

68W Limited Primary Care (LPC) Level 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. What does the term "extravasation" refer to?**
 - A. Movement of fluids between cells**
 - B. Passage or escape into the tissues**
 - C. Inflammation of tissues**
 - D. Formation of new blood vessels**
- 2. What could cloudy and discolored nasal drainage suggest?**
 - A. Allergy reaction**
 - B. Acute sinusitis**
 - C. Dryness**
 - D. Common cold**
- 3. What can you see with an otoscope during an examination?**
 - A. A patient's throat**
 - B. A patient's tympanic membrane**
 - C. A patient's nasal passages**
 - D. A patient's teeth**
- 4. Which factor does NOT complicate wound healing?**
 - A. Extent of the injury**
 - B. Patient's nutritional status**
 - C. Age of the patient**
 - D. Current weather conditions**
- 5. Cockroaches are commonly associated with which disease?**
 - A. Diarrhea**
 - B. Cholera**
 - C. Typhoid Fever**
 - D. Malaria**
- 6. What should be prepared in an emergency tray for patients receiving intradermal injections?**
 - A. Cold compress**
 - B. Antihistamines**
 - C. Emergency response medications**
 - D. Monitoring equipment**

- 7. Which type of dressing is described as highly absorbent?**
- A. Transparent dressing**
 - B. Hydrocolloid dressing**
 - C. Gauze dressing**
 - D. Foam dressing**
- 8. What is the primary function of the pinna in the ear?**
- A. Balance**
 - B. Direct sound waves toward the ear canal**
 - C. Protect the inner ear**
 - D. Produce earwax**
- 9. Altered mental status in heat injuries with red, flushed, dry skin suggests what condition?**
- A. Heat Exhaustion**
 - B. Heatstroke**
 - C. Heat Cramps**
 - D. Dehydration**
- 10. Which of the following is a common symptom of an allergic reaction?**
- A. Miscommunication**
 - B. Itchy, watery eyes**
 - C. Unexplained weight loss**
 - D. Constant fatigue**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What does the term "extravasation" refer to?

- A. Movement of fluids between cells
- B. Passage or escape into the tissues**
- C. Inflammation of tissues
- D. Formation of new blood vessels

The term "extravasation" specifically refers to the process where a substance, typically a fluid such as blood or medication, leaks out of its normal vessel and into the surrounding tissues. This can occur with intravenous infusions when the fluid leaks into the interstitial space instead of remaining within the vascular system. The event can lead to various complications, such as tissue swelling, pain, or even tissue damage, depending on the nature of the extravasated substance. Understanding this term is essential, especially in medical settings, where monitoring intravenous lines and recognizing the signs of extravasation can significantly affect patient outcomes. The other options represent different physiological processes: the movement of fluids between cells pertains to osmosis and cellular hydration; inflammation of tissues relates to the body's response to injury or infection; and the formation of new blood vessels describes angiogenesis, a crucial process in healing and growth responses. None of these accurately capture the specific definition and implications of extravasation.

2. What could cloudy and discolored nasal drainage suggest?

- A. Allergy reaction
- B. Acute sinusitis**
- C. Dryness
- D. Common cold

Cloudy and discolored nasal drainage is often indicative of an underlying infection, most commonly associated with acute sinusitis. In acute sinusitis, the inflammation of the sinus cavities can lead to the production of thick mucus, which may become cloudy or discolored due to the presence of bacteria or other pathogens. This type of nasal drainage typically presents as green or yellow mucus, which differentiates it from drainage associated with allergies or a common cold, where the mucus is often clearer and more watery. In the case of dryness, the drainage is less likely to be cloudy or discolored, as the lack of moisture results in less mucus production overall. Therefore, the presence of cloudy and discolored nasal drainage is a strong indicator of acute sinusitis.

3. What can you see with an otoscope during an examination?

- A. A patient's throat
- B. A patient's tympanic membrane**
- C. A patient's nasal passages
- D. A patient's teeth

Using an otoscope allows for a detailed examination of the ear, specifically to visualize the tympanic membrane, also known as the eardrum. This device is specially designed with a light and a magnifying lens to illuminate and magnify the structures within the ear canal. During an examination, a healthcare provider can see the tympanic membrane's color, transparency, and any potential abnormalities such as perforations, fluid, or inflammation. These findings can play a crucial role in diagnosing conditions like otitis media or other ear-related issues. The other options specify areas not typically examined with an otoscope. The throat and nasal passages require different instruments, such as a laryngoscope or nasal speculum, while a patient's teeth would necessitate dental tools for proper inspection. Thus, the otoscope is specifically suited for visualizing the tympanic membrane in the context of ear health assessments.

4. Which factor does NOT complicate wound healing?

- A. Extent of the injury
- B. Patient's nutritional status
- C. Age of the patient
- D. Current weather conditions**

Current weather conditions do not significantly impact wound healing in the same way that the other factors do. While environmental factors, such as humidity, may have some effect on wound care practices, they do not directly alter the biological processes involved in healing as the other factors do. The extent of the injury is critical because more severe wounds generally require more time and resources to heal, and they may be at a higher risk for complications. The patient's nutritional status is crucial as well, as adequate nutrients are necessary for cellular repair and regeneration; deficiencies can lead to delayed healing. Age can also complicate the healing process, as older patients may have comorbidities or reduced physiological reserves that affect healing. These factors—extent of injury, nutritional status, and age—directly influence the body's ability to recover, making them significant considerations in wound healing.

