

AAMI CERTIFIED ASSOCIATE IN BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGY (CABT) 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. Which color code on standardized shipping containers indicates non-flammable gas?**
 - A. Blue
 - B. White
 - C. Green
 - D. Red

- 2. What does the L&D department stand for in a hospital?**
 - A. Laparoscopy and Drainage
 - B. Lymphatic and Dermal
 - C. Labor and Delivery
 - D. Liver and Digestion

- 3. Air is typically stored in which color-coded cylinders?**
 - A. Blue
 - B. Yellow
 - C. Black
 - D. White

- 4. What are the two goals of the national accrediting body in healthcare?**
 - A. Increasing patient volume and cutting staff
 - B. Reducing costs and expanding services
 - C. Mandating annual licensure renewals
 - D. Reducing the risk of undesirable patient outcomes and encouraging continuous improvement

- 5. A tachometer is primarily used to measure what?**
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Pressure
 - C. Speed of rotation
 - D. Voltage

6. How many steps are involved in the demonstrated PPE donning sequence?

- A. Four steps
- B. Six steps
- C. Five steps
- D. Seven steps

7. Which prefix represents 10^6 ?

- A. Kilo
- B. Milli
- C. Mega
- D. Micro

8. Convert 14 degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius.

- A. -10
- B. -9
- C. -11
- D. -12

9. Accreditation makes a hospital eligible to receive Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement.

- A. False
- B. Only Medicare
- C. Only Medicaid
- D. True

10. What is the formula for two resistors in a parallel circuit?

- A. $R_t = R_1 + R_2$
- B. $R_t = (R_1 \times R_2) / (R_1 + R_2)$
- C. $1/R_t = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$
- D. $R_t = R_1 - R_2$

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which color code on standardized shipping containers indicates non-flammable gas?

- A. Blue
- B. White
- C. Green**
- D. Red

Color coding on standardized shipping containers is used to identify the hazard class at a glance. Green signifies non-flammable gas, a class of gases that do not ignite under normal conditions. This helps handlers apply appropriate safety measures, such as ventilation and leak precautions, and guides emergency response. While color schemes can vary by region, green is commonly used to denote non-flammable gas.

2. What does the L&D department stand for in a hospital?

- A. Laparoscopy and Drainage
- B. Lymphatic and Dermal
- C. Labor and Delivery**
- D. Liver and Digestion

The main concept here is recognizing hospital departments by what they handle. L&D stands for Labor and Delivery, the department that manages childbirth and related obstetric care. It's where pregnant patients are admitted for labor, monitored during contractions, and delivered, with care that may include anesthesia, fetal monitoring, and postpartum support for both mother and newborn. Other phrases describe entirely different areas or procedures in a hospital. Laparoscopy and Drainage would refer to surgical techniques rather than a department; Lymphatic and Dermal point to the lymphatic system and skin, not obstetrics; Liver and Digestion relate to the digestive system and liver function, again not obstetrics. So Labor and Delivery is the correct designation.

3. Air is typically stored in which color-coded cylinders?

- A. Blue
- B. Yellow**
- C. Black
- D. White

Color coding on compressed gas cylinders is a safety cue that helps healthcare workers identify the content quickly and prevent mix-ups. In this system, air is stored in yellow cylinders, distinguishing it from oxygen, which is typically green, and from other gases with their own colors. This makes sense because air used for patient ventilation is a non-oxygen-enriched supply, and having a distinct color minimizes the chance of accidentally delivering the wrong gas. Always confirm with the cylinder label and the facility's standard, since color schemes can vary by country or organization.

4. What are the two goals of the national accrediting body in healthcare?

- A. Increasing patient volume and cutting staff
- B. Reducing costs and expanding services
- C. Mandating annual licensure renewals
- D. Reducing the risk of undesirable patient outcomes and encouraging continuous improvement**

Accrediting bodies in healthcare are focused on patient safety and ongoing quality improvement. Their primary aim is to reduce the likelihood of harmful or undesirable patient outcomes by ensuring that organizations have solid safety systems, reliable processes, and evidence-based practices in place. At the same time, they push facilities to continually improve by measuring performance, identifying gaps, and implementing corrective actions. This is why the goal that best fits is reducing the risk of undesirable patient outcomes and encouraging continuous improvement. The other options miss the core focus on safety, quality, and iterative improvement, instead describing aims like increasing patient volume, cutting staff, reducing costs, expanding services, or regulatory renewals—issues that are not the central mission of accrediting organizations.

