

CERTIFIED MEDICATION AIDE PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://certifiedmedicationaide.examzify.com>



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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is a CMA's role during a disaster situation?**
 - A. To manage all medical supplies independently
 - B. To ensure safety of medications and assist patients
 - C. To evacuate patients without following protocols
 - D. To prioritize paperwork over patient care
- 2. What action is indicated by the term "constrict" in medical terminology?**
 - A. Narrow or tighten
 - B. Heart
 - C. Clot
 - D. Against
- 3. What does the root "expect(o)" signify in medical terms?**
 - A. Enlargement
 - B. Away or free from
 - C. Cough up
 - D. Stomach
- 4. Which acronym describes the steps involved in medication administration, including punching medication out of a card and giving it to the resident?**
 - A. P.E.G.
 - B. P.I.G.
 - C. C.A.T.
 - D. B.A.T.
- 5. Which medication is commonly used to treat outbreaks and minimize symptoms of HIV and AIDS?**
 - A. Reproductive hormones
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Antifungals
 - D. Antivirals

- 6. What is the meaning of the medical term "tussis"?**
- A. Morning; before noon
 - B. With
 - C. Refers to cough
 - D. Refers to regularity of heartbeat
- 7. What is the purpose of expectorants in medication?**
- A. To decrease swelling and inflammation
 - B. To widen air passages in lungs
 - C. To thin mucus for easy removal
 - D. To relieve pain
- 8. What does "cap" typically denote in medication dosages?**
- A. Drop
 - B. Capsule
 - C. Complain of
 - D. Microgram
- 9. What term is associated with the word "psych(o)" in medical language?**
- A. With
 - B. Refers to cough
 - C. Mind
 - D. Morning; before noon
- 10. Which term describes not crushing enteric-coated tablets and extended-release forms?**
- A. Digestible medications
 - B. Coatable medications
 - C. Liquid medications
 - D. Medications that cannot be crushed

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is a CMA's role during a disaster situation?

- A. To manage all medical supplies independently
- B. To ensure safety of medications and assist patients**
- C. To evacuate patients without following protocols
- D. To prioritize paperwork over patient care

In a disaster situation, the Certified Medication Aide (CMA) plays a crucial role in supporting the safety and well-being of patients. This includes ensuring the safety of medications, which is essential because medications may need special storage conditions to remain effective, and an organized system is vital during chaotic situations. Additionally, assisting patients by addressing their needs—such as administering medications and providing emotional support—helps to maintain their health and stability during stressful times. The responsibilities of a CMA in such scenarios involve closely monitoring medication supplies, ensuring they are accessible and properly secured, and facilitating communication between healthcare team members to coordinate care effectively. This approach emphasizes the CMA's role in a team effort to maintain a safe environment for patients while responding to the urgent needs that arise during a disaster.

2. What action is indicated by the term "constrict" in medical terminology?

- A. Narrow or tighten**
- B. Heart
- C. Clot
- D. Against

In medical terminology, the term "constrict" refers to the action of narrowing or tightening. In this context, it is essential to understand that "constrict" does not relate to the heart (option B), clotting (option C), or acting against something (option D). The correct answer, option A, accurately captures the meaning of "constrict" as it pertains to medical terminology.

3. What does the root "expect(o)" signify in medical terms?

- A. Enlargement
- B. Away or free from
- C. Cough up**
- D. Stomach

The root "expect(o)" in medical terms signifies the action of coughing up. This root is commonly seen in words such as "expectorate" which means to cough or spit out phlegm or mucus from the throat or lungs. Option A, Enlargement, is signified by the prefix "macro-" while option B, Away or free from, is signified by the prefix "ex-". Option D, Stomach, is derived from the Greek word "gaster", which is not related to the root "expect(o)". Therefore, the correct answer is option C.

4. Which acronym describes the steps involved in medication administration, including punching medication out of a card and giving it to the resident?

- A. P.E.G.
- B. P.I.G.**
- C. C.A.T.
- D. B.A.T.

The acronym that describes the steps involved in medication administration, including punching medication out of a card and giving it to the resident is P.I.G. P.I.G. stands for Punching medication out of a card, Identifying the resident, and Giving the medication to the resident. This acronym helps Certified Medication Aides remember the essential steps involved in the medication administration process to ensure accuracy and safety.

5. Which medication is commonly used to treat outbreaks and minimