

# American Academy of Professional Coders (AAPC) Practice Exam (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**

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**1. What does the term 'Iliac' describe?**

- A. Pertaining to the rib**
- B. Pertaining to the lumbar region**
- C. Pertaining to the ilium**
- D. Pertaining to the pelvis**

**2. Which classification includes long bones?**

- A. Flat bones**
- B. Short bones**
- C. Tubular bones**
- D. Cuboidal bones**

**3. What part of the nail is considered the cuticle?**

- A. Lunula**
- B. Eponychium**
- C. Root**
- D. Nail plate**

**4. At what week does a developing fetus have its lifetime supply of hair follicles?**

- A. 20 weeks**
- B. 22 weeks**
- C. 24 weeks**
- D. 26 weeks**

**5. Prefixes generally indicate which of the following?**

- A. Location, time, and number**
- B. Procedure and diagnosis**
- C. Symptoms and signs**
- D. Medication and dosage**

**6. What is the main component of blood connective tissue?**

- A. Fibers and ground substances**
- B. Red and white blood cells suspended in plasma**
- C. Collagen fibers and fibroblasts**
- D. Chondrocytes and collagen**

**7. What does the Patient Safety Rule aim to protect?**

- A. Confidentiality of clinical trials**
- B. Patient data payments**
- C. Identifiable information for patient safety analysis**
- D. Privacy of patient prescriptions**

**8. What does ABN stand for?**

- A. Advance Beneficiary Notification**
- B. Advance Beneficiary Notice of Noncoverage**
- C. Advance Bill Notification**
- D. Advance Beneficiary Necessity**

**9. What does the prefix "Ante-" refer to in the context of time?**

- A. Before; forward**
- B. After**
- C. Toward; near**
- D. Through**

**10. Which part of the nail is referred to as the germinal matrix?**

- A. Nail bed**
- B. Root**
- C. Nail plate**
- D. Eponychium**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does the term 'Iliac' describe?

- A. Pertaining to the rib
- B. Pertaining to the lumbar region
- C. Pertaining to the ilium**
- D. Pertaining to the pelvis

The term 'Iliac' specifically pertains to the ilium, which is a significant bone in the human pelvic region. The ilium is one of the three bones that make up the pelvis and sits above the ischium and pubis. In medical terminology, 'iliac' is often used to describe structures related to or located near the ilium, such as iliac arteries, iliac veins, or iliac crest. Understanding anatomical terminology is crucial for professional coding, as accurate coding relies heavily on correct medical descriptions. In this case, knowing that 'iliac' directly relates to the ilium helps to clarify discussions around anatomy, diagnoses, and procedures pertaining to the pelvic area. The other options pertain to different areas: one relates to the ribs, another to the lumbar region of the back, and the last one refers more generally to the pelvis without specifically indicating the ilium. Thus, the direct association of 'iliac' with the ilium is what makes it the accurate choice.

## 2. Which classification includes long bones?

- A. Flat bones
- B. Short bones
- C. Tubular bones**
- D. Cuboidal bones

Long bones are classified as tubular bones due to their elongated shape and structure. These bones have a central medullary cavity and are characterized by a diaphysis (shaft) and epiphyses (ends). They play critical roles in movement, support, and the production of blood cells in the bone marrow. Examples of long bones include the femur, humerus, and tibia. The other classifications, such as flat bones, short bones, and cuboidal bones, refer to different shapes and functions. Flat bones, for instance, are typically thin and flat, providing protection and broad surfaces for muscle attachment, while short bones have a somewhat cube-like shape and primarily facilitate stability and support. Cuboidal bones is not a commonly recognized classification in medical terminology. Thus, the best fit for long bones is tubular bones.

## 3. What part of the nail is considered the cuticle?

- A. Lunula
- B. Eponychium**
- C. Root
- D. Nail plate

The cuticle is defined as the area of skin at the base of the nail that lies upon the nail plate, specifically known as the eponychium. The eponychium serves an important protective function by covering the area where the new nail growth occurs, preventing bacteria and other pathogens from entering. It is a critical aspect of nail anatomy that contributes to the overall health and integrity of the nail. In contrast, the lunula is the visible white crescent shape at the base of the nail, the root refers to the part of the nail hidden beneath the skin where nail growth begins, and the nail plate is the hard, visible part of the nail itself. Understanding these distinctions helps in accurately identifying parts of the nail and recognizing their roles both in aesthetics and health.

**4. At what week does a developing fetus have its lifetime supply of hair follicles?**

- A. 20 weeks**
- B. 22 weeks**
- C. 24 weeks**
- D. 26 weeks**

The correct answer is 22 weeks. During pregnancy, the development of hair follicles occurs at various stages, and by around the 22nd week of gestation, the fetus has generated the majority of the hair follicles it will have for its entire life. This process is part of the fetal development that gives rise to hair covering the skin, known as lanugo, which begins to form as early as 14 to 16 weeks but peaks around this 22-week mark. Each hair follicle is established during this critical timeframe, marking a significant milestone in the development of the fetus's integumentary system. Other weeks mentioned do not represent the specific point when the lifetime supply of hair follicles is fully formed; thus, they are not the correct choice. Each of those other weeks corresponds to different stages of development for other systems or structures, but it is at 22 weeks that the hair follicles are essentially finalized for the future.

