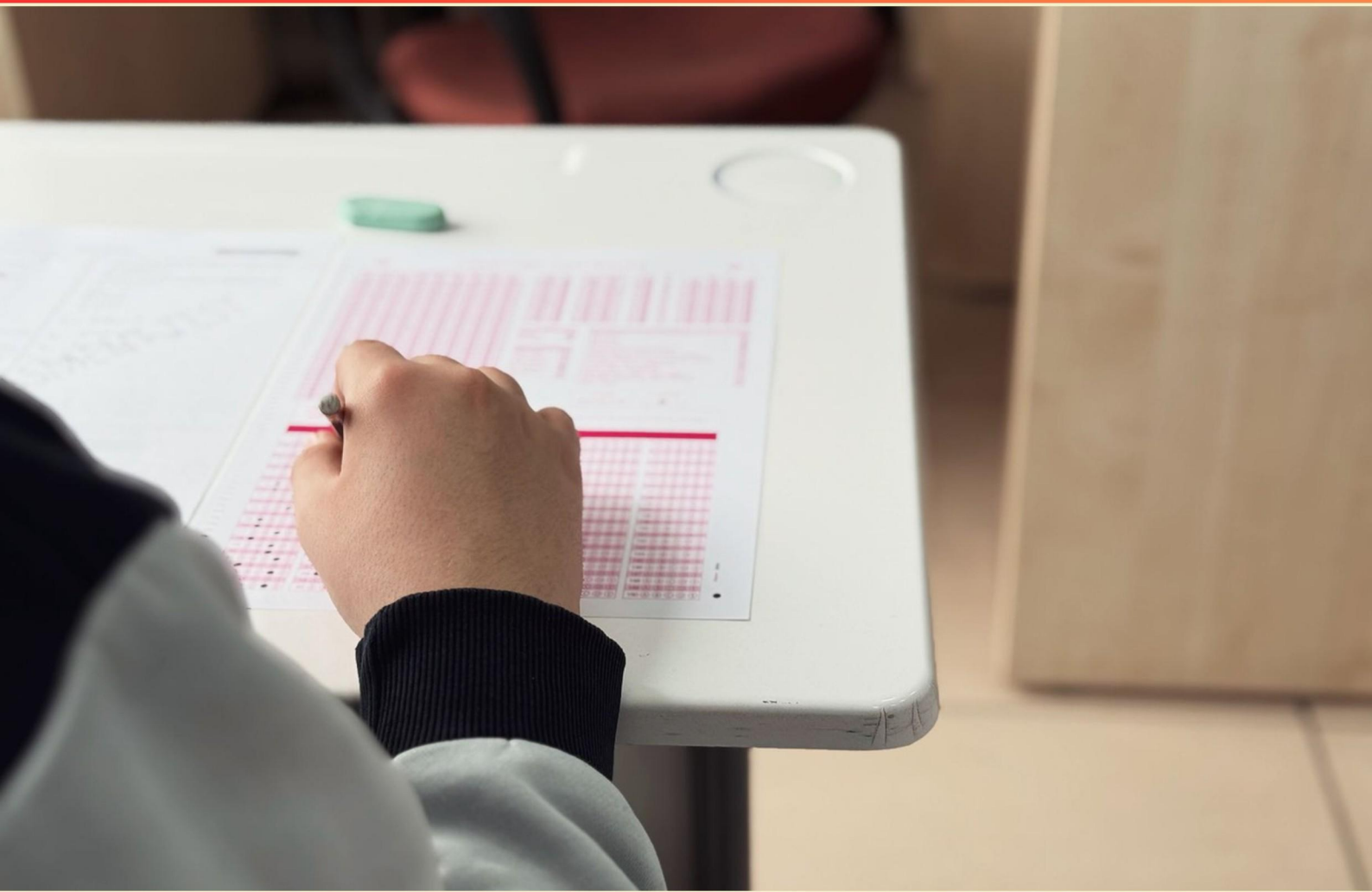


AAPC FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICINE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 of the following is NOT an organ system in the body?**
 - A. Excretory system
 - B. Circulatory system
 - C. Nervous system
 - D. Cellular system
- 2. Which organ is typically housed in the thoracic cavity?**
 - A. Kidney
 - B. Liver
 - C. Heart
 - D. Pancreas
- 3. What does "PE" signify in a medical report?**
 - A. Physical examination
 - B. Patient evaluation
 - C. Prescribed exercise
 - D. Post-operative examination
- 4. What does the prefix "pre-" indicate?**
 - A. After
 - B. In front of or before
 - C. Alongside
 - D. Through
- 5. In what situation is the term "WNL" most likely used?**
 - A. After conducting lab tests
 - B. During a physical examination
 - C. When providing financial estimates for care
 - D. During patient discharge planning
- 6. What is the tympanic membrane also known as?**
 - A. Inner ear
 - B. Eardrum
 - C. Auditory canal
 - D. Middle ear

7. What is a colectomy?

- A. Excision of the gallbladder
- B. Excision of part of the colon
- C. Surgical fixation of the bladder
- D. Plastic surgery of the ear

8. What term would describe a procedure done through the skin?

- A. Intravenous
- B. Percutaneous
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Transdermal

9. What is the primary function of connective tissue in the body?

- A. To produce body movements
- B. To conduct nerve impulses
- C. To support and connect tissues
- D. To facilitate chemical reactions

10. Where can epithelial tissue be typically found?

- A. In muscle and bone tissue
- B. In the skin and lining of various tracts
- C. In the brain and spinal cord
- D. In the digestive enzymes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT an organ system in the body?

