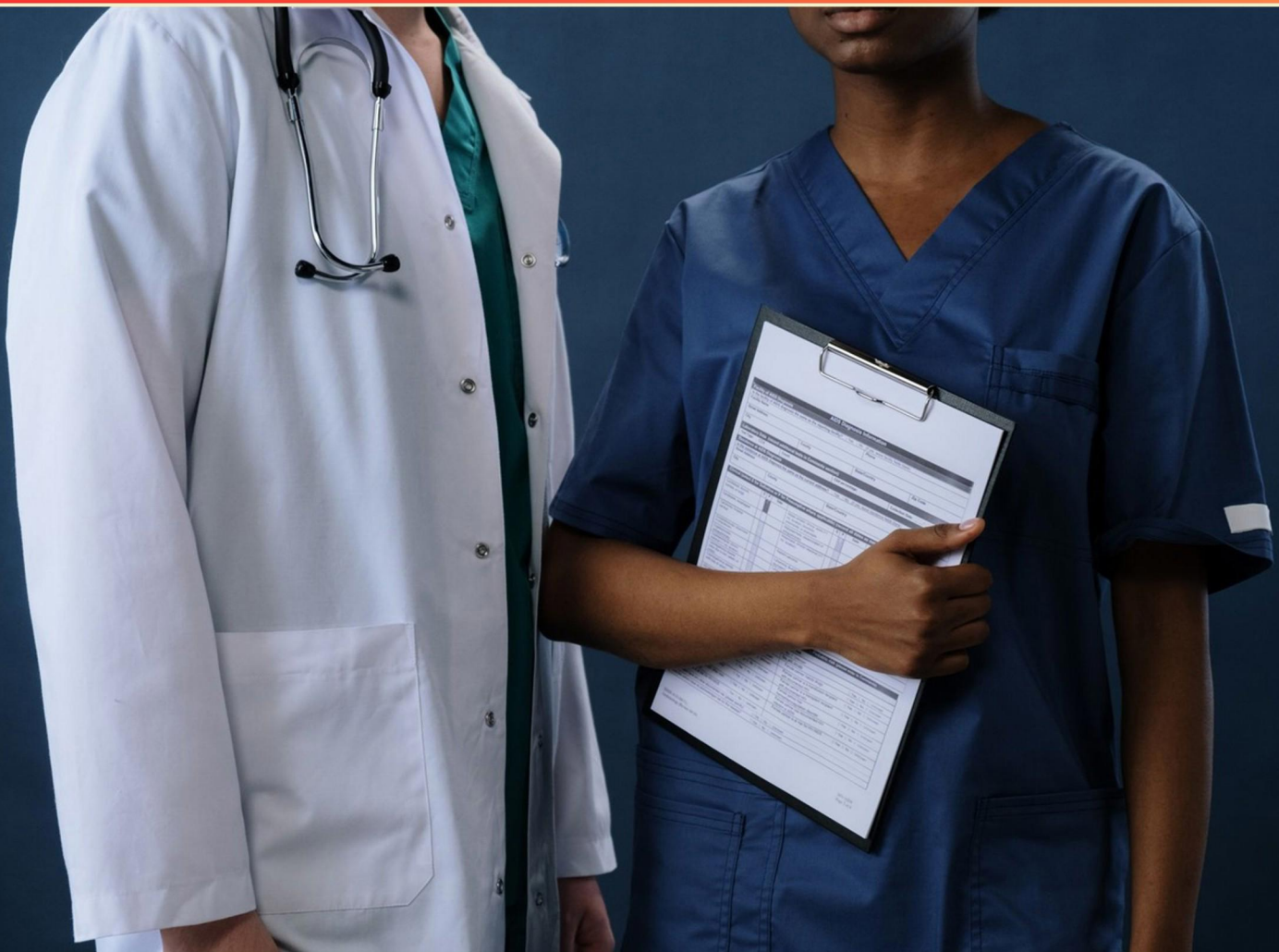


BJC PATIENT CARE TECHNICIANS (PCT) ACADEMY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
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. Arth/o denotes what?

