to policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

21. B — To reduce anxiety and promote cooperation is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

22. C — Assess equipment and site; do not blindly probe the vein is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

23. B — Emergency care when immediate action is necessary and consent cannot be obtained is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

24. A — To provide hazard and handling information for chemicals is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

25. C — The order, patient identity, and required tests is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

26. D — It documents the transaction for the patient and office records is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

27. B — Perform hand hygiene at the appropriate times is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

28. D — Bend at the knees and keep the object close to the body is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

29. A — Listen respectfully, document appropriately, and route it for resolution is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

30. C — Shakiness and diaphoresis is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

31. A — Follow the ordered preparation and coaching instructions is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

32. C — Accurate positioning supports a clinically useful recording is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

33. D — Diuretics is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety. For patient safety.

34. B — Use calm communication and explain each step is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

35. D — Patient movement, shivering, or muscle tension is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

36. C — Route it immediately through the designated legal or records process is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

37. A — Assist the patient to a safe seated or lying position is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

38. B — Apply clean gauze and direct pressure is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

39. C — Decline, explain the limitation, and notify the supervisor is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

40. D — Avoid touching the contaminated outer surfaces with bare skin is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

41. B — Have the patient seated or lying safely before collection is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

42. A — Individually identifiable health information held or transmitted by a covered entity is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

43. B — A mask and eye protection is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

44. A — Check that the table is stable and any step is positioned safely is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

45. D — Coverage and plan details can affect billing and authorization is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

- 46. C** — The nonproprietary name of a medication is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 47. A** — Do not process it; resolve the discrepancy according to policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 48. B** — Follow triage protocol and promptly route it to the clinician is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 49. D** — Subcutaneous injection is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.
- 50. C** — Stop, document the refusal, and notify the appropriate clinician is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 51. A** — Incorrect placement can produce misleading tracings is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 52. C** — Document the refusal and notify the appropriate clinician is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 53. B** — Objective, timely facts about the care provided is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 54. D** — Collect a small capillary blood specimen is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

55. C — Avoid discussing patient details where others can overhear is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

56. A — Dispose of it as regulated biohazardous waste is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

57. D — To reduce hemoconcentration and patient discomfort is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

58. B — A patient's voluntary decision after appropriate information is provided is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

59. C — In an approved puncture-resistant sharps container is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

60. B — Count for the appropriate interval using a consistent technique is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

61. A — Apply office scheduling policy and communicate available options is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

62. D — Pause administration and verify the order is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

63. B — It promotes efficient, safe, and organized care is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

- 64. A** — They support accurate records, communication, and billing is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 65. C** — Verifying the correct dose is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.
- 66. D** — Reduce contamination from skin and external surfaces is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 67. D** — Explain the procedure and protect the patient's privacy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 68. C** — They can be protected health information and require appropriate authorization is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 69. B** — Recent hot or cold intake can affect the reading is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 70. A** — Stop the procedure and assess the patient promptly is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.
- 71. A** — To meet legal requirements and protect confidentiality is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.
- 72. C** — Use two approved identifiers and compare them with the record is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

73. B — In the patient's presence after collection, per policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

74. D — It compromises the accuracy and legal integrity of the record is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

75. C — Sterilization is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety. For patient safety.

76. B — Correct processing preserves function and supports infection prevention is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

77. A — Identify patients who are due for follow-up or preventive care is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

78. D — To compare medications across transitions of care is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

79. C — Provide safer support while assisting an ambulatory patient is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

80. B — ICD codes is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

81. D — A trailing zero after a whole-number dose is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

82. A — Confirm the order and assess the wound for healing is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

83. B — A tracing distortion that is not cardiac electrical activity is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

84. A — Compare two patient identifiers with the medication record is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

85. C — A markedly abnormal result compared with the patient's baseline is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

86. D — The tube type, expiration status, and test requirement is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

87. C — Protect workers from occupational exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

88. B — A sudden change in level of consciousness is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

89. D — Protect it from light according to laboratory protocol is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

90. A — A patient's wishes for future health care decisions is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

91. C — Flush the eye at the eyewash station immediately is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

92. B — Follow the facility emergency plan and assist patients safely is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

93. A — Provide secure access and communication consistent with office policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

94. D — The apical pulse according to the order is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

95. B — Activate the emergency response process and get help promptly is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

96. D — Follow privacy policy and notify the appropriate office contact is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

97. C — The medication, dose, route, time, and response as required is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

98. A — Maintain privacy while exposing only the necessary area is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

99. A — Completion of the test and required routing of the tracing is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

100. B — An unexpectedly low blood pressure reading is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

101. C — Verify the order, identify the patient, and prepare supplies is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

102. D — It improves electrode contact and tracing quality is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

103. B — Diagnosing exceeds the usual medical assistant scope and requires an authorized clinician is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

104. A — Lock the wheels of the wheelchair or stretcher is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

105. D — To support antisepsis and avoid contaminating the specimen is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

106. C — To meet legal requirements and reduce diversion risk is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

107. B — Airborne Precautions is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

108. A — Some laboratory results depend on the required preparation is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

109. C — The tasks permitted by law, training, and supervision requirements is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

110. D — All patients, regardless of known infection status is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

111. B — Quality-control and reporting procedures protect result accuracy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

112. C — Make the record available in the patient's electronic chart is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

113. A — Stop and promptly report the possible adverse reaction is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

114. D — It records what was taught and the patient's response is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

115. B — Match patient needs, provider availability, and office resources is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

116. A — A current approved drug reference is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

117. D — Use the appropriate calibrated scale and remove excess clothing is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

118. C — Nearby electrical sources and electrode contact is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

119. A — Access without a work-related need violates privacy and policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

120. C — Collect information relevant to present care and risks is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

121. B — A patient with an IV, mastectomy history, or impaired circulation is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

122. D — Document an unusual event through the facility's risk-management process is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

123. D — Between patients using the approved disinfectant is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

124. B — An appropriate vein in the antecubital area is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

125. A — When permitted by law and authorized as required is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

126. C — Wash the area and follow the exposure-reporting protocol immediately is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

127. C — Distance visual acuity is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

128. B — Follow privacy policy and verify authorization before disclosure is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

129. A — Ninety degrees is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety.

130. D — The measured value, patient status, and relevant symptoms is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

131. C — Verify the patient, date, time, location, and preparation instructions is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

132. B — To reduce the risk of a harmful reaction is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

133. D — To support patient comfort and professional boundaries is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

134. A — Prepare the skin and replace the electrode if needed is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

135. C — Keeping interactions focused on the patient's care and role responsibilities is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

136. D — Face the patient and speak clearly at a normal pace is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

137. B — It may contain tissue fluid that can alter the sample is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

138. A — Verify the required consent authority under applicable law and policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

139. A — Limit respiratory droplets from reaching others is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

140. B — Stop the draw, release the tourniquet, and apply pressure is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

141. C — Correct it according to policy without obscuring the original entry is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

142. D — Reduce the number and spread of microorganisms is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

143. A — Check distal circulation and patient comfort is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

144. B — To protect availability and recovery of important data is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

145. D — Milliliters is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety. For patient safety. For patient safety.

146. C — Use a qualified interpreter according to policy is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

147. D — Document approval for covered specialty services when required is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

148. A — Clarify the order before preparing the medication is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly. For patient safety.

149. B — Observe the wound and report concerning changes to the provider is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.

150. C — Notify the clinician or activate emergency response per protocol is correct. It supports patient safety, accurate records, and appropriate role boundaries. The other choices omit an essential safeguard, delay communication, or create avoidable risk. Follow office policy, involve the supervising clinician when indicated, and document the action and patient response promptly.