5. A tachometer is primarily used to measure what?

- A. Temperature
- B. Pressure
- C. Speed of rotation**
- D. Voltage

A tachometer is used to measure how fast something is spinning—the speed of rotation. It typically displays RPM, which tells you the rotational rate of a shaft or rotor. This is essential for ensuring equipment runs within safe and specified limits and can feed data to control systems or gauges for operators. Temperature is read with thermometers, pressure with gauges, and voltage with meters, so those measurements come from different instruments. Therefore, the correct choice is speed of rotation.

6. How many steps are involved in the demonstrated PPE donning sequence?

- A. Four steps
- B. Six steps**
- C. Five steps
- D. Seven steps

Understanding how many actions are involved in a PPE donning sequence helps ensure you're covered at every protective layer. The demonstrated sequence comprises six distinct actions: hand hygiene, putting on a gown, placing the mask or respirator, adding eye protection, donning gloves, and a final check to confirm proper fit and coverage. Each step adds a necessary layer or safeguard, and the order keeps contamination risk low as you move through the items. If you counted fewer steps, you'd be skipping an essential item or prep action; counting more would imply an extra step not shown in this sequence. So, six steps reflects the complete, demonstrated process.

7. Which prefix represents 10^6 ?

- A. Kilo
- B. Milli
- C. Mega**
- D. Micro

In the metric system, prefixes indicate powers of ten. The one that equals 10^6 is mega. Kilo represents 10^3 , milli represents 10^{-3} , and micro represents 10^{-6} . Mega means a million, as in megabyte (MB) or megahertz (MHz). The symbol for mega is M. So the correct prefix for 10^6 is mega.

8. Convert 14 degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius.

- A. -10**
- B. -9
- C. -11
- D. -12

The essential idea is converting Fahrenheit to Celsius using the formula $C = (F - 32) \times 5/9$. For 14°F , subtract 32 to get -18 , then multiply by $5/9$ to get -10 . This aligns with the fact that freezing is $32^\circ\text{F} = 0^\circ\text{C}$, so 14°F is 18 degrees below freezing, which corresponds to 10 degrees below zero in Celsius. If you skip the subtraction or mix up the order, you'd get a different value.

9. Accreditation makes a hospital eligible to receive Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement.

- A. False
- B. Only Medicare
- C. Only Medicaid
- D. True**

Accreditation serves as a recognized pathway to demonstrate compliance with the federal Conditions of Participation. When a CMS-approved accrediting organization surveys a hospital and determines it meets the CoPs, CMS grants the hospital deemed status for Medicare and Medicaid participation. That deemed status means the hospital is eligible to enroll and receive reimbursement from both programs, provided it remains in compliance and continues to participate. So, accreditation effectively enables reimbursement from Medicare and Medicaid, not just one program or none.

10. What is the formula for two resistors in a parallel circuit?

A. $R_t = R_1 + R_2$

B. $R_t = (R_1 \times R_2) / (R_1 + R_2)$

C. $1/R_t = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$

D. $R_t = R_1 - R_2$

In a parallel circuit, the currents have separate paths, so the total resistance is reduced compared to either resistor. The relationship for two resistors is that the reciprocals add: $1/R_t = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2$. From there, you can rearrange to $R_t = (R_1 \times R_2) / (R_1 + R_2)$. This direct form gives R_t outright, which is why it's the clearest choice. It's also the same idea as the reciprocal form, just expressed as R_t directly. The other options don't describe parallel behavior: adding them would be for series, and subtracting them isn't a standard parallel rule. For a quick check, if R_1 and R_2 are known, this formula yields a value smaller than either resistor, as expected in parallel.

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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://aamicabt.examzify.com>

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

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