

Certified Dietary Manager (CDM) 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 is characterized by unrestricted cell growth or excessive cell multiplication?**
 - A. Cancer**
 - B. Celiac Disease**
 - C. Benign tumor**
 - D. Atherosclerosis**

- 2. What is the primary benefit of antioxidants in food?**
 - A. They improve the taste of food**
 - B. They provide essential nutrients**
 - C. They help delay the onset of age-related diseases**
 - D. They increase calorie content**

- 3. What is the main risk associated with biological hazards?**
 - A. Availability of nutrients in food**
 - B. Physical contamination of food**
 - C. Infection by harmful microorganisms**
 - D. Excessive cooking times**

- 4. What is the focus of Medical Nutrition Therapy?**
 - A. Preventative care for healthy individuals**
 - B. Maintenance of diet for general wellness**
 - C. Nutritional assessment and treatment for patients with health issues**
 - D. Weight loss strategies for the obese**

- 5. What condition refers to extreme weight loss or body wasting that may not be reversed?**
 - A. Cancer Cachexia**
 - B. Cardiovascular Disease**
 - C. Celiac Disease**
 - D. Blood Glucose**

6. What is a common complication of untreated diverticulitis?

- A. Obesity**
- B. Gastrointestinal bleeding**
- C. Chronic constipation**
- D. Dehydration**

7. What does fluoridation refer to in public health?

- A. The removal of fluoride from water supplies**
- B. The addition of fluoride to municipal water systems**
- C. Fluoride treatment of dental cavities**
- D. The reduction of fluoride exposure in communities**

8. Jaundice is primarily associated with which organ?

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

9. What is carbohydrate counting?

- A. A method for diabetes meal planning**
- B. A diagnostic test for hypoglycemia**
- C. A type of food allergy**
- D. A factor in hypertension management**

10. What is the primary benefit of participating in a Community Share Associated (CSA)?

- A. Access to exotic fruits**
- B. Weekly delivery of local produce**
- C. Exclusive access to online recipes**
- D. Discounted rates on gardening supplies**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is characterized by unrestricted cell growth or excessive cell multiplication?

- A. Cancer**
- B. Celiac Disease**
- C. Benign tumor**
- D. Atherosclerosis**

The characteristic of unrestricted cell growth or excessive cell multiplication is primarily associated with cancer. Cancer occurs when there are mutations in the genes that control cell division and growth. These genetic changes disrupt the normal regulatory mechanisms that ensure cells grow and divide in a controlled manner, leading to the formation of malignant tumors. Unlike benign tumors, which may grow in an uncontrolled manner but typically do not invade surrounding tissues or spread to other parts of the body, cancer cells can invade nearby tissues and metastasize, making it a much more serious condition. This uncontrolled proliferation of cells is what distinguishes cancer from other conditions such as celiac disease, benign tumors, or atherosclerosis, which do not involve the same mechanisms of excessive and unregulated cell growth.

2. What is the primary benefit of antioxidants in food?

- A. They improve the taste of food**
- B. They provide essential nutrients**
- C. They help delay the onset of age-related diseases**
- D. They increase calorie content**

The primary benefit of antioxidants in food is that they help delay the onset of age-related diseases. Antioxidants are substances that combat oxidative stress in the body by neutralizing free radicals—unstable molecules that can cause cellular damage. This oxidative damage is linked to various age-related diseases, including cardiovascular conditions, certain cancers, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. By reducing oxidative stress and protecting cells from harm, antioxidants contribute to overall health and longevity, making their role in disease prevention particularly significant. While antioxidants may also play a role in flavor enhancement, nutrient provision, and do not increase calorie content, these aspects are secondary to their health-promoting functions. Their main contribution lies in supporting the body's defense mechanisms against the detrimental effects of aging and chronic disease.

3. What is the main risk associated with biological hazards?

- A. Availability of nutrients in food**
- B. Physical contamination of food**
- C. Infection by harmful microorganisms**
- D. Excessive cooking times**

The main risk associated with biological hazards is the infection by harmful microorganisms. Biological hazards refer to bacteria, viruses, parasites, and other pathogens that can contaminate food and pose health risks to consumers. When foods are improperly handled, stored, or cooked, these microorganisms can multiply and lead to foodborne illnesses. Understanding this risk is crucial for food safety management. For example, the presence of harmful pathogens in food can result in outbreaks of diseases that may affect many people, leading to severe health consequences and potential hospitalization. Hence, recognizing and controlling biological hazards play a fundamental role in maintaining food safety and protecting public health. In contrast, while other options like physical contamination and nutrient availability are significant considerations in food safety and quality, they do not pertain directly to the biological risks posed by microorganisms. Excessive cooking times, while affecting food quality, do not specifically address the risk of infection from biological hazards, as certain pathogens can survive even with longer cooking if not at the right temperature.

4. What is the focus of Medical Nutrition Therapy?

- A. Preventative care for healthy individuals**
- B. Maintenance of diet for general wellness**
- C. Nutritional assessment and treatment for patients with health issues**
- D. Weight loss strategies for the obese**

Medical Nutrition Therapy (MNT) is specifically aimed at providing nutritional assessment and treatment tailored to individuals who have specific health issues. This approach is designed to address various medical conditions through personalized nutritional interventions, which may include modifying dietary intake, using specialized diets, and providing education on nutrition related to their health problems. For instance, patients with diabetes might receive guidance on carbohydrate counting to manage blood sugar levels, whereas someone with kidney disease might be advised on protein and potassium limitations. The core of MNT is its focus on the individual's medical history and current health status, ensuring that their dietary recommendations align closely with their unique therapeutic needs. In contrast, the other options typically focus on broader dietary goals or healthy behaviors rather than addressing specific medical conditions. Preventative care for healthy individuals pertains more to general wellness rather than treatment, while maintaining a diet for general wellness does not implement the comprehensive strategies of MNT. Weight loss strategies, although they can be beneficial for some, do not encompass the therapeutic targeting of nutritional interventions for managing medical issues, which is the primary focus of MNT.

