

AAB MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST (MT) – BASIC KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 is the primary purpose of blood cultures?**
 - A. To measure glucose levels
 - B. To detect the presence of bacteria or fungi in the blood
 - C. To determine blood type
 - D. To analyze lipid levels
- 2. What does the total protein measurement indicate in a patient?**
 - A. Body hydration status
 - B. Immune function and nutritional status
 - C. Blood coagulation ability
 - D. Metabolic rate
- 3. Which unit of measure corresponds to 10^{-3} ?**
 - A. Milli-
 - B. Centi-
 - C. Deci-
 - D. Micro-
- 4. What is the common cause of jaundice?**
 - A. An accumulation of bilirubin in the blood
 - B. A deficiency of vitamin C
 - C. Obstruction of the bile duct
 - D. A high level of hemoglobin
- 5. Which clinical measurement is reflected by the term "BUN"?**
 - A. Blood Urea Nitrogen
 - B. Blood Uric Nephron
 - C. Bone Urea Notation
 - D. Blood Uric Nitrogen
- 6. Which vitamin is essential for proper blood clotting?**
 - A. Vitamin A
 - B. Vitamin B12
 - C. Vitamin C
 - D. Vitamin K

- 7. What can result from a deficiency in Vitamin K?**
- A. Reduced red blood cell production
 - B. Increased risk of bleeding and bruising
 - C. Elevated blood glucose levels
 - D. Lowered immune response
- 8. What is a common test performed by medical technologists to assess kidney function?**
- A. Complete blood count (CBC)
 - B. Urinalysis
 - C. Electrocardiogram (ECG)
 - D. Chest X-ray
- 9. To prepare a 10% bleach solution for disinfecting, how much bleach is added to water?**
- A. 50 mL bleach to 950 mL water
 - B. 100 mL bleach to 900 mL water
 - C. 200 mL bleach to 800 mL water
 - D. 25 mL bleach to 975 mL water
- 10. Which labor law requires an employer to provide reasonable accommodations to a wheelchair-bound employee?**
- A. Americans with Disabilities Act
 - B. Fair Labor Standards Act
 - C. Family and Medical Leave Act
 - D. Occupational Safety and Health Act

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary purpose of blood cultures?

- A. To measure glucose levels
- B. To detect the presence of bacteria or fungi in the blood**
- C. To determine blood type
- D. To analyze lipid levels

The primary purpose of blood cultures is to detect the presence of bacteria or fungi in the blood. Blood cultures are essential clinical tests that help identify infections in patients, particularly those that may be systemic or severe, such as sepsis. By culturing blood, medical professionals can isolate pathogens and determine their specific characteristics, which assists in selecting appropriate antibiotic therapy and managing patient treatment effectively. This testing is crucial for diagnosing conditions that can critically impact a patient's health, ensuring timely and targeted intervention. In contrast, measuring glucose levels, determining blood type, and analyzing lipid levels serve different purposes in the clinical laboratory. Glucose measurements are primarily for assessing metabolic conditions like diabetes, while blood typing is essential for compatibility in transfusions. Analyzing lipid levels is related to cardiovascular health rather than detecting infections. Each of these tests has its importance but does not align with the primary function of blood cultures.

2. What does the total protein measurement indicate in a patient?

- A. Body hydration status
- B. Immune function and nutritional status**
- C. Blood coagulation ability
- D. Metabolic rate

The total protein measurement in a patient primarily indicates immune function and nutritional status. Proteins are essential macromolecules made up of amino acids and are critical for various bodily functions. They play vital roles in the immune response, serving as antibodies that help protect the body against infections. Additionally, total protein levels reflect nutritional intake, as they can indicate how well a patient is absorbing nutrients from their diet. A low total protein level may suggest malnutrition, liver disease, or kidney issues, while elevated levels can indicate chronic inflammation or other health concerns. Understanding total protein can help healthcare providers assess a patient's overall health, monitor chronic conditions, and guide dietary recommendations. Therefore, the total protein measurement serves as a crucial indicator for evaluating both immune health and nutritional adequacy.

