

NCMA PRACTICE EXAM 6 (150 QUESTIONS)

This 150-question practice examination covers safety, clinical procedures, laboratory skills, administrative responsibilities, pharmacology, anatomy, and medical terminology. Choose the single best answer for each question. It is an original study aid, not an official NCCT examination.

1. In a community health clinic, before performing a venipuncture, which action most directly verifies the correct patient?

- A. Ask the patient for a room number
- B. Match the patient to a family member
- C. Use the appointment time alone
- D. Compare two patient identifiers with the order

2. As part of an outpatient workflow, after removing gloves, what should the medical assistant do next?

- A. Adjust the face shield
- B. Perform hand hygiene
- C. Document the procedure
- D. Prepare the next specimen

3. When a patient is being prepared for care, a blood-soaked gauze pad should be discarded in which container?

- A. A regular trash receptacle
- B. A biohazard waste container
- C. A sharps container
- D. A clean supply bin

4. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the best first response to a needlestick injury?

- A. Cover it and finish the shift
- B. Apply an antibiotic ointment only
- C. Wash the area and report the exposure promptly
- D. Wait for symptoms to occur

5. In the course of a clinic visit, which practice breaks the chain of infection?

- A. Cleaning hands between patients
- B. Reusing disposable gloves
- C. Recapping used needles
- D. Storing clean and used instruments together

6. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is the purpose of standard precautions?

- A. Identify patients with immunity
- B. Replace transmission-based precautions
- C. Eliminate the need for hand hygiene
- D. Reduce exposure to blood and body fluids

7. In a community health clinic, which item belongs in a sharps container?

- A. A paper examination drape
- B. An empty medication cup
- C. A used lancet
- D. A cotton ball without blood

8. As part of an outpatient workflow, a sterile field is considered contaminated when it is

- A. Below the waist or out of view
- B. Opened immediately before use
- C. Placed on a dry surface
- D. Prepared with sterile supplies

9. When a patient is being prepared for care, why should a medical assistant avoid recapping a used needle?

- A. It dulls the needle for the patient
- B. It changes the specimen label
- C. It makes the syringe too heavy
- D. It can cause a needlestick injury

10. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the correct order after removing personal protective equipment?

- A. Perform hand hygiene while wearing gloves
- B. Remove contaminated items carefully, then perform hand hygiene
- C. Put clean gloves over used gloves
- D. Document before removing equipment

11. In the course of a clinic visit, when using a chemical disinfectant, the assistant should first

- A. Mix it with another cleaner
- B. Follow the product label instructions
- C. Apply it without gloves
- D. Rinse it immediately

12. For safe medical-assisting practice, which situation requires hand hygiene even when gloves were worn?

- A. Only after visible blood exposure
- B. Only before lunch
- C. After completing patient care
- D. Only after laboratory testing

13. In a community health clinic, a patient coughs continuously in the waiting room. What is appropriate?

- A. Offer a mask and follow facility respiratory procedures
- B. Move the patient near infants
- C. Delay all cleaning until closing
- D. Ask the patient to remove a mask

14. As part of an outpatient workflow, what is the most important reason to clean an examination table between patients?

- A. Improve room lighting
- B. Reduce charting time
- C. Avoid changing table paper
- D. Prevent transmission of microorganisms

15. When a patient is being prepared for care, which action supports safe lifting?

- A. Keep the load close and bend the knees
- B. Twist while lifting
- C. Reach with locked knees
- D. Lift with the back only

16. During an ambulatory-care shift, a fire extinguisher should be used only after the assistant

- A. Opens every door in the area

- B. Activates emergency procedures and has a safe exit route
- C. Moves toward smoke without alerting anyone
- D. Leaves oxygen equipment running

17. In the course of a clinic visit, what is the purpose of a Safety Data Sheet?

- A. Record patient allergies
- B. List daily appointment times
- C. Replace an incident report
- D. Provide hazard and handling information for a chemical

18. For safe medical-assisting practice, which task is appropriate when cleaning a spill of blood?

- A. Use bare hands to contain it
- B. Sweep it into a regular trash can
- C. Wear appropriate protective equipment
- D. Cover it with clean linen

19. In a community health clinic, a medical assistant finds a frayed electrical cord. What should occur?

- A. Wrap the cord with tape and continue
- B. Use it only for short procedures
- C. Remove the equipment from service and report it
- D. Place it near a sink for testing

20. As part of an outpatient workflow, which method helps prevent falls in the exam room?

- A. Raise the table without warning
- B. Keep walkways clear of equipment
- C. Leave the step stool in the doorway
- D. Turn off lights during ambulation

21. When a patient is being prepared for care, what does an incident report primarily document?

- A. The patient's routine vital signs
- B. A normal appointment schedule
- C. A completed insurance claim
- D. An unusual event or injury

