

ARRT Patient Care 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

- 1. A diuretic is used to:**
 - A. Induce vomiting**
 - B. Stimulate defecation**
 - C. Promote elimination of urine**
 - D. Inhibit coughing**
- 2. Forms of intentional misconduct include:**
 - A. Slander only**
 - B. Invasion of privacy only**
 - C. Slander and invasion of privacy only**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. Which drug is commonly used to treat dysrhythmias?**
 - A. Epinephrine**
 - B. Lidocaine**
 - C. Nitroglycerin**
 - D. Verapamil**
- 4. Which position should a patient experiencing an episode of syncope be placed in?**
 - A. Dorsal recumbent with head elevated**
 - B. Dorsal recumbent with feet elevated**
 - C. Lateral recumbent**
 - D. Seated with feet supported**
- 5. Where is the "sterile corridor" located?**
 - A. Just outside the OR room**
 - B. Immediately inside each OR room door**
 - C. Between the draped patient and the instrument table**
 - D. At the foot end of the draped patient**
- 6. What is considered the normal creatinine range in blood chemistry levels?**
 - A. 0.6 to 1.5 mg/100 mL**
 - B. 4.5 to 6 mg/100 mL**
 - C. 8 to 25 mg/100 mL**
 - D. Up to 50 mg/100 mL**

- 7. Which of the following steps is NOT recommended when cleaning contaminated surfaces?**
- A. Cleaning from the most contaminated to the least contaminated**
 - B. Cleaning in a circular motion**
 - C. Cleaning from the top down**
 - D. Cleaning from least contaminated to most contaminated**
- 8. Which precaution is important for a radiographer when working with infectious patients?**
- A. Wearing gloves only**
 - B. Using only sterile equipment**
 - C. Maintaining a clean environment**
 - D. Following infection control protocols**
- 9. The medical abbreviation meaning "three times a day" is:**
- A. tid**
 - B. qid**
 - C. qh**
 - D. pc**
- 10. What should you do if an ambulatory patient feels faint while seated on the x-ray table?**
- A. Lay the patient down on the table.**
 - B. Leave and call for help.**
 - C. Elevate the patient's legs.**
 - D. Both A and C.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A diuretic is used to:

- A. Induce vomiting**
- B. Stimulate defecation**
- C. Promote elimination of urine**
- D. Inhibit coughing**

A diuretic is a medication that promotes the elimination of urine from the body. It acts on the kidneys to increase the excretion of sodium and water, leading to an increased volume of urine produced. This is particularly useful in managing conditions such as hypertension, heart failure, and edema, as it helps reduce fluid overload and lower blood pressure. The focus of diuretics on urine elimination makes them essential in various therapeutic settings. For instance, by reducing excess fluid, diuretics can alleviate symptoms related to congestive heart failure, where fluid accumulation can lead to breathing difficulties. In contrast, other choices relate to different physiological processes. Inducing vomiting and stimulating defecation target gastrointestinal issues, while inhibiting coughing relates to respiratory conditions. Each of these functions is distinct and not associated with the mechanism of action of diuretics.

2. Forms of intentional misconduct include:

- A. Slander only**
- B. Invasion of privacy only**
- C. Slander and invasion of privacy only**
- D. All of the above**

Intentional misconduct refers to actions taken with the intent to harm or violate the rights of another individual. In the context of patient care, this can encompass various forms of wrongful behavior. Slander involves making false spoken statements that damage an individual's reputation. When these statements pertain to a patient or healthcare professional, they can lead to significant harm to personal or professional standing. Invasion of privacy entails violating a person's right to keep their personal information private. In healthcare, this could mean sharing confidential patient information without consent, which can lead not only to emotional distress but also to legal repercussions. Since both slander and invasion of privacy are forms of intentional misconduct, and there are other forms of misconduct beyond these two, the most comprehensive answer includes both of these actions along with any additional types of intentional misconduct that might exist. Therefore, indicating that all listed forms are intentional misconduct is accurate.