3. Which unit of measure corresponds to 10^{-3} ?

- A. Milli-**
- B. Centi-
- C. Deci-
- D. Micro-

The correct answer is milli-. This prefix is used in the metric system to denote a factor of one-thousandth, which is represented mathematically as 10^{-3} . This means that one milli- unit is equal to one-thousandth of a base unit. For example, one millimeter (mm) is 0.001 meters, and one milligram (mg) is 0.001 grams. Understanding these prefixes is crucial for working in fields like medical technology, as they help in accurate measurements and calculations of substances or quantities. Each prefix in the metric system denotes a specific factor and is widely used in scientific and medical contexts for ease of communication.

4. What is the common cause of jaundice?

- A. An accumulation of bilirubin in the blood
- B. A deficiency of vitamin C
- C. Obstruction of the bile duct
- D. A high level of hemoglobin

Jaundice is characterized by a yellowing of the skin and the sclera of the eyes, which occurs due to an accumulation of bilirubin in the blood. Bilirubin is a yellow pigment that is produced during the normal breakdown of red blood cells. In healthy individuals, the liver efficiently processes bilirubin and excretes it in bile, which is eliminated from the body. When there is a disruption in this process—either due to increased production of bilirubin (as seen in hemolysis), impaired processing by the liver (due to liver diseases like hepatitis or cirrhosis), or problems with bile excretion (like bile duct obstruction)—bilirubin levels rise in the bloodstream, leading to jaundice. Therefore, the most direct and common underlying factor of jaundice is indeed this accumulation of bilirubin. While obstruction of the bile duct does cause jaundice by preventing bilirubin from being excreted, it is just one specific cause and not the general mechanism. A deficiency of vitamin C does not relate to jaundice, as it primarily affects collagen synthesis and does not influence bilirubin metabolism. Lastly, a high level of hemoglobin is not directly related to jaundice; rather, it is the breakdown products of hemoglobin that contribute to jaundice.

5. Which clinical measurement is reflected by the term "BUN"?

- A. Blood Urea Nitrogen
- B. Blood Uric Nephron
- C. Bone Urea Notation
- D. Blood Uric Nitrogen

The term "BUN" stands for Blood Urea Nitrogen, which is a clinical measurement used to assess kidney function. Urea is a byproduct of protein metabolism that is normally excreted by the kidneys. Measuring the level of urea nitrogen in the blood helps to determine how well the kidneys are filtering waste from the bloodstream. Elevated levels can indicate impaired kidney function, dehydration, or increased protein catabolism, while low levels may suggest liver disease or malnutrition. This test is commonly used in conjunction with other assessments to provide a comprehensive view of a patient's renal health.

6. Which vitamin is essential for proper blood clotting?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin B12
- C. Vitamin C
- D. Vitamin K

Vitamin K is essential for proper blood clotting because it plays a crucial role in the synthesis of certain proteins known as clotting factors, which are necessary for blood coagulation. These proteins help in the formation of blood clots, preventing excessive bleeding when injuries occur. Vitamin K is found in leafy green vegetables, some fruits, and certain oils, and it is vital in processes that stabilize the clotting factors' function, ensuring that they are adequately modified to activate the coagulation cascade. In contrast, the other vitamins mentioned do not have a direct role in blood clotting. Vitamin A is important for vision and immune function, Vitamin B12 is essential for red blood cell formation and neurological function, and Vitamin C is primarily known for its role in collagen synthesis and antioxidant protection. While all these vitamins have important health benefits, it is Vitamin K that is specifically linked to the mechanism of blood clotting in the body.