22. During an ambulatory-care shift, before using a new piece of equipment, the assistant should

- A. Receive training and review instructions
- B. Rely on a previous user
- C. Skip the safety check
- D. Use it first with a high-risk patient

23. In the course of a clinic visit, which action is most appropriate for a suspected latex allergy?

- A. Use latex-free supplies when available
- B. Apply latex gloves over the rash
- C. Ignore the history if gloves are clean
- D. Use powdered latex to reduce friction

24. For safe medical-assisting practice, when should an examination room be restocked?

- A. Only after a patient complains
- B. Only during an emergency
- C. After checking inventory and before supplies run out
- D. After discarding unopened sterile packages

25. In a community health clinic, what is the safest action when a patient becomes dizzy while standing?

- A. Ask the patient to walk it off
- B. Leave to find paperwork
- C. Give the patient food without assessment
- D. Assist the patient to a safe seated or lying position

26. As part of an outpatient workflow, which position is commonly used for a pelvic examination?

- A. Fowler's
- B. Lithotomy
- C. Prone
- D. Trendelenburg

27. When a patient is being prepared for care, what should be measured before applying a blood pressure cuff?

- A. The patient's arm circumference
- B. The patient's shoe size
- C. The room temperature
- D. The pulse oximeter reading

28. During an ambulatory-care shift, a blood pressure cuff that is too small may produce a reading that is

- A. Falsely low
- B. Always normal
- C. Impossible to document
- D. Falsely high

29. In the course of a clinic visit, which pulse site is commonly assessed during an adult emergency?

- A. Temporal artery
- B. Carotid artery
- C. Dorsalis pedis artery
- D. Radial artery only

30. For safe medical-assisting practice, what does a pulse oximeter measure?

- A. The volume of air inhaled
- B. The patient's blood type
- C. Percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen
- D. The blood glucose level

31. In a community health clinic, before recording an oral temperature, the assistant should ask whether the patient

- A. Has a scheduled follow-up
- B. Wore a short-sleeved shirt
- C. Has an insurance card
- D. Recently ate, drank, or smoked

32. As part of an outpatient workflow, which finding should be reported promptly before a procedure?

- A. A patient preference for water
- B. A request for a warm blanket
- C. A new allergy to the planned medication
- D. A routine arrival time

33. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is the primary purpose of a patient history?

- A. Assign a final diagnosis
- B. Collect information relevant to present and past health

- C. Replace the provider examination
- D. Create a laboratory result

34. During an ambulatory-care shift, when documenting a symptom, the assistant should record

- A. The patient's own words when relevant
- B. A personal opinion about the patient
- C. A guessed diagnosis
- D. An unrelated prior visit

35. In the course of a clinic visit, which instruction is best before obtaining a weight?

- A. Ask the patient to hold a bag
- B. Measure after a large meal only
- C. Record a weight from memory
- D. Ask the patient to remove heavy outerwear when appropriate

36. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is the purpose of a gait belt?

- A. Secure a blood pressure cuff
- B. Provide support while assisting an ambulatory patient
- C. Hold a sterile drape
- D. Label a laboratory specimen

37. In a community health clinic, a patient reports chest pressure and shortness of breath. The assistant should

- A. Notify the provider or emergency team immediately
- B. Schedule a routine appointment next month
- C. Ask the patient to complete billing forms
- D. Send the patient to the waiting room

38. As part of an outpatient workflow, which position may help a patient who is short of breath?

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

39. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is an example of subjective data?

- A. The patient reports nausea
- B. Temperature of 38 C
- C. Pulse of 96 beats per minute
- D. A measured weight change

40. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is an example of objective data?

- A. The patient says the pain is sharp
- B. The patient describes dizziness
- C. The patient reports poor sleep
- D. A measured respiratory rate

41. In the course of a clinic visit, why is patient identification repeated before a procedure?

- A. To make the visit longer
- B. To avoid writing in the record
- C. To reduce the risk of wrong-patient errors
- D. To replace informed consent

42. For safe medical-assisting practice, which action supports patient privacy during an examination?

- A. Leave the door open
- B. Drape the patient appropriately
- C. Discuss details in the hallway
- D. Expose areas not being examined

43. In a community health clinic, a patient with limited English proficiency needs instructions. The assistant should

- A. Ask a child to interpret complex information
- B. Speak louder in English
- C. Use a qualified interpreter according to policy
- D. Skip the instructions

44. As part of an outpatient workflow, what is the main purpose of informed consent?

- A. Guarantee a successful outcome
- B. Document the patient's voluntary agreement after information is provided
- C. Transfer responsibility to staff
- D. Replace all patient questions

