

Careers in Health Care Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the role of a dental hygienist?**
 - A. Remove stains and deposits from the teeth**
 - B. Prescribe dental medications**
 - C. Perform oral surgeries**
 - D. Manage dental practices**
- 2. How does the role of a surgeon differ from that of a physician?**
 - A. Surgeons focus on medication**
 - B. Surgeons perform operations while physicians diagnose and treat diseases**
 - C. Physicians perform operations while surgeons only diagnose**
 - D. There is no significant difference**
- 3. What is granted by a professional association or state board and maintains a list of qualified personnel?**
 - A. Certification**
 - B. Registration**
 - C. Licensure**
 - D. Accreditation**
- 4. Which specialist would diagnose and treat diseases of the ear, nose, and throat?**
 - A. Pediatrician**
 - B. Otolaryngologist**
 - C. Oncologist**
 - D. Internist**
- 5. Which task is NOT typically a responsibility of a clinical laboratory scientist?**
 - A. Performing lab tests**
 - B. Analyzing results**
 - C. Dispensing medications**
 - D. Ensuring lab quality control**

- 6. Which healthcare professional is responsible for the initial diagnosis of diseases related to behavior?**
- A. Cardiologist**
 - B. Psychologist**
 - C. Emergency Physician**
 - D. Family Physician**
- 7. What is the primary role of an embalmer?**
- A. Prepare body for burial**
 - B. Assist in surgery**
 - C. Provide total patient care**
 - D. Manage food service systems**
- 8. What is teletherapy?**
- A. In-person therapy sessions at a clinic**
 - B. Providing therapy services remotely using technology**
 - C. Only appropriate for emergency situations**
 - D. A method of therapy without licensed professionals**
- 9. What is the main responsibility of a respiratory therapist?**
- A. To assist with physical rehabilitation**
 - B. To assess and treat patients with breathing disorders**
 - C. To conduct heart surgeries**
 - D. To manage dietary needs for patients**
- 10. Which type of healthcare professional educates the public on health risks and diseases?**
- A. Dentist**
 - B. Epidemiologist**
 - C. Phlebotomist**
 - D. Medical Laboratory Technologist**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the role of a dental hygienist?

A. Remove stains and deposits from the teeth

B. Prescribe dental medications

C. Perform oral surgeries

D. Manage dental practices

The primary role of a dental hygienist involves the removal of stains and deposits from the teeth. This task is fundamental to dental hygiene, as it helps prevent oral diseases and maintain overall dental health. Dental hygienists perform critical procedures such as cleaning teeth, scaling, and polishing, which are essential for removing plaque and tartar buildup. They also educate patients on proper dental care techniques, contributing to better oral health outcomes. While other roles listed, such as managing dental practices or performing oral surgeries, are essential within the dental field, they fall under the responsibilities of different professionals. For example, dental practice management typically involves administrative tasks overseen by office managers or dentists rather than hygienists. Similarly, prescribing dental medications and performing oral surgeries are tasks within the dentist's domain, requiring extensive training and licensure that dental hygienists do not possess. Therefore, the focus on the dental hygienist's primary responsibilities clearly aligns with maintaining oral health through preventative care and education, underscoring the importance of their role in the healthcare system.

2. How does the role of a surgeon differ from that of a physician?

A. Surgeons focus on medication

B. Surgeons perform operations while physicians diagnose and treat diseases

C. Physicians perform operations while surgeons only diagnose

D. There is no significant difference

The role of a surgeon significantly differs from that of a physician in a fundamental way. Surgeons are specifically trained to perform surgical procedures, which involve operating on patients to treat injuries, diseases, or deformities. This includes a variety of techniques such as cutting, suturing, and manipulating tissues. On the other hand, physicians—often referred to as non-surgeons or medical doctors—primarily focus on diagnosing illnesses and managing patient care through non-surgical methods, which may include prescribing medications, recommending lifestyle changes, and conducting various therapies. This distinction is vital in healthcare, as each profession requires distinct training and skills. Surgeons undergo specialized residencies after medical school that emphasize the techniques and practices of surgery, while physicians may choose to specialize in areas such as internal medicine, pediatrics, or psychiatry, where surgical intervention is typically not part of their practice. Understanding this differentiation helps clarify the various roles within the healthcare field, which collectively work towards patient health and recovery.

3. What is granted by a professional association or state board and maintains a list of qualified personnel?

A. Certification

B. Registration

C. Licensure

D. Accreditation

The correct answer is registration. Professional associations or state boards use registration as a method to maintain a list of qualified personnel in specific fields, such as health care. Registration typically involves the recognition of individuals who have completed required education and training but may not necessarily be as stringent as certification or licensure. It serves as an official recognition that the individual meets certain standards set by the profession or regulatory body. While certification signifies that an individual has successfully passed an examination demonstrating their competence in a specific area, and licensure is a more formal legal permission to practice a profession that often requires passing a state-sponsored exam, registration focuses mainly on maintaining a trustworthy list of qualified individuals. Accreditation, on the other hand, pertains to the evaluation and approval of programs or institutions, rather than individuals. Hence, registration is the appropriate term for the process described in the question.

4. Which specialist would diagnose and treat diseases of the ear, nose, and throat?

A. Pediatrician

B. Otolaryngologist

C. Oncologist

D. Internist

An otolaryngologist, commonly known as an ENT specialist, is specifically trained to diagnose and treat conditions affecting the ear, nose, and throat, as well as related structures of the head and neck. This specialty encompasses a wide range of disorders, from infections of the ear and sinus conditions to more complex issues such as hearing loss and allergies. The comprehensive training of an otolaryngologist allows them to perform surgeries and procedures pertinent to their field, such as tonsillectomies or corrective surgeries for hearing impairments. The other specialists mentioned have different focus areas. For instance, a pediatrician primarily cares for children's health and generally does not specialize in treating specific ear, nose, or throat disorders. An oncologist is focused on diagnosing and treating cancer, while an internist deals with internal medicine, handling a broad range of adult diseases but not specifically targeting the ENT domain. Thus, the training and scope of practice of an otolaryngologist make them the appropriate choice for managing diseases in this particular area of the body.