7. What can result from a deficiency in Vitamin K?

- A. Reduced red blood cell production
- B. Increased risk of bleeding and bruising**
- C. Elevated blood glucose levels
- D. Lowered immune response

Vitamin K plays a crucial role in the synthesis of various proteins that are required for blood coagulation and maintaining proper bone health. A deficiency in Vitamin K leads to impaired synthesis of clotting factors, such as prothrombin and factors VII, IX, and X. This impairment results in a reduced ability of the blood to clot, leading to an increased risk of bleeding and bruising. Individuals with a deficiency may experience easy bruising, prolonged bleeding from cuts, and, in severe cases, spontaneous bleeding. The other options relate to different physiological processes or deficiencies. Reduced red blood cell production is typically associated with deficiencies in iron, vitamin B12, or folate. Elevated blood glucose levels are primarily linked to issues with insulin or carbohydrate metabolism, rather than vitamin deficiencies. A lowered immune response is often tied to deficiencies in vitamins such as A, C, or specific B vitamins but not directly to Vitamin K. Thus, the increased risk of bleeding and bruising is the direct consequence of inadequate Vitamin K levels.

8. What is a common test performed by medical technologists to assess kidney function?

- A. Complete blood count (CBC)
- B. Urinalysis**
- C. Electrocardiogram (ECG)
- D. Chest X-ray

Urinalysis is a common test performed by medical technologists to assess kidney function. This test analyzes the physical, chemical, and microscopic properties of urine. Through urinalysis, various indicators of kidney health can be detected, such as the presence of proteins, glucose, ketones, hemoglobin, and specific gravity of the urine, all of which can provide insight into how well the kidneys are filtering waste and maintaining balance in the body. The other tests mentioned serve different purposes. A complete blood count provides information on various components of blood but does not specifically indicate kidney function. An electrocardiogram measures the electrical activity of the heart and is not related to kidney assessment. Similarly, a chest X-ray focuses on the structures within the chest, such as the lungs and heart, rather than kidney health. Urinalysis stands out as the primary laboratory test to evaluate kidney function effectively.

9. To prepare a 10% bleach solution for disinfecting, how much bleach is added to water?

- A. 50 mL bleach to 950 mL water
- B. 100 mL bleach to 900 mL water**
- C. 200 mL bleach to 800 mL water
- D. 25 mL bleach to 975 mL water

To create a 10% bleach solution, one needs to consider the total volume of the solution and the desired concentration of bleach in that volume. A 10% solution means that 10% of the total volume is bleach, and the remaining 90% should be water. If the total volume is to be 1,000 mL (which makes calculations straightforward), then 10% of that volume would be 100 mL of bleach. This indicates that 900 mL of water is required to make up the rest of the solution, matching the concentration correctly. Using this reasoning, adding 100 mL of bleach to 900 mL of water results in a total volume of 1,000 mL, with the bleach accounting for precisely 10% of that volume.

10. Which labor law requires an employer to provide reasonable accommodations to a wheelchair-bound employee?

A. Americans with Disabilities Act

B. Fair Labor Standards Act

C. Family and Medical Leave Act

D. Occupational Safety and Health Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is the legislation that mandates employers to provide reasonable accommodations to employees with disabilities, including those who use wheelchairs. This law aims to prevent discrimination against individuals with disabilities in various aspects of employment, including hiring, promotions, and workplace facilities. Reasonable accommodations can include modifying workspaces, providing assistive technology, or making adjustments to work schedules, all of which are intended to help employees perform their jobs effectively and fully participate in the workplace. The Fair Labor Standards Act focuses primarily on wage and hour regulations, such as minimum wage and overtime pay, without addressing disability-related accommodations. The Family and Medical Leave Act provides eligible employees with unpaid, job-protected leave for certain family and medical reasons but does not require accommodations for disabilities. The Occupational Safety and Health Act is concerned with ensuring safe and healthy working conditions, rather than addressing the accommodation needs of employees with disabilities.

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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://aabmtbasicknowledge.examzify.com>

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

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