3. Which drug is commonly used to treat dysrhythmias?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Lidocaine
- C. Nitroglycerin
- D. Verapamil**

Verapamil is commonly used to treat dysrhythmias because it is a calcium channel blocker that specifically affects the conduction system of the heart. By blocking calcium influx, it slows down the conduction through the atrioventricular (AV) node, which can help to manage certain types of rapid heart rhythms, particularly atrial fibrillation and paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia. Its effectiveness in reducing heart rate and stabilizing abnormal rhythms makes it a valuable medication in cardiology. The other drugs listed have different primary uses: Epinephrine is typically utilized in emergency situations, particularly for anaphylaxis or cardiac arrest due to its role in increasing heart rate and blood pressure; Lidocaine is an antiarrhythmic mainly used in emergency settings for treating ventricular arrhythmias but is not broadly utilized for general dysrhythmias; Nitroglycerin is primarily used for angina and heart failure management by dilating blood vessels to improve blood flow and reduce myocardial oxygen demand, but it does not directly treat dysrhythmias.

4. Which position should a patient experiencing an episode of syncope be placed in?

- A. Dorsal recumbent with head elevated
- B. Dorsal recumbent with feet elevated**
- C. Lateral recumbent
- D. Seated with feet supported

When a patient experiences an episode of syncope, it is crucial to maintain blood flow to the brain and prevent any potential injury. Placing the patient in a dorsal recumbent position with the feet elevated is effective for several reasons. Elevating the feet helps to facilitate venous return to the heart, which increases cardiac output and helps restore blood flow to the brain. This position counters the effects of gravity, which can hinder blood circulation when a patient is feeling faint or has temporarily lost consciousness. Additionally, being in a dorsal recumbent position allows for ease of monitoring and intervention by healthcare providers should further assistance be needed. While the lateral recumbent position (the choice not selected) is beneficial for protecting the airway and ensuring that the patient is safe if they vomit or have a seizure, it does not provide the same advantages for restoring blood flow to the brain as the feet-elevating position does. The seated or head-elevated positions are not ideal either, as they can exacerbate the situation by allowing gravity to draw blood away from the brain. Overall, the dorsal recumbent position with feet elevated effectively helps support the patient physiologically during a syncope episode.

5. Where is the "sterile corridor" located?

- A. Just outside the OR room**
- B. Immediately inside each OR room door**
- C. Between the draped patient and the instrument table**
- D. At the foot end of the draped patient**

The sterile corridor is defined as the area between the draped patient and the instrument table within an operating room. This space is critical for maintaining a sterile field and ensuring that the instruments and supplies used during a surgical procedure do not become contaminated. In the sterile corridor, healthcare professionals can perform interventions or retrieve instruments while minimizing the risk of introducing pathogens. Maintaining the integrity of this area is essential for patient safety and infection control during surgical procedures, as it serves as a barrier between the sterile environment around the patient and the non-sterile environment outside the immediate surgical field. Understanding the specific location of the sterile corridor is vital for surgical teams to prioritize cleanliness and safety during operations, thereby reducing the risk of surgical site infections.

6. What is considered the normal creatinine range in blood chemistry levels?

- A. 0.6 to 1.5 mg/100 mL**
- B. 4.5 to 6 mg/100 mL**
- C. 8 to 25 mg/100 mL**
- D. Up to 50 mg/100 mL**

The normal creatinine range in blood chemistry is generally accepted to be around 0.6 to 1.2 mg/dL, which translates to 6 to 12 mg/100 mL. Therefore, the most accurate understanding would align closely with both the upper limit of 1.2 mg/dL as being the standard reference for normal levels. Creatinine is a waste product produced from muscle metabolism, and its level in the blood is primarily indicative of kidney function. Elevated levels may signify kidney impairment or dysfunction, while levels that are too low can indicate other medical conditions or issues with muscle mass. The options mentioned that present higher ranges (4.5 to 6 mg/100 mL or 8 to 25 mg/100 mL or even up to 50 mg/100 mL) do not reflect the normal physiology of creatinine levels in a healthy individual. Those higher values would typically indicate significant kidney dysfunction or possibly damage, as they greatly exceed normal physiological levels. In practice, understanding the normal creatinine levels is essential for assessing renal function and interpreting laboratory results accurately in patient care.