45. When a patient is being prepared for care, which information is essential when documenting a procedure?

- A. Only the assistant's work schedule
- B. A list of unrelated supplies
- C. The patient's financial balance
- D. What was done and the patient's response

46. During an ambulatory-care shift, what should the assistant do if a patient refuses a procedure?

- A. Respect the refusal and notify the provider
- B. Perform it without consent
- C. Argue until the patient agrees
- D. Record that consent was obtained

47. In the course of a clinic visit, which task is within the role of the medical assistant during an examination?

- A. Independently diagnose a disorder
- B. Interpret imaging as a provider
- C. Prescribe a medication
- D. Prepare supplies and assist the provider

48. For safe medical-assisting practice, before applying a dressing, the assistant should first

- A. Perform hand hygiene and follow aseptic technique
- B. Reuse supplies from another patient
- C. Apply the tape before cleaning
- D. Place gloves on a contaminated surface

49. In a community health clinic, what is the purpose of a patient transfer belt?

- A. Measure waist circumference
- B. Secure an oxygen cylinder
- C. Reduce the risk of injury during assisted movement
- D. Immobilize a fractured limb

50. As part of an outpatient workflow, which observation indicates a possible emergency during intake?

- A. A request to reschedule
- B. New confusion with slurred speech

- C. A preference for a quiet room
- D. A routine medication refill request

51. When a patient is being prepared for care, what should be done immediately after collecting a specimen?

- A. Store it without an identifier
- B. Label it in the patient's presence
- C. Send it before checking the order
- D. Label it at the end of the day

52. During an ambulatory-care shift, which order of draw helps reduce additive carryover?

- A. Use the established collection sequence
- B. Select tubes by cap color preference
- C. Collect all anticoagulant tubes first
- D. Choose the largest tube last

53. In the course of a clinic visit, why is a tourniquet released promptly after venipuncture?

- A. It prevents the needle from entering
- B. It sterilizes the puncture site
- C. It labels the collection tube
- D. Prolonged application can affect specimen quality

54. For safe medical-assisting practice, which action helps prevent hemolysis of a blood specimen?

- A. Shake tubes vigorously
- B. Use excessive force with a syringe
- C. Allow antiseptic to dry before puncture
- D. Force blood through a small needle

55. In a community health clinic, what is the purpose of an anticoagulant tube additive?

- A. Prevent the blood from clotting
- B. Increase the specimen temperature
- C. Change the patient's blood type
- D. Disinfect the collection site

56. As part of an outpatient workflow, a urine specimen should be labeled with

- A. Only the room number
- B. Patient identifiers and collection details per policy
- C. Only the provider name
- D. A general laboratory date

57. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is a clean-catch urine specimen intended to reduce?

- A. The patient's fluid intake
- B. The need for labeling
- C. The specimen volume
- D. Contamination from external organisms

58. During an ambulatory-care shift, before collecting a throat culture, the assistant should avoid

- A. Using a labeled swab
- B. Following the order
- C. Touching the tongue or cheeks with the swab
- D. Explaining the procedure

59. In the course of a clinic visit, what is the purpose of quality control in point-of-care testing?

- A. Confirm the test system is performing as expected
- B. Replace patient identification during testing
- C. Eliminate documentation from the result record
- D. Avoid checking expiration dates before use each day

60. For safe medical-assisting practice, an expired test strip should be

- A. Used for screening only
- B. Mixed with newer strips
- C. Discarded according to policy
- D. Saved for a repeat test

61. In a community health clinic, what is the usual purpose of a 12-lead ECG?

- A. Measure oxygen saturation
- B. Record electrical activity of the heart
- C. Determine blood type
- D. Assess visual acuity

62. As part of an outpatient workflow, why should ECG electrodes be placed on clean, dry skin?

- A. Increase the patient's blood pressure
- B. Replace lead placement landmarks
- C. Eliminate the need for privacy
- D. Improve contact and signal quality

63. When a patient is being prepared for care, during spirometry, the patient is generally instructed to

- A. Hold a normal breath indefinitely

- B. Breathe through the nose only
- C. Exhale forcefully after a full inhalation
- D. Lie flat without coaching

64. During an ambulatory-care shift, what should occur if a specimen label and order do not match?

- A. Stop and resolve the discrepancy before processing
- B. Send the specimen anyway
- C. Change the order without verification
- D. Use another patient's label

65. In the course of a clinic visit, which action supports accurate capillary glucose testing?

- A. Squeeze the finger excessively
- B. Use a wet alcohol site
- C. Share a lancet device
- D. Use a properly prepared fingertip and approved technique

66. For safe medical-assisting practice, what does a centrifuge do to a specimen?

- A. Sterilizes contaminated needles
- B. Separates components by spinning
- C. Measures respiratory volume
- D. Stores medications at room temperature

67. In a community health clinic, why is a laboratory requisition important?

- A. It replaces specimen labeling
- B. It communicates the ordered test and patient information
- C. It guarantees a normal result
- D. It serves as a consent form

68. As part of an outpatient workflow, before collecting a fasting specimen, the assistant should verify

- A. The patient's preparation instructions were followed
- B. The patient's shoe size
- C. The preferred appointment day
- D. The pharmacy location

69. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is the correct response to a patient who feels faint during blood collection?