- A. Excretory system
- B. Circulatory system
- C. Nervous system
- D. Cellular system**

The cellular system is not classified as one of the traditional organ systems in the human body. Organ systems consist of groups of organs that work together to perform specific functions necessary for the organism's survival. For example, the excretory system manages the removal of waste products, the circulatory system is responsible for the transportation of blood and nutrients, and the nervous system controls and coordinates bodily functions through signaling. In contrast, the term "cellular system" does not refer to a specific grouping of organs or their functions. While cells are the basic units of life and are essential to all biological processes, the concept of a 'cellular system' lacks recognition as a distinct system like the others listed. Organ systems focus on larger structures and their organized functions, whereas individual cells operate at a micro-level and are part of various systems rather than constituting one themselves.

2. Which organ is typically housed in the thoracic cavity?

- A. Kidney
- B. Liver
- C. Heart**
- D. Pancreas

The heart is housed in the thoracic cavity, which is the upper part of the trunk located between the neck and abdomen. The thoracic cavity is specifically designed to protect and facilitate the function of organs involved in the respiratory and circulatory systems. Within this cavity, the heart is situated in the mediastinum, a central compartment where it is surrounded by the lungs. The thoracic cavity plays a crucial role in the respiratory process as the heart supplies oxygenated blood to the body, enabling efficient circulation. The structural protection provided by the ribs, sternum, and vertebrae contributes to the heart's safety and stability. In contrast, the other organs mentioned—kidney, liver, and pancreas—are located in different areas of the body. The kidneys are found in the retroperitoneal space, which is behind the peritoneum in the abdominal cavity. The liver is located in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen, and the pancreas lies behind the stomach, also in the abdominal cavity. Understanding the anatomical locations of these organs helps in grasping their physiological functions and their relationships with other structures in the body.

3. What does "PE" signify in a medical report?

- A. Physical examination**
- B. Patient evaluation
- C. Prescribed exercise
- D. Post-operative examination

In a medical report, "PE" most commonly signifies "Physical Examination." This term refers to the process by which a healthcare provider assesses a patient's body through observation, palpation, percussion, and auscultation to determine their health status. During the physical examination, the clinician collects vital signs, checks different systems of the body, and gathers information that helps with diagnosis and treatment planning. The other options may represent relevant medical concepts but are not typically abbreviated as "PE." For example, while "Patient Evaluation" and "Prescribed Exercise" may be components of patient care, they do not specifically denote the standard assessment process referred to as a "Physical Examination." "Post-operative Examination" might occur after surgery, but it is also not commonly abbreviated to "PE" in medical documentation. Thus, the context of patient assessment and clinical examination aligns most closely with the definition of "PE" as "Physical Examination."

4. What does the prefix "pre-" indicate?

- A. After
- B. In front of or before**
- C. Alongside
- D. Through

The prefix "pre-" is derived from Latin, meaning "before" or "in front of." It is used in medical terminology and various fields to denote something that occurs prior to a certain event or time. For example, in medical terms, "preoperative" refers to the period before a surgical procedure, indicating actions, assessments, or preparations that take place before the operation itself. Understanding prefixes like "pre-" is crucial for interpreting medical terms accurately, as they provide important context about timing or sequence in relation to other processes or conditions. In contrast, the other options represent different concepts: one indicates something occurring after an event, another suggests being alongside something, and the last implies going through or across something. Each of these terms signifies distinct relationships or positions that do not align with the meaning of "pre-."

5. In what situation is the term "WNL" most likely used?

- A. After conducting lab tests
- B. During a physical examination**
- C. When providing financial estimates for care
- D. During patient discharge planning

The term "WNL," which stands for "within normal limits," is most commonly used during a physical examination. This terminology is employed by healthcare professionals to indicate that the findings observed during the examination are normal and do not signify any abnormalities. In the context of a physical examination, a clinician assesses various aspects of a patient's health, including vital signs, organ function, and overall condition. When these assessments yield results that are considered typical or expected, the provider may note that the findings are "WNL," providing assurance that no immediate medical concerns are present. While "WNL" could theoretically be used in other contexts, such as after lab tests indicating normal results, it is primarily associated with the evaluative process of a physical examination where a comprehensive assessment of multiple body systems is performed. This usage helps communicate a clear understanding of the patient's health status, allowing for effective follow-up and care planning.