5. Which task is NOT typically a responsibility of a clinical laboratory scientist?

- A. Performing lab tests**
- B. Analyzing results**
- C. Dispensing medications**
- D. Ensuring lab quality control**

Clinical laboratory scientists have a defined set of responsibilities that primarily focus on conducting laboratory tests and analyzing results to assist in patient diagnosis and treatment. Their everyday tasks include performing complex tests on body fluids, tissues, and other samples; interpreting and validating the results; and ensuring that the laboratory maintains high-quality standards through quality control processes. Dispensing medications falls outside their professional scope. This task is typically the responsibility of pharmacists or pharmacy technicians, who are specifically trained to manage, prepare, and distribute medications to patients. Hence, it's important to recognize that while clinical laboratory scientists contribute significantly to patient care, their role does not encompass the dispensing of medications, making this the correct choice in the context of typical responsibilities associated with their profession.

6. Which healthcare professional is responsible for the initial diagnosis of diseases related to behavior?

- A. Cardiologist**
- B. Psychologist**
- C. Emergency Physician**
- D. Family Physician**

The healthcare professional responsible for the initial diagnosis of diseases related to behavior is a psychologist. Psychologists specialize in the study of the mind and behavior, including mental health disorders and emotional issues. They are trained to evaluate psychological conditions, conduct assessments, and provide diagnoses based on a variety of behavioral factors. Psychologists utilize their expertise to interpret complex behaviors and cognitive processes, making them well-suited for diagnosing conditions such as anxiety disorders, depression, and other mental health issues that affect a person's behavior. They often use interviews, tests, and observations to form a diagnostic picture. This role is crucial since early and accurate diagnosis can lead to timely and effective treatment. In contrast, other professionals such as cardiologists focus primarily on heart-related conditions, emergency physicians deal with acute medical situations, and family physicians provide general healthcare, which may include behavioral health but is not their primary focus. Thus, psychologists are uniquely positioned to diagnose behavior-related diseases effectively.

7. What is the primary role of an embalmer?

- A. Prepare body for burial**
- B. Assist in surgery**
- C. Provide total patient care**
- D. Manage food service systems**

The primary role of an embalmer is to prepare the body for burial. This process involves preserving the deceased by using chemicals to slow down decomposition, enhancing the appearance of the body by cosmetic techniques, and ensuring that the body is presented respectfully for a viewing or funeral service. The embalming process plays a significant role in the grieving process for families, as it allows for a final farewell in a dignified and aesthetically acceptable manner. While assisting in surgery, providing total patient care, or managing food service systems are important functions in health care and other settings, they do not pertain to the specific duties of an embalmer. The focus of an embalmer is specialized and distinctly centered around the care of deceased individuals and the preparation for their final arrangements.

8. What is teletherapy?

- A. In-person therapy sessions at a clinic**
- B. Providing therapy services remotely using technology**
- C. Only appropriate for emergency situations**
- D. A method of therapy without licensed professionals**

Teletherapy refers to the provision of therapy services remotely using technology, such as video calls, phone calls, or chat platforms. This method has become increasingly popular, especially in response to the need for accessible mental health services and the influence of technology in healthcare. Teletherapy allows clients to receive mental health support from the comfort of their own homes, making it more convenient and often reducing the stigma associated with seeking help. This approach maintains the professional aspect of traditional therapy while offering flexibility and broader access, particularly for individuals who may live in remote areas or face barriers to in-person sessions. While in-person sessions are still critical in certain contexts, teletherapy opens avenues for continuous support and engagement that might not be possible otherwise.

9. What is the main responsibility of a respiratory therapist?

- A. To assist with physical rehabilitation
- B. To assess and treat patients with breathing disorders**
- C. To conduct heart surgeries
- D. To manage dietary needs for patients

The primary responsibility of a respiratory therapist is to assess and treat patients with breathing disorders. This role involves evaluating patients' respiratory function, conducting diagnostic tests, and developing treatment plans for conditions such as asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and other respiratory illnesses. Respiratory therapists play a critical role in administering therapies that help improve respiratory function, such as oxygen therapy, aerosol treatments, and ventilator management. In addition to direct patient care, respiratory therapists also provide education to patients and their families regarding disease management and preventive measures. Their specialized training equips them with the knowledge to work in various healthcare settings, including hospitals, outpatient clinics, and even patients' homes. This essential focus on respiratory health distinguishes them from other healthcare professionals who may address different aspects of patient care, such as physical rehabilitation or dietary management.

10. Which type of healthcare professional educates the public on health risks and diseases?

- A. Dentist
- B. Epidemiologist**
- C. Phlebotomist
- D. Medical Laboratory Technologist

The correct answer is an epidemiologist, as these professionals specialize in studying and analyzing health-related issues, including diseases and health risks, within populations. They play a crucial role in public health by identifying patterns and causes of diseases, which allows them to educate the public about risks and preventive measures. Epidemiologists often communicate their findings to inform the community, influence health policy, and promote healthy behaviors, making them essential for public health education. In contrast, while dentists focus on oral health and may educate patients about dental hygiene, their scope is limited to dental care rather than broader public health issues. Phlebotomists specialize in drawing blood for tests and have minimal interaction with educating the public on health risks. Similarly, medical laboratory technologists perform essential diagnostic tests, but their primary focus is on laboratory work rather than public education about diseases.

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://careersinhealthcare.examzify.com>

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