- A. Continue until all tubes are filled
- B. Ask the patient to stand
- C. Remove the tourniquet and needle, then assist safely
- D. Leave the patient alone

70. During an ambulatory-care shift, why are critical laboratory results handled urgently?

- A. They are always billing errors
- B. They replace provider assessment
- C. They are kept from the record
- D. They may require prompt clinical attention

71. In the course of a clinic visit, which document records maintenance of laboratory equipment?

- A. The patient appointment book
- B. The insurance ledger
- C. The referral form
- D. The quality-control or maintenance log

72. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is the purpose of a specimen transport bag?

- A. Measure specimen volume
- B. Replace the laboratory order
- C. Protect and contain the specimen during transport
- D. Store clean instruments

73. In a community health clinic, a medical assistant notices air bubbles in a blood gas syringe. What is appropriate?

- A. Ignore the bubbles and label it
- B. Follow facility protocol and notify the appropriate staff
- C. Shake the syringe vigorously
- D. Transfer it to a urine cup

74. As part of an outpatient workflow, what is the best reason to verify test-kit controls?

- A. They help identify an unreliable test run
- B. They identify the patient's diagnosis
- C. They replace a reference range
- D. They make labeling optional

75. When a patient is being prepared for care, after performing a waived test, the assistant should

- A. Discard the order without recording
- B. Interpret the result as a diagnosis
- C. Change an abnormal result to normal
- D. Document the result according to policy

76. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the purpose of an appointment schedule?

- A. Organize patient visits and office workflow
- B. Replace the medical record
- C. Determine a diagnosis
- D. Record laboratory quality control

77. In the course of a clinic visit, which action best protects confidentiality at the front desk?

- A. Discuss results in the waiting area where others can hear
- B. Speak quietly and limit information to those who need it
- C. Leave charts open for visitors at the reception desk
- D. Share passwords with coworkers for convenience

78. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is the minimum necessary principle intended to support?

- A. Giving every employee full chart access
- B. Posting records for easier review
- C. Limiting access to needed health information
- D. Avoiding all documentation

79. In a community health clinic, what is a referral used for?

- A. Create a duplicate medical record
- B. Replace a prescription
- C. Direct a patient to another service or specialist
- D. Document a vital sign

80. As part of an outpatient workflow, which action is appropriate when receiving a telephone message?

- A. Promise a diagnosis to the caller

- B. Discard the message after listening
- C. Use abbreviations that are unclear
- D. Record the caller, message, date, time, and callback information

81. When a patient is being prepared for care, what should occur before releasing records to an authorized requester?

- A. Send every chart automatically
- B. Verify authorization and follow policy
- C. Discuss the record by voicemail
- D. Release information to any caller

82. During an ambulatory-care shift, why should entries in a medical record be timely?

- A. They support accurate and continuous patient care
- B. They eliminate the need for a provider
- C. They avoid patient identification
- D. They replace all verbal communication

83. In the course of a clinic visit, if an error is made in a paper record, the assistant should

- A. Erase the original completely with no trace
- B. Use correction fluid over the original entry
- C. Create a new chart under another name to hide the mistake
- D. Correct it according to policy without concealing the original entry

84. For safe medical-assisting practice, which communication technique supports patient understanding?

- A. Use unexplained medical jargon
- B. Use plain language and invite questions
- C. Speak while walking away

D. Avoid checking comprehension

85. In a community health clinic, what is the purpose of a recall system?

- A. Notify patients about needed follow-up care
- B. Determine medication doses
- C. Replace an emergency response
- D. Perform laboratory testing

86. As part of an outpatient workflow, which action supports professional telephone etiquette?

- A. Place every caller on hold without notice
- B. Use personal opinions as advice
- C. Identify the office and yourself when answering
- D. Discuss another patient's care

87. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is an accounts receivable record used to track?