6. What is the tympanic membrane also known as?

- A. Inner ear
- B. Eardrum**
- C. Auditory canal
- D. Middle ear

The tympanic membrane is commonly referred to as the eardrum. This thin, cone-shaped membrane plays a crucial role in the auditory system by vibrating in response to sound waves, which then transmits these vibrations to the bones of the middle ear. The eardrum separates the outer ear from the middle ear, acting as a barrier while also facilitating the process of hearing. Understanding the terminology within the anatomy of the ear is important, as it helps clarify the functions and locations of various components. The other terms, such as inner ear, auditory canal, and middle ear, refer to different parts of the ear that serve distinct purposes in the hearing process. The inner ear is responsible for balance and converting sound vibrations into nerve signals; the auditory canal is the passage that leads sound waves to the eardrum; and the middle ear contains the ossicles, which transmit sound from the eardrum to the inner ear.

7. What is a colectomy?

- A. Excision of the gallbladder
- B. Excision of part of the colon**
- C. Surgical fixation of the bladder
- D. Plastic surgery of the ear

A colectomy is a surgical procedure involving the excision of part or all of the colon, which is a vital part of the large intestine. This procedure is often performed to treat conditions such as colorectal cancer, diverticulitis, inflammatory bowel disease, or other bowel obstructions. There are different types of colectomy, including partial colectomy (where only a segment of the colon is removed) and total colectomy (where the entire colon is removed). Understanding the significance of this procedure highlights its role in managing serious gastrointestinal conditions and underscores the importance of colon health in overall well-being. The incorrect options relate to different surgical procedures that do not involve the colon: the excision of the gallbladder pertains to cholecystectomy, surgical fixation of the bladder involves procedures like cystopexy, and plastic surgery of the ear refers to otoplasty.

8. What term would describe a procedure done through the skin?

- A. Intravenous
- B. Percutaneous**
- C. Subcutaneous
- D. Transdermal

The term that describes a procedure done through the skin is "percutaneous." This term literally means "through the skin" and is used in medical contexts to refer to various procedures that access the underlying tissues, organs, or systems via the skin without the need for large incisions. Percutaneous procedures include a wide array of interventions, such as needle biopsies, catheter placements, and certain minimally invasive surgeries, where the skin acts as the entry point. The significance of this term lies in its implications for patient care, indicating a less invasive approach that often leads to quicker recovery times and lower complication rates compared to open surgical techniques. In contrast, other terms like "intravenous" refers specifically to procedures involving the veins, while "subcutaneous" refers to processes occurring directly beneath the skin but not necessarily through it. "Transdermal," on the other hand, is typically used to describe medications that are delivered through the skin via patches or other means, rather than a procedure that accesses deeper tissues. This further clarifies why "percutaneous" is the most accurate term for a procedure done through the skin.

9. What is the primary function of connective tissue in the body?

- A. To produce body movements
- B. To conduct nerve impulses
- C. To support and connect tissues**
- D. To facilitate chemical reactions

The primary function of connective tissue is to support and connect various tissues and organs within the body. Connective tissue is diverse and includes structures such as bone, cartilage, adipose (fat) tissue, and blood, all of which play crucial roles in maintaining the integrity of different body systems. This type of tissue provides structural support, helps in the transportation of nutrients and waste, and plays a role in the repair and healing processes of the body. For instance, bone tissue serves to give shape and protect vital organs, while cartilage acts as a cushion between joints. Adipose tissue serves to store energy and provide insulation, while blood, which is considered a liquid connective tissue, is essential for transporting oxygen and nutrients throughout the body. In contrast, the other options reflect different tissue functions: the production of body movements is primarily conducted by muscle tissue, nerve impulses are conducted by nervous tissue, and the facilitation of chemical reactions typically involves elements of cellular biochemistry rather than connective tissue. Thus, the correct choice highlights the essential supportive and connecting role that connective tissue plays in the overall architecture and function of the body.

10. Where can epithelial tissue be typically found?

- A. In muscle and bone tissue
- B. In the skin and lining of various tracts**
- C. In the brain and spinal cord
- D. In the digestive enzymes

Epithelial tissue is primarily found in areas that serve as protective barriers and facilitate absorption, secretion, and sensation. It is typically located on the outer surfaces of the body, such as the skin, which acts as a protective layer against environmental factors. Additionally, epithelial tissue lines the cavities and organs, including the digestive and respiratory tracts, allowing for processes such as absorption of nutrients and secretion of mucus. This tissue is characterized by closely packed cells with minimal extracellular matrix, and it plays crucial roles in protection, filtration, secretion, and absorption. Therefore, the presence of epithelial tissue in the skin and the linings of various tracts is the most accurate context in which to understand where epithelial tissue is typically found in the body.

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://aapcmedicinefund.examzify.com>

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

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