**5. Prefixes generally indicate which of the following?**

- A. Location, time, and number**
- B. Procedure and diagnosis**
- C. Symptoms and signs**
- D. Medication and dosage**

Prefixes in medical terminology primarily provide essential information about the location, timing, or quantity of a condition or procedure. They serve as modifiers that clarify the meaning of the words they precede. For instance, a prefix can denote specific anatomical locations (like "sub-" meaning under), temporal indicators (such as "pre-" meaning before), or numerical quantities (like "bi-" meaning two). While the other options relate to components of medical terms, they do not accurately reflect the general function of prefixes in the same way that the correct choice does. For example, procedures and diagnoses are often conveyed through root words and suffixes, which carry the core meaning of the term. Similarly, symptoms and signs, as well as medications and dosages, are typically described using those elements rather than prefixes. Thus, the indication of location, time, and number stemming from prefixes is a distinctive and important aspect of medical terminology.

## 6. What is the main component of blood connective tissue?

- A. Fibers and ground substances
- B. Red and white blood cells suspended in plasma**
- C. Collagen fibers and fibroblasts
- D. Chondrocytes and collagen

The main component of blood connective tissue is red and white blood cells suspended in plasma. Blood is unique among connective tissues because it is liquid and serves multiple crucial functions in the body. The red blood cells (erythrocytes) are primarily responsible for oxygen transport throughout the body, while the white blood cells (leukocytes) play vital roles in the immune response, helping to defend against infections and foreign invaders. Plasma, which is the liquid portion of blood, provides a matrix in which these cells are suspended. It contains water, electrolytes, proteins, nutrients, hormones, and waste products, making it integral to transportation and maintaining homeostasis. In contrast, the other options refer to components found in different connective tissues or types, such as the presence of fibers and ground substances in loose or dense connective tissue, or specific cells like chondrocytes found in cartilage. None of these describe the composition of blood as accurately as the correct option.

## 7. What does the Patient Safety Rule aim to protect?

- A. Confidentiality of clinical trials
- B. Patient data payments
- C. Identifiable information for patient safety analysis**
- D. Privacy of patient prescriptions

The Patient Safety Rule is designed to enhance the safety of patients by improving the quality, reliability, and accessibility of patient safety information. Its primary focus is on the confidentiality of identifiable information that is collected and analyzed to learn from medical errors and near-misses. This rule establishes a framework for collecting and sharing patient safety data while ensuring that the identities of those involved remain protected. By protecting identifiable information specifically for patient safety analysis, the rule encourages healthcare providers to report and share information about safety incidents without the fear of compromising patient confidentiality. This ultimately leads to improved patient outcomes by fostering a culture of safety and continuous improvement within healthcare systems. Thus, the emphasis on identifiable information aligns perfectly with the goals of the Patient Safety Rule in its quest to enhance patient care.

## 8. What does ABN stand for?

- A. Advance Beneficiary Notification**
- B. Advance Beneficiary Notice of Noncoverage**
- C. Advance Bill Notification**
- D. Advance Beneficiary Necessity**

The term ABN refers to the Advance Beneficiary Notice of Noncoverage. This is a crucial document in the Medicare program that informs beneficiaries that a service or item may not be covered by Medicare. The purpose of the ABN is to make sure that patients are aware of their potential financial responsibility if Medicare declines to pay for the service provided. When healthcare providers believe that a service could be denied coverage, they use the ABN to communicate this uncertainty to the patient in advance, allowing the patient to make an informed decision about whether to proceed with the service. This document protects both the beneficiary and the healthcare provider by ensuring transparency regarding coverage and costs. While the other options contain components of the correct terminology, they do not accurately represent the full term or its implications in the healthcare context. Understanding the ABN is essential for both providers and patients to navigate coverage issues effectively within the Medicare system.

## 9. What does the prefix "Ante-" refer to in the context of time?

- A. Before; forward**
- B. After**
- C. Toward; near**
- D. Through**

The prefix "Ante-" in the context of time refers to the concept of "before." This prefix is derived from Latin, where it denotes a position in time that precedes another event or timeframe. In medical terminology and other fields, "ante" is often utilized to describe things that occur prior to a certain point or event. For example, terms like "antepartum" refer to the period before childbirth. In contrast, the other options represent different temporal concepts. "After" clearly indicates a sequence following an event, while "toward" and "near" signify directional positions rather than chronological relationships. "Through" implies movement from one side to another, further disconnecting it from a chronological reference. Understanding the prefix "Ante-" as indicating something that comes before aids in proper interpretation and usage within various contexts in coding and medical terminology.

**10. Which part of the nail is referred to as the germinal matrix?**

- A. Nail bed**
- B. Root**
- C. Nail plate**
- D. Eponychium**

The germinal matrix is a critical part of the nail structure, responsible for the growth of the nail. It is located beneath the skin at the base of the nail and extends into the nail root. The cells in this area are actively dividing, which leads to the formation of new nail cells that push the older, hardened nail cells forward, contributing to the overall length of the nail. Understanding this, the nail root is the area that corresponds directly with the germinal matrix, making it the correct answer. The nail bed, although important, functions as the support structure for the nail, while the nail plate is the hard, visible part of the nail itself that forms from the cells produced in the germinal matrix. The eponychium, often referred to as the cuticle, is the tissue that overlaps the nail base and does not play a role in the actual growth of the nail, but instead serves as a protective barrier. Thus, the significance of the germinal matrix is solely encapsulated in its role within the nail root.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://aapc-practice.examzify.com>**

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

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