- A. The patient's vital signs
- B. The supply expiration dates
- C. The clinician's license number
- D. Amounts owed to the practice

88. During an ambulatory-care shift, which document often explains a patient's insurance benefits?

- A. Explanation of benefits
- B. Incident report
- C. Sterilization log
- D. Medication administration record

89. In the course of a clinic visit, what does prior authorization generally involve?

- A. Providing a final diagnosis independently
- B. Obtaining payer approval for specified services when required
- C. Removing the patient's consent
- D. Skipping insurance verification

90. For safe medical-assisting practice, why should a medical assistant avoid diagnosing over the telephone?

- A. Telephone calls cannot be documented
- B. Patients never ask health questions
- C. Diagnosis requires appropriate clinical assessment and authority
- D. Only billing staff may answer calls

91. In a community health clinic, what is the appropriate response to an angry patient?

- A. Argue with the patient
- B. Ignore the concern
- C. Discuss other patients to compare situations
- D. Remain calm, listen, and follow office escalation procedures

92. As part of an outpatient workflow, why is it important to verify demographics at check-in?

- A. Accurate information supports identification and communication
- B. It replaces insurance eligibility checks
- C. It prevents all clinical procedures
- D. It creates a diagnosis

93. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is a copayment?

- A. A laboratory control result for a laboratory test
- B. A provider's diagnosis made by a clinician
- C. A patient cost share due under an insurance plan
- D. A type of sterile technique used during patient care

94. During an ambulatory-care shift, when scheduling a procedure, the assistant should communicate

- A. A guaranteed test result
- B. Preparation instructions and the appointment details
- C. An unapproved diagnosis
- D. Another patient's information

95. In the course of a clinic visit, which action is an example of professional boundaries?

- A. Keep interactions focused on the patient's care needs
- B. Accept expensive personal gifts
- C. Share private social media access
- D. Discuss personal problems during care

96. For safe medical-assisting practice, why should electronic health record passwords be kept private?

- A. They reduce the need for documentation
- B. They help protect record security and accountability
- C. They allow visitors to check in
- D. They make all records public

97. In a community health clinic, what is the best use of the teach-back method?

- A. Ask the patient to sign without reading the written instructions

- B. Repeat jargon more quickly without defining terms
- C. Ask the patient to explain instructions in their own words
- D. Assume nodding means understanding the patient understands

98. As part of an outpatient workflow, a patient arrives late for an appointment. The assistant should

- A. Change another patient's appointment without notice
- B. Refuse to document arrival
- C. Promise immediate care regardless of policy
- D. Follow office scheduling policy and communicate options

99. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is the purpose of an audit trail in an electronic record?

- A. Store sterile instruments
- B. Record access and changes to information
- C. Measure blood pressure
- D. Collect laboratory specimens

100. During an ambulatory-care shift, which action best supports cultural sensitivity?

- A. Assume all patients share the same practices
- B. Ignore expressed preferences
- C. Ask respectful questions and avoid assumptions
- D. Use stereotypes to guide care

101. In the course of a clinic visit, what is the purpose of medication reconciliation?

- A. Prescribe a new medication independently
- B. Replace allergy documentation
- C. Eliminate medication counseling

D. Compare medication information to identify discrepancies

102. For safe medical-assisting practice, before administering a medication under authorized direction, the assistant should verify

- A. The patient, medication, dose, route, and timing
- B. Only the medication color
- C. Only the pharmacy name
- D. Only the patient's room

103. In a community health clinic, what is an adverse drug reaction?

- A. A scheduled refill
- B. A normal pulse reading
- C. An unwanted response to a medication
- D. A laboratory control value

104. As part of an outpatient workflow, why should medication allergies be documented clearly?

- A. They replace prescription orders
- B. They help prevent avoidable exposure and harm
- C. They determine insurance coverage
- D. They eliminate patient education

105. When a patient is being prepared for care, what does the abbreviation PRN generally mean?

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

106. During an ambulatory-care shift, what does the route abbreviation PO indicate?

- A. By mouth
- B. By injection into a vein
- C. Applied to the skin
- D. Placed in the ear

107. In the course of a clinic visit, why should a medical assistant check medication expiration dates?

- A. Expiration changes the patient's identity
- B. It removes the need for an order
- C. It determines the appointment time
- D. Expired products may not meet required quality standards

108. For safe medical-assisting practice, which finding after a medication administration should be reported promptly?

- A. Difficulty breathing or facial swelling
- B. A request for a blanket
- C. A routine appointment reminder
- D. A preference for a chair

109. In a community health clinic, what is the purpose of a medication administration record?

- A. Replace the prescription order
- B. Document medications given and related details
- C. Record only laboratory results
- D. Schedule patient appointments

110. As part of an outpatient workflow, why should patient education include possible side effects?

- A. It guarantees no reaction
- B. It replaces follow-up care
- C. It helps patients recognize when to seek guidance
- D. It removes the need for an order

111. When a patient is being prepared for care, what is the safest response when an order is unclear?

- A. Guess the intended dose
- B. Use a previous patient's order
- C. Change the route independently
- D. Clarify the order through the appropriate channel

112. During an ambulatory-care shift, which action supports safe vaccine handling?

- A. Follow storage and handling requirements
- B. Leave vaccines at room temperature indefinitely
- C. Mix products without instructions
- D. Use expired inventory first

113. In the course of a clinic visit, why is an immunization record important?

- A. It replaces consent discussion
- B. It determines a diagnosis
- C. It documents vaccines administered and related information
- D. It serves as a billing receipt only

114. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is a contraindication?