- A. Joints
- B. Skull
- C. Blood Vessels
- D. Heart

2. If c appears in an instruction, what does it mean?

- A. Without
- B. Before
- C. With
- D. After

3. Which prefix means against?

- A. Anti-
- B. A-
- C. Re-
- D. Acu-

4. Which tasks are part of a PCT's role in cardiac care?

- A. EKGs, Vitals; report abnormal changes to RN; perform CPR; ensure Pt is following diet
- B. Admin tasks only
- C. Diagnosing heart disease
- D. Prescribing medications

5. Which of the following describes an abnormal stoma appearance?

- A. Blue/gray/black color, bleeding, retracted or prolapsed; skin around stoma red/warm
- B. Pink and dry with intact skin
- C. Red and shiny
- D. Clear and normal looking

6. Which suffix denotes a blood condition?

- A. -cyte
- B. -itis
- C. -pathy
- D. -emia

7. In a CHG basin bath, which area is washed with washcloth #4?

- A. Right leg, foot, and webspaces
- B. Abdomen, groin, and perineum
- C. Arms, hands, fingers
- D. Back and buttocks

8. How often should a patient be repositioned to prevent pressure injuries, and what aids can be used?

- A. Every 2 hours; wedges or pillows
- B. Every 4 hours; blankets
- C. Every 6 hours; foam mattress topper
- D. Every 2 hours; towels

9. Which suffix means blood condition?

- A. -itis
- B. -cardia
- C. -emia
- D. -cyte

10. The symbol ">" indicates which relation in medical documentation?

- A. Less than
- B. Greater than
- C. Equals
- D. Approximately

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Arth/o denotes what?

- A. Joints
- B. Skull
- C. Blood Vessels
- D. Heart

Arth/o denotes joints. This combining form is used when talking about the joints themselves or procedures involving them, as in arthritis (inflammation of a joint), arthroscope (instrument to view a joint), and arthroplasty (joint replacement). The other options point to different structures: skull is crani/o, blood vessels are angi/o or vas/o, and the heart is cardi/o.

2. If c appears in an instruction, what does it mean?

- A. Without
- B. Before
- C. With
- D. After

Seeing a bar over a letter in an instruction often signals that the action should be done together with that item. So c is read as "with c." It tells you to perform the instruction in conjunction with c, rather than excluding it, sequencing it, or timing it separately. That's why "with" is the best fit. The other options imply absence, or a timing relation that the bar doesn't indicate in this context.

3. Which prefix means against?

- A. Anti-
- B. A-
- C. Re-
- D. Acu-

The concept relies on how prefixes modify meaning, with some indicating opposition. The prefix that means against is anti-. It signals opposing or preventing something, as in antibiotic (against bacteria) or antiseptic (against infection). The other prefixes don't convey opposition. A- often means not or without (as in atypical, amoral). Re- means again or back (redo, rewrite). Acu- relates to sharpness or needles (acute, acupuncture), not opposition. So the correct choice is the prefix that directly expresses opposition: anti-.

4. Which tasks are part of a PCT's role in cardiac care?

- A. EKGs, Vitals; report abnormal changes to RN; perform CPR; ensure Pt is following diet
- B. Admin tasks only
- C. Diagnosing heart disease
- D. Prescribing medications

In cardiac care, a PCT supports the patient by monitoring and communicating about heart status, rather than diagnosing or prescribing. The best choice includes taking vitals and assisting with EKGs so the team has current information on heart rhythm and overall condition. When something abnormal is noticed, reporting it to the nurse in charge ensures the right clinician can assess and respond promptly. Being prepared to perform CPR is a crucial emergency skill, enabling immediate action to sustain circulation until more help arrives. And helping the patient follow the prescribed diet supports recovery and heart health as part of the care plan. Tasks like diagnosing heart disease or prescribing medications require higher licensed roles, which are beyond a PCT's scope.