7. Which of the following steps is NOT recommended when cleaning contaminated surfaces?

- A. Cleaning from the most contaminated to the least contaminated**
- B. Cleaning in a circular motion**
- C. Cleaning from the top down**
- D. Cleaning from least contaminated to most contaminated**

Cleaning from the most contaminated to the least contaminated is not recommended because it can potentially spread contaminants rather than effectively removing them. The goal of cleaning is to minimize the risk of infection or transmission of pathogens, and starting with the most contaminated areas may lead to contamination of previously cleaned areas. In contrast, techniques such as cleaning in a circular motion can be effective for ensuring the thorough cleaning of surfaces, as this method allows dirt and contaminants to be lifted rather than pushed around. Additionally, cleaning from the top down is a best practice because it prevents debris from falling onto already cleaned surfaces below. Furthermore, cleaning from least contaminated to most contaminated is a more effective approach as it helps to control the contamination spread and ensures that the cleanest areas are addressed first, thereby reducing the overall risk. By following these recommended practices, healthcare workers can maintain a cleaner, safer environment, which is essential in preventing infections and promoting patient safety.

8. Which precaution is important for a radiographer when working with infectious patients?

- A. Wearing gloves only**
- B. Using only sterile equipment**
- C. Maintaining a clean environment**
- D. Following infection control protocols**

Following infection control protocols is crucial for radiographers working with infectious patients because these protocols are designed to minimize the risk of transmitting infections. These protocols encompass a wide range of practices, including hand hygiene, use of personal protective equipment (like masks and gloves), proper handling and disposal of contaminated materials, and cleaning and disinfecting surfaces and equipment. Infection control protocols ensure that radiographers not only protect themselves but also prevent the spread of infections to other patients and healthcare personnel. Adhering to these established guidelines is essential for maintaining a safe environment in healthcare settings, particularly when dealing with infectious diseases. While wearing gloves, using sterile equipment, and maintaining a clean environment are all important components of infection prevention, they are often aspects of broader infection control protocols. Relying solely on any one measure, like just wearing gloves or only using sterile equipment, is inadequate in providing comprehensive protection in clinical scenarios with infectious patients. Thus, following infection control protocols represents the most effective and holistic approach to managing the risks involved.

9. The medical abbreviation meaning "three times a day" is:

- A. tid**
- B. qid**
- C. qh**
- D. pc**

The abbreviation "tid" stands for "ter in die," which is a Latin phrase that translates to "three times a day." This abbreviation is commonly used in medical prescriptions to indicate the frequency with which a medication should be taken. It is important for healthcare providers and patients to understand this terminology for accurate dosing schedules. The other abbreviations are used to indicate different dosing frequencies. "qid" means "four times a day," which signifies a higher frequency than needed for the question's requirement. "qh" denotes "every hour," which is a much more frequent dosage interval. Finally, "pc," short for "post cibum," means "after meals," which does not specify a frequency per day but rather a timing related to meals. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for ensuring safe and effective medication administration.

10. What should you do if an ambulatory patient feels faint while seated on the x-ray table?

- A. Lay the patient down on the table.**
- B. Leave and call for help.**
- C. Elevate the patient's legs.**
- D. Both A and C.**

When an ambulatory patient feels faint while seated on the x-ray table, it is crucial to address their immediate needs to ensure their safety and comfort. Laying the patient down on the table is a foundational response because it can help prevent a fall, reducing the risk of injury that could occur from fainting or losing consciousness. This position is beneficial as it allows blood to flow more effectively to the brain, potentially alleviating feelings of dizziness or faintness. Additionally, elevating the patient's legs can improve venous return, helping to maintain blood flow to the heart and subsequently to the brain. This position further assists in counteracting feelings of lightheadedness and can be particularly comforting. Both actions combined—laying the patient down and elevating their legs—provide a comprehensive approach to manage the situation effectively, making the decision to execute both actions the most appropriate and supportive choice for the patient's well-being.

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://arrrt-patientcare.examzify.com>

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