

68W COMBAT MEDIC SPECIALIST TRAINING – MODULE 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What does 'thromb' indicate in a medical context?**
 - A. Blood clot
 - B. Platelet
 - C. Vein
 - D. Artery
- 2. What defines a vein in the circulatory system?**
 - A. A vessel that carries lymphatic fluid
 - B. A blood vessel that returns blood to the heart
 - C. A vessel responsible for oxygen transport
 - D. A type of capillary
- 3. What type of blood does the left atrium receive?**
 - A. Deoxygenated blood
 - B. Impure blood
 - C. Oxygenated blood
 - D. Carbon dioxide rich blood
- 4. When comparing body parts, what does it mean for one to be "superior" to another?**
 - A. It is further from the midline
 - B. It is positioned higher than another part
 - C. It is located closer to the feet
 - D. It is positioned deeper within the body
- 5. What is indicated by the prefix 'Ante-'?**
 - A. Before
 - B. After
 - C. Away from
 - D. Toward or near
- 6. What is the primary function of the pulmonary veins?**
 - A. To carry deoxygenated blood to the heart
 - B. To carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart
 - C. To regulate blood pressure
 - D. To assist in the exchange of gases in the lungs

- 7. What does confidentiality entail in healthcare?**
- A. Revealing patient information with permission
 - B. Keeping patient information private except under certain conditions
 - C. Documenting all patient communications
 - D. Sharing information for educational purposes
- 8. What surgical procedure represents the removal of the spleen?**
- A. Thyroidotomy
 - B. Splenectomy
 - C. Laryngoscopy
 - D. Tonsillectomy
- 9. What process does ventilation primarily refer to?**
- A. The absorption of nutrients in the lungs
 - B. The circulation of blood throughout the body
 - C. The exchange of gases between the air and blood
 - D. The production of carbon dioxide from cellular respiration
- 10. What is the primary transmission method for bacterial meningitis?**
- A. Food and water contamination
 - B. Oral and nasal secretions
 - C. Respiratory droplets
 - D. Vector-borne transmission

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does 'thromb' indicate in a medical context?

A. Blood clot

B. Platelet

C. Vein

D. Artery

In a medical context, the prefix "thromb" specifically refers to a blood clot. This terminology is derived from the Greek word "thrombos," which means clot. It is commonly used in various medical terms, such as "thrombosis" (the formation of a blood clot inside a blood vessel) and "thrombolysis" (the breakdown of a blood clot). Blood clots can play a critical role in the body's ability to stop bleeding after an injury, but they can also lead to serious health issues if they form inappropriately or do not resolve as they should. Understanding the meaning of "thromb" is essential for healthcare professionals, particularly in situations involving vascular issues or conditions associated with clotting disorders. Knowing that this prefix indicates a blood clot helps in the accurate interpretation of medical terms and can aid in effective communication about patient conditions. This knowledge is foundational in the field of medicine and is particularly relevant for a Combat Medic Specialist, who may encounter scenarios involving trauma and hemostatic management.

2. What defines a vein in the circulatory system?

A. A vessel that carries lymphatic fluid

B. A blood vessel that returns blood to the heart

C. A vessel responsible for oxygen transport

D. A type of capillary

A vein is specifically defined as a blood vessel that returns blood to the heart. This is a crucial function within the circulatory system. Veins are responsible for collecting deoxygenated blood from the tissues of the body and guiding it back to the heart, where it can then be pumped to the lungs for oxygenation. Veins have thinner walls compared to arteries and often contain valves that prevent the backflow of blood, ensuring it flows in the correct direction toward the heart. Understanding the role of veins is fundamental for comprehending how blood circulates throughout the body, especially in conjunction with the role of arteries, which carry oxygenated blood away from the heart. The other options represent different components of the circulatory system or lymphatic system functions, but do not capture the defining characteristic of veins specifically. For instance, lymphatic vessels are involved in transporting lymphatic fluid, while capillaries serve as the site of gas exchange and nutrients between blood and tissues. This distinction is important for grasping the overall structure and function of the circulatory system.

3. What type of blood does the left atrium receive?

A. Deoxygenated blood

B. Impure blood

C. Oxygenated blood

D. Carbon dioxide rich blood

The left atrium of the heart receives oxygenated blood. This is the blood that has been enriched with oxygen in the lungs after coming from the right side of the heart. Once the blood travels through the pulmonary veins from the lungs, it enters the left atrium before moving into the left ventricle and subsequently being pumped out to the rest of the body through the aorta. This process is crucial because the oxygenated blood is necessary for delivering oxygen to the tissues and organs that need it for metabolism and function. Understanding this mechanism is vital for recognizing how blood circulates through the heart and the overall importance of the cardiovascular system in maintaining oxygen levels essential for life.

4. When comparing body parts, what does it mean for one to be "superior" to another?

- A. It is further from the midline
- B. It is positioned higher than another part**
- C. It is located closer to the feet
- D. It is positioned deeper within the body

In anatomical terms, when one body part is described as "superior" to another, it signifies that the superior part is located higher on the body relative to another structure. This term is frequently used in anatomy to provide a clear and standardized way of describing locations and relationships between different parts of the body. For example, the head is superior to the neck, as it is situated above it. This spatial reference helps in understanding the organization of the body, particularly in medical and clinical settings. The concept of superiority is essential for effective communication about anatomy and for clinical assessments, as it allows healthcare professionals to quickly convey information about where one structure is located in relation to another. Accurate anatomical positioning is crucial in many areas, including surgery, examination, and treatment planning.