5. Which of the following describes an abnormal stoma appearance?

- A. Blue/gray/black color, bleeding, retracted or prolapsed; skin around stoma red/warm
- B. Pink and dry with intact skin
- C. Red and shiny
- D. Clear and normal looking

Stoma assessment hinges on recognizing when tissue signals trouble. Abnormal appearance includes color changes that mean the blood supply is compromised—blue, gray, or black tissue can indicate ischemia or necrosis and needs immediate evaluation. Bleeding from the stoma tissue is not normal and points to trauma or tissue injury. If the stoma retracts, sinking below the skin, or prolapses, protrudes too far, it can cause problems with function and protection of the skin. Surrounding skin that is red and warm suggests irritation or infection, which also requires attention. In contrast, a healthy stoma is moist and pink to red, typically protruding slightly above the skin, with surrounding skin that is intact and not irritated. So the described signs in the scenario—color changes to dark hues, bleeding, retraction or prolapse, and warm, red surrounding skin—reflect an abnormal appearance and warrant prompt assessment.

6. Which suffix denotes a blood condition?

- A. -cyte
- B. -itis
- C. -pathy
- D. -emia

The suffix that denotes a blood condition is -emia, which means a condition of the blood or the presence of substances in the blood. Examples include anemia (low red blood cells), septicemia (blood infection), and hyperemia (excess blood in a part of the body). The other suffixes point to different ideas: -cyte means a cell, -itis means inflammation, and -pathy means a disease or disorder. So -emia directly indicates a blood-related condition.

7. In a CHG basin bath, which area is washed with washcloth #4?

- A. Right leg, foot, and webspaces**
- B. Abdomen, groin, and perineum
- C. Arms, hands, fingers
- D. Back and buttocks

In a CHG basin bath, washcloths are used for specific body regions to prevent cross-contamination and ensure thorough cleaning. The fourth cloth is designated for the lower extremities—the right leg, including the foot and the spaces between the toes. This area is larger and includes interdigital spaces that need careful attention, so using a dedicated cloth helps you clean it completely without transferring grime to other parts of the body. As you work, use a fresh cloth for each region and progress in a clean-to-dirty order, discarding the cloth after finishing the leg to keep the rest of the body clean.

8. How often should a patient be repositioned to prevent pressure injuries, and what aids can be used?

- A. Every 2 hours; wedges or pillows**
- B. Every 4 hours; blankets
- C. Every 6 hours; foam mattress topper
- D. Every 2 hours; towels

Regularly repositioning a patient every two hours helps relieve pressure on bony prominences like the sacrum, heels, elbows, and hips, which is essential to prevent pressure injuries in immobilized individuals. Using supportive aids such as wedges or pillows keeps the body properly aligned and offloads pressure from these areas, distributing weight more evenly and reducing friction and shear. The two-hour schedule is more protective than longer intervals, since tissue can begin to divert blood flow and sustain damage with sustained pressure. While a foam mattress topper can improve comfort and some pressure distribution, it doesn't substitute for the regular turning schedule or provide the targeted offloading that wedges and pillows offer. Blankets or towels aren't reliable pressure-relief devices and can shift, bunch, or cause rubbing.

9. Which suffix means blood condition?

- A. -itis
- B. -cardia
- C. -emia**
- D. -cyte

Suffixes in medical terms often indicate what body system is involved. For a blood condition, the suffix -emia is used, as in anemia, leukemia, and polycythemia. It signals something about the blood itself or a state in the blood. The other suffixes describe different things: -itis means inflammation; -cardia refers to the heart or heart rate; -cyte denotes a cell. So the best answer is -emia because it specifically ties to a condition of the blood.

10. The symbol ">" indicates which relation in medical documentation?

- A. Less than
- B. Greater than**
- C. Equals
- D. Approximately

The symbol indicates that one value is larger than another. In medical documentation this is used to show a measurement exceeds a threshold or reference value. For example, glucose > 200 mg/dL means the glucose level is higher than 200, and systolic blood pressure > 140 indicates a pressure above that threshold. It does not mean less than, which would use the symbol <, nor does it mean equal (=) or approximately (≈ or ~).

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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://bjcpctacademy.examzify.com>

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

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