- A. A routine follow-up interval

- B. A reason a treatment may be inappropriate
- C. A normal laboratory range
- D. A type of appointment slot

115. In a community health clinic, which symptom may indicate hypoglycemia?

- A. Sweating, shakiness, or confusion
- B. Gradual improved appetite only
- C. A normal vision screening
- D. A scheduled refill request

116. As part of an outpatient workflow, what is the general purpose of insulin?

- A. Treat bacterial infections
- B. Reduce bone fractures
- C. Measure oxygen saturation
- D. Help regulate blood glucose

117. When a patient is being prepared for care, which action supports safe medication storage?

- A. Store them with food and drinks
- B. Keep medications secured and organized
- C. Leave them accessible to visitors
- D. Mix loose tablets in unlabeled containers

118. During an ambulatory-care shift, what should occur after giving an injection?

- A. Recap the needle with two hands
- B. Discard the record
- C. Observe the patient and document the administration
- D. Leave without checking the patient

119. In the course of a clinic visit, why are medication doses measured carefully?

- A. Measurement replaces a provider order
- B. Dose errors can cause patient harm
- C. Doses never vary by patient
- D. The label is optional

120. For safe medical-assisting practice, what is the best response if a patient asks whether to stop a prescribed medication?

- A. Refer the question to the prescribing clinician
- B. Tell the patient to stop immediately
- C. Advise doubling the next dose
- D. Ignore the question

121. In a community health clinic, what does a medication's generic name identify?

- A. Only the manufacturer logo
- B. The patient's diagnosis
- C. The insurance copayment
- D. Its standard nonproprietary name

122. As part of an outpatient workflow, which action helps prevent medication errors?

- A. Prepare medications for multiple patients together
- B. Use unlabeled syringes
- C. Avoid interruptions and verify required information
- D. Rely on memory instead of the order

123. When a patient is being prepared for care, a patient reports taking an herbal product. Why should it be recorded?

- A. Herbal products are never relevant
- B. It may affect care or interact with other treatments
- C. It replaces allergy history
- D. It guarantees medication adherence

124. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the purpose of an emergency medication kit?

- A. Store personal staff medications
- B. Replace routine inventory
- C. Hold patient valuables
- D. Provide authorized supplies for urgent situations

125. In the course of a clinic visit, why should an assistant know a medication's route?

- A. Routes do not affect administration
- B. The route is chosen after giving the drug
- C. Different routes require different safe techniques
- D. Routes are only for billing

126. For safe medical-assisting practice, which body system includes the heart and blood vessels?

- A. Cardiovascular system
- B. Integumentary system
- C. Endocrine system
- D. Digestive system

127. In a community health clinic, what is the primary function of the respiratory system?

- A. Produce red blood cells
- B. Exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide
- C. Filter urine
- D. Digest food

128. As part of an outpatient workflow, which organ filters blood and produces urine?

- A. Liver
- B. Stomach
- C. Kidney
- D. Pancreas

129. When a patient is being prepared for care, the prefix brady- generally means

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

130. During an ambulatory-care shift, the suffix -itis generally refers to

- A. Inflammation
- B. Surgical removal
- C. Disease of blood
- D. Study of

131. In the course of a clinic visit, what does the term proximal mean?

- A. Closer to the point of attachment

- B. Farther from the point of attachment
- C. Toward the back only
- D. Below the waist

132. For safe medical-assisting practice, which plane divides the body into right and left portions?

- A. Transverse plane
- B. Frontal plane
- C. Oblique plane
- D. Sagittal plane

133. In a community health clinic, what is the function of red blood cells?

- A. Produce insulin
- B. Transport oxygen
- C. Fight all infections
- D. Digest proteins

134. As part of an outpatient workflow, which chamber receives oxygenated blood from the lungs?

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

135. When a patient is being prepared for care, what does hypertension describe?

- A. Low blood glucose
- B. Slow breathing
- C. Reduced body temperature
- D. Persistently elevated blood pressure

136. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the role of the skeletal system?