5. What is indicated by the prefix 'Ante-'?

- A. Before**
- B. After
- C. Away from
- D. Toward or near

The prefix "ante-" originates from Latin and is commonly used in medical and scientific terminology to indicate a position or event occurring before something else in time or space. For instance, in terms such as "ante partum," which refers to the period before childbirth, or "antecedent," meaning something that comes before another event or condition, the prefix clearly denotes a concept of prior occurrence. Understanding this prefix is essential in the medical field as it is frequently used to describe timelines and stages in health care and anatomy, providing clarity in communication among healthcare professionals. The other options reflect different prefixes or terms that convey distinct meanings, making them less relevant in the context of what "ante-" specifically denotes.

6. What is the primary function of the pulmonary veins?

- A. To carry deoxygenated blood to the heart
- B. To carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart**
- C. To regulate blood pressure
- D. To assist in the exchange of gases in the lungs

The primary function of the pulmonary veins is to carry oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart. After oxygen is absorbed into the blood in the lungs, it is transported back to the left atrium of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is essential for the circulatory system, as it allows the heart to pump this oxygen-rich blood to the rest of the body, supporting cellular respiration and overall metabolic processes. In contrast, the other choices represent functions that are performed by different structures or within different systems. The pulmonary veins do not carry deoxygenated blood; that role is fulfilled by the pulmonary arteries. Regulation of blood pressure involves a complex interplay of various factors including hormones and other blood vessels, rather than the pulmonary veins directly. Additionally, while gas exchange occurs in the lungs, it is primarily facilitated by the alveoli and surrounding capillaries, not the pulmonary veins themselves.

7. What does confidentiality entail in healthcare?

- A. Revealing patient information with permission
- B. Keeping patient information private except under certain conditions**
- C. Documenting all patient communications
- D. Sharing information for educational purposes

Confidentiality in healthcare primarily involves keeping patient information private, except under specific circumstances where disclosure is legally or ethically justified. This principle is rooted in the patient's right to privacy and the trust placed in healthcare providers. Maintaining confidentiality helps ensure that patients feel secure when sharing sensitive information with their healthcare team, which is essential for delivering effective care. The correct choice captures the essence of confidentiality, which is to protect patient information from unauthorized access or disclosure. This protection promotes a trusting relationship between patients and healthcare providers, encouraging patients to share vital health information without fear of it being disclosed inappropriately. The other options do not fully capture the fundamental concept of confidentiality. For instance, while patient information can be shared with permission, it does not encompass the broader responsibility of maintaining confidentiality in general practice. Similarly, documenting communications is important but is not directly related to the principles of confidentiality itself. Sharing information for educational purposes might be allowable under certain conditions, but it does not reflect the core aspect of confidentiality, which is the protection of patient privacy.

8. What surgical procedure represents the removal of the spleen?

- A. Thyroidotomy
- B. Splenectomy**
- C. Laryngoscopy
- D. Tonsillectomy

The removal of the spleen is known as a splenectomy. The spleen plays several vital roles in the body, including the filtering of blood, recycling of iron, and fighting infections. Conditions that may necessitate a splenectomy include trauma, certain blood disorders, and other splenic diseases. When performing a splenectomy, surgeons must consider the potential effects on the immune system, as the spleen is an important organ for managing infections. In contrast, thyroidotomy involves surgery on the thyroid gland, typically used to remove part or all of the thyroid or to investigate thyroid conditions. Laryngoscopy is a procedure used to examine the larynx and vocal cords, often involving the use of a scope. Tonsillectomy refers to the removal of the tonsils, which are lymphoid tissues located at the back of the throat. Each of these procedures is specific to different anatomical structures and conditions, further reinforcing why splenectomy is uniquely identified with the spleen.

9. What process does ventilation primarily refer to?

- A. The absorption of nutrients in the lungs
- B. The circulation of blood throughout the body
- C. The exchange of gases between the air and blood**
- D. The production of carbon dioxide from cellular respiration

Ventilation primarily refers to the exchange of gases between the air and the blood in the lungs, which is critical for maintaining proper oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in the body. During this process, fresh air is inhaled, allowing oxygen to diffuse into the bloodstream while carbon dioxide, a waste product of cellular metabolism, is expelled from the bloodstream into the alveoli and then exhaled. This exchange is vital for the body's cellular functions, as oxygen is necessary for cellular respiration, and removal of carbon dioxide is essential to maintain acid-base balance. The options that mention the absorption of nutrients in the lungs, circulation of blood, and production of carbon dioxide relate to different physiological processes. Absorption of nutrients occurs primarily in the digestive system, while the circulation of blood is a function of the cardiovascular system. Carbon dioxide production is a byproduct of cellular respiration, but not the process of ventilation itself. Thus, the correct answer highlights the specific function of ventilation in the respiratory system.

10. What is the primary transmission method for bacterial meningitis?

- A. Food and water contamination
- B. Oral and nasal secretions**
- C. Respiratory droplets
- D. Vector-borne transmission

The primary transmission method for bacterial meningitis is through oral and nasal secretions. This means that the bacteria responsible for meningitis can be spread when an infected individual coughs, sneezes, or shares drinks, utensils, or saliva with others. The pathogens associated with bacterial meningitis, such as *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, reside in the nasopharynx and can easily be passed from person to person via these secretions. In addition to oral and nasal secretions, respiratory droplets are another key component of how bacteria can spread. However, they are essentially a subset of the broader category of oral and nasal secretions. Understanding this relationship is crucial for recognizing how bacterial meningitis can affect populations, particularly in close living quarters, where the likelihood of transmission increases.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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

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