5. What condition refers to extreme weight loss or body wasting that may not be reversed?

- A. Cancer Cachexia**
- B. Cardiovascular Disease**
- C. Celiac Disease**
- D. Blood Glucose**

The condition that refers to extreme weight loss or body wasting that may not be reversed is cancer cachexia. This syndrome is commonly associated with advanced cancer and is characterized by significant weight loss, muscle wasting, and a decrease in overall functional status. Cancer cachexia results from a complex interplay of metabolic changes triggered by the cancer itself, inflammation, and the body's response to the tumor. Individuals with cancer cachexia often experience a reduced appetite and altered metabolism, which contributes to the difficulty in maintaining body weight and muscle mass. Unlike typical weight loss that can be reversed through nutritional interventions and therapies, cancer cachexia is particularly challenging to treat, as it may not improve significantly even with increased caloric intake or nutritional supplements. In contrast, cardiovascular disease, celiac disease, and blood glucose issues may involve weight changes but do not specifically define the extreme body wasting characteristic of cancer cachexia. The emphasis on irreversible wasting differentiates this condition from other diseases where weight loss can be managed or reversed with treatment.

6. What is a common complication of untreated diverticulitis?

- A. Obesity**
- B. Gastrointestinal bleeding**
- C. Chronic constipation**
- D. Dehydration**

Untreated diverticulitis can lead to several complications, one of which is gastrointestinal bleeding. This occurs because inflamed diverticula can erode into blood vessels, leading to bleeding into the gastrointestinal tract. This bleeding can manifest as rectal bleeding or can be detected through other means, such as stool tests or imaging studies. The other options, while they may relate to general gastrointestinal health, are not direct complications of untreated diverticulitis. Obesity, for example, is more of a risk factor than a complication, while chronic constipation and dehydration may arise from dietary factors and lack of fluid intake but are not specific outcomes of diverticulitis left untreated. Therefore, the risk of gastrointestinal bleeding stands out as a serious consequence of this condition if not properly managed.

7. What does fluoridation refer to in public health?

- A. The removal of fluoride from water supplies
- B. The addition of fluoride to municipal water systems**
- C. Fluoride treatment of dental cavities
- D. The reduction of fluoride exposure in communities

Fluoridation refers to the process of adding fluoride to municipal water systems. This public health practice is aimed at reducing the incidence of dental caries (cavities) within communities. Fluoride strengthens tooth enamel and makes it more resistant to decay, which is particularly crucial in areas where the natural fluoride levels in water are too low to provide any protective benefits. The addition of fluoride to water supplies is supported by numerous health organizations worldwide due to its proven effectiveness in promoting oral health on a population level. Hence, this proactive approach is a cornerstone of preventive dental health strategies employed by public health authorities.

8. Jaundice is primarily associated with which organ?

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

The correct answer is the liver, as jaundice is primarily associated with liver dysfunction. Jaundice occurs when there is an accumulation of bilirubin in the bloodstream, which typically happens when the liver is unable to process and excrete bilirubin effectively. This can be due to a variety of liver conditions, including hepatitis, cirrhosis, or bile duct obstruction. The liver plays a crucial role in metabolizing and clearing bilirubin, which is a byproduct of the breakdown of hemoglobin from red blood cells. When the liver is compromised, this process can be disrupted, leading to the yellowing of the skin and eyes characteristic of jaundice. Understanding the liver's function is essential for recognizing the clinical significance of jaundice, as it serves as an important diagnostic indicator for various liver diseases and disorders.

9. What is carbohydrate counting?

- A. A method for diabetes meal planning**
- B. A diagnostic test for hypoglycemia
- C. A type of food allergy
- D. A factor in hypertension management

Carbohydrate counting is primarily a method used in diabetes meal planning that involves tracking carbohydrates in foods consumed throughout the day. This approach helps individuals with diabetes manage their blood sugar levels effectively by understanding how many carbohydrates they are consuming and how that may affect their body's insulin requirements. By learning to identify and quantify the carbohydrates in various foods, individuals can make informed choices about their meals, teaching them to balance their carbohydrate intake with their medication or insulin therapy. This helps in maintaining stable blood glucose levels. The other options presented do not accurately describe carbohydrate counting. For instance, it is not a diagnostic test for hypoglycemia, which requires different evaluation methods, nor is it related to food allergies or hypertension management in a direct manner. Instead, carbohydrate counting specifically focuses on carbohydrate intake as a vital component of diabetes management.

10. What is the primary benefit of participating in a Community Share Associated (CSA)?

- A. Access to exotic fruits**
- B. Weekly delivery of local produce**
- C. Exclusive access to online recipes**
- D. Discounted rates on gardening supplies**

Participating in a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) program primarily offers the benefit of weekly delivery of local produce. This model connects consumers directly with local farmers, allowing members to receive fresh, seasonal, and locally grown fruits and vegetables on a regular basis. This not only supports local agriculture but also provides members with a variety of fresh produce that is often harvested just before delivery, ensuring peak freshness and flavor. Access to local produce helps to promote healthier eating habits and can enhance the awareness of seasonal foods. Additionally, it fosters a sense of community between consumers and farmers, as members often have opportunities to visit the farms and engage with the agricultural process. The regularity of delivery means that members can plan their meals around the produce received, making it a convenient option for those wanting to incorporate more fresh foods into their diet.

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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://certifieddietarymanagerpractice.examzify.com>

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

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