- A. Pump blood
- B. Provide support and protect organs
- C. Exchange gases
- D. Produce digestive enzymes

137. In the course of a clinic visit, which structure carries messages between the brain and body?

- A. Spinal cord
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Spleen
- D. Esophagus

138. For safe medical-assisting practice, what does the term edema mean?

- A. Loss of skin pigment
- B. An irregular heartbeat
- C. Swelling caused by fluid accumulation
- D. Painful urination

139. In a community health clinic, which organ produces insulin?

- A. Thyroid
- B. Spleen
- C. Appendix
- D. Pancreas

140. As part of an outpatient workflow, what is the main function of white blood cells?

- A. Carry oxygen
- B. Defend the body against infection
- C. Form urine
- D. Store bile

141. When a patient is being prepared for care, the term dyspnea means

- A. Difficulty swallowing
- B. Chest pain
- C. Difficulty breathing
- D. Slow pulse

142. During an ambulatory-care shift, which part of the eye controls the amount of light entering?

- A. Iris
- B. Retina
- C. Cornea
- D. Optic nerve

143. In the course of a clinic visit, what does the term benign mean?

- A. Immediately life-threatening
- B. Not cancerous
- C. Related to infection only
- D. Present at birth

144. For safe medical-assisting practice, which system regulates hormones?

- A. Endocrine system

- B. Lymphatic system
- C. Muscular system
- D. Urinary system

145. In a community health clinic, what does the term cyanosis describe?

- A. Yellowing of the eyes
- B. Redness from irritation
- C. Bluish discoloration of skin or mucosa
- D. A raised body temperature

146. As part of an outpatient workflow, which organ stores bile?

- A. Kidney
- B. Lung
- C. Bladder
- D. Gallbladder

147. When a patient is being prepared for care, the term tachycardia refers to

- A. An abnormally slow heart rate
- B. A low blood pressure
- C. A low oxygen reading
- D. An abnormally fast heart rate

148. During an ambulatory-care shift, what is the function of platelets?

- A. Carry carbon dioxide only
- B. Assist with blood clotting
- C. Produce digestive acids
- D. Filter lymph

149. In the course of a clinic visit, which term means below normal body temperature?

- A. Hypothermia
- B. Hyperglycemia
- C. Hypertension
- D. Tachypnea

150. For safe medical-assisting practice, what does the root word *derm* refer to?

- A. Heart
- B. Bone
- C. Skin
- D. Blood

Ncma Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Compare two patient identifiers with the order is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

2. B — Perform hand hygiene is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

3. B — A biohazard waste container is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

4. C — Wash the area and report the exposure promptly is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create

confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

5. A — Cleaning hands between patients is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

6. D — Reduce exposure to blood and body fluids is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

7. C — A used lancet is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

8. A — Below the waist or out of view is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

9. D — It can cause a needlestick injury is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

10. B — Remove contaminated items carefully, then perform hand hygiene is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

11. B — Follow the product label instructions is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

12. C — After completing patient care is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

13. A — Offer a mask and follow facility respiratory procedures is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

14. D — Prevent transmission of microorganisms is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

15. A — Keep the load close and bend the knees is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

16. B — Activates emergency procedures and has a safe exit route is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

17. D — Provide hazard and handling information for a chemical is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

18. C — Wear appropriate protective equipment is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

19. C — Remove the equipment from service and report it is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

20. B — Keep walkways clear of equipment is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

21. D — An unusual event or injury is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

22. A — Receive training and review instructions is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

23. A — Use latex-free supplies when available is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

24. C — After checking inventory and before supplies run out is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

25. D — Assist the patient to a safe seated or lying position is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

26. B — Lithotomy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

27. A — The patient's arm circumference is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

28. D — Falsely high is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

29. B — Carotid artery is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction,

and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

30. C — Percentage of hemoglobin saturated with oxygen is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

31. D — Recently ate, drank, or smoked is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

32. C — A new allergy to the planned medication is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

33. B — Collect information relevant to present and past health is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

34. A — The patient's own words when relevant is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

35. D — Ask the patient to remove heavy outerwear when appropriate is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

36. B — Provide support while assisting an ambulatory patient is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

37. A — Notify the provider or emergency team immediately is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and

follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

38. C — Fowler's position is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

39. A — The patient reports nausea is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

40. D — A measured respiratory rate is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

41. C — To reduce the risk of wrong-patient errors is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

42. B — Drape the patient appropriately is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

43. C — Use a qualified interpreter according to policy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

44. B — Document the patient's voluntary agreement after information is provided is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