5. Cockroaches are commonly associated with which disease?

- A. Diarrhea
- B. Cholera**
- C. Typhoid Fever
- D. Malaria

Cockroaches are commonly associated with cholera due to their role as carriers of pathogens. They thrive in unsanitary conditions and can contaminate food and surfaces with bacteria, including *Vibrio cholerae*, the causative agent of cholera. This disease is characterized by severe diarrhea and dehydration, which can be life-threatening if not treated promptly. While cockroaches can be linked to various gastrointestinal illnesses, their strong association with cholera stems from their ability to spread the bacteria through contaminated water and food sources, particularly in areas with poor sanitation. Understanding this connection highlights the importance of hygiene and pest control in preventing disease transmission in affected regions.

6. What should be prepared in an emergency tray for patients receiving intradermal injections?

- A. Cold compress**
- B. Antihistamines**
- C. Emergency response medications**
- D. Monitoring equipment**

Preparing an emergency tray for patients receiving intradermal injections is crucial for addressing any immediate adverse reactions that may arise, such as severe allergic responses. The correct choice emphasizes the inclusion of emergency response medications, which are essential for managing potential complications such as anaphylaxis, a serious and life-threatening allergic reaction that could occur following an injection. These medications typically include epinephrine, which can counteract severe allergic responses, as well as other agents that may be needed based on the specific circumstances of the patient's reaction. In contrast, while antihistamines may be useful for mild allergic reactions, they are not sufficient in cases of severe reactions that necessitate immediate medical intervention. Monitoring equipment is also important but fundamentally serves the role of tracking vital signs rather than directly addressing emergencies. Similarly, cold compresses may provide comfort, but they do not have a role in emergency management for severe reactions. Having emergency response medications readily available is the most appropriate preparation to ensure patient safety during intradermal injection procedures.

7. Which type of dressing is described as highly absorbent?

- A. Transparent dressing**
- B. Hydrocolloid dressing**
- C. Gauze dressing**
- D. Foam dressing**

Gauze dressing is characterized by its high absorbent properties, making it particularly effective for managing wounds that exude significant amounts of fluid. The porous nature of gauze allows for the absorption of exudate, which helps maintain a moist wound environment while also preventing the buildup of fluids that could lead to maceration of the surrounding skin. Additionally, gauze dressings can be layered or built up to enhance absorption, making them versatile for varying levels of wound drainage. In clinical practice, gauze dressings are often used in both acute and chronic wound care due to their availability and cost-effectiveness. This absorbent capability distinguishes gauze dressings as a suitable choice for wounds requiring fluid management, offering a practical solution in the context of primary care.

8. What is the primary function of the pinna in the ear?

- A. Balance
- B. Direct sound waves toward the ear canal**
- C. Protect the inner ear
- D. Produce earwax

The primary function of the pinna, which is the visible part of the ear, is to direct sound waves toward the ear canal. This structure acts like a funnel, enhancing the ability to capture sound from the environment and guiding it into the auditory canal, where it can then be processed by the inner structures of the ear. The shape and positioning of the pinna help in determining the direction of sounds, which is crucial for spatial awareness and hearing. While balance is an essential function of the inner ear, it is primarily managed by the vestibular system rather than the pinna. The protection of the inner ear is facilitated through other structures, such as the tympanic membrane and various mechanisms that prevent harmful substances from entering. Earwax production, carried out by glands within the ear canal, serves to clean and lubricate the ear, but this function does not pertain to the role of the pinna itself. Thus, the pinna's main role remains focused on sound collection and channeling toward the auditory system.

9. Altered mental status in heat injuries with red, flushed, dry skin suggests what condition?

- A. Heat Exhaustion
- B. Heatstroke**
- C. Heat Cramps
- D. Dehydration

The presence of altered mental status along with red, flushed, and dry skin is indicative of heatstroke. In heatstroke, the body's thermoregulatory system becomes overwhelmed, leading to a dangerous elevation of body temperature. As the body temperature rises, neurological functions can be compromised, resulting in confusion, disorientation, or loss of consciousness, which reflects the altered mental status observed in this condition. Unlike heat exhaustion, where the skin is typically cool and clammy and symptoms include heavy sweating, heatstroke presents with hot, dry skin due to the cessation of sweating as the body's heat regulation fails. Heat cramps involve painful muscle spasms and are generally not associated with altered mental status. Dehydration can cause confusion but does not typically present with the specific skin characteristics observed in heatstroke. Therefore, the combination of altered mental status and dry, red skin is a critical sign of heatstroke, making it the correct answer.

10. Which of the following is a common symptom of an allergic reaction?

- A. Miscommunication**
- B. Itchy, watery eyes**
- C. Unexplained weight loss**
- D. Constant fatigue**

Itchy, watery eyes are a hallmark symptom of an allergic reaction. This symptom occurs due to the body's immune response to allergens, which triggers the release of histamines. Histamines can lead to inflammation and irritation of the eyes, resulting in itching and excessive tear production. This symptom is often seen in conditions such as allergic conjunctivitis or hay fever, where exposure to pollen, dust, pet dander, or other allergens activates the allergy response. In contrasting this with the other options, miscommunication is not a physical symptom and does not relate to any physiological process of an allergic reaction. Unexplained weight loss is more indicative of other medical issues, such as metabolic disorders or malignancies, rather than an allergy. Constant fatigue can be associated with various conditions, but it is not a direct common symptom of an allergic reaction. Therefore, the correct answer focuses on the specific and direct effects of allergens on the body, which manifest as itchy, watery eyes.

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:

<https://68wlpcllevel2.examzify.com>

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