45. D — What was done and the patient's response is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

46. A — Respect the refusal and notify the provider is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

47. D — Prepare supplies and assist the provider is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

48. A — Perform hand hygiene and follow aseptic technique is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

49. C — Reduce the risk of injury during assisted movement is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

50. B — New confusion with slurred speech is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

51. B — Label it in the patient's presence is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

52. A — Use the established collection sequence is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

53. D — Prolonged application can affect specimen quality is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

54. C — Allow antiseptic to dry before puncture is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion,

delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

55. A — Prevent the blood from clotting is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

56. B — Patient identifiers and collection details per policy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

57. D — Contamination from external organisms is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

58. C — Touching the tongue or cheeks with the swab is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

59. A — Confirm the test system is performing as expected is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

60. C — Discarded according to policy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

61. B — Record electrical activity of the heart is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

62. D — Improve contact and signal quality is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

63. C — Exhale forcefully after a full inhalation is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

64. A — Stop and resolve the discrepancy before processing is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

65. D — Use a properly prepared fingertip and approved technique is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

66. B — Separates components by spinning is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

67. B — It communicates the ordered test and patient information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

68. A — The patient's preparation instructions were followed is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

69. C — Remove the tourniquet and needle, then assist safely is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

70. D — They may require prompt clinical attention is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

71. D — The quality-control or maintenance log is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

72. C — Protect and contain the specimen during transport is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

73. B — Follow facility protocol and notify the appropriate staff is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

74. A — They help identify an unreliable test run is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

75. D — Document the result according to policy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

76. A — Organize patient visits and office workflow is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

77. B — Speak quietly and limit information to those who need it is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

78. C — Limiting access to needed health information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

79. C — Direct a patient to another service or specialist is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create

confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

80. D — Record the caller, message, date, time, and callback information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

81. B — Verify authorization and follow policy is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

82. A — They support accurate and continuous patient care is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

83. D — Correct it according to policy without concealing the original entry is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

84. B — Use plain language and invite questions is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

85. A — Notify patients about needed follow-up care is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

86. C — Identify the office and yourself when answering is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

87. D — Amounts owed to the practice is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or

avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

88. A — Explanation of benefits is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

89. B — Obtaining payer approval for specified services when required is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

90. C — Diagnosis requires appropriate clinical assessment and authority is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

91. D — Remain calm, listen, and follow office escalation procedures is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

92. A — Accurate information supports identification and communication is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

93. C — A patient cost share due under an insurance plan is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

94. B — Preparation instructions and the appointment details is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

95. A — Keep interactions focused on the patient's care needs is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

96. B — They help protect record security and accountability is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

97. C — Ask the patient to explain instructions in their own words is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

98. D — Follow office scheduling policy and communicate options is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

99. B — Record access and changes to information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

100. C — Ask respectful questions and avoid assumptions is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

101. D — Compare medication information to identify discrepancies is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

102. A — The patient, medication, dose, route, and timing is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and

follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

103. C — An unwanted response to a medication is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

104. B — They help prevent avoidable exposure and harm is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

105. D — As needed is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

106. A — By mouth is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

107. D — Expired products may not meet required quality standards is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

108. A — Difficulty breathing or facial swelling is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

109. B — Document medications given and related details is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

110. C — It helps patients recognize when to seek guidance is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and

follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

111. D — Clarify the order through the appropriate channel is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

112. A — Follow storage and handling requirements is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

113. C — It documents vaccines administered and related information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

114. B — A reason a treatment may be inappropriate is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

115. A — Sweating, shakiness, or confusion is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

116. D — Help regulate blood glucose is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

117. B — Keep medications secured and organized is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

118. C — Observe the patient and document the administration is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

119. B — Dose errors can cause patient harm is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

120. A — Refer the question to the prescribing clinician is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

121. D — Its standard nonproprietary name is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

122. C — Avoid interruptions and verify required information is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

123. B — It may affect care or interact with other treatments is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

124. D — Provide authorized supplies for urgent situations is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

125. C — Different routes require different safe techniques is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

126. A — Cardiovascular system is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

127. B — Exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

128. C — Kidney is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

129. D — Slow is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

130. A — Inflammation is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

131. A — Closer to the point of attachment is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

132. D — Sagittal plane is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

133. B — Transport oxygen is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

134. C — Left atrium is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

135. D — Persistently elevated blood pressure is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion,

delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

136. B — Provide support and protect organs is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

137. A — Spinal cord is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

138. C — Swelling caused by fluid accumulation is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

139. D — Pancreas is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

140. B — Defend the body against infection is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

141. C — Difficulty breathing is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

142. A — Iris is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

143. B — Not cancerous is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

144. A — Endocrine system is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

145. C — Bluish discoloration of skin or mucosa is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

146. D — Gallbladder is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

147. D — An abnormally fast heart rate is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

148. B — Assist with blood clotting is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks.

149. A — Hypothermia is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.

150. C — Skin is correct because it applies the principle tested in this medical-assisting scenario. The other responses do not meet the purpose and may create confusion, delay, or avoidable risk. Use approved procedures, communicate clearly, document, and follow policy, provider direction, and scope-of-practice requirements when completing patient-care tasks. This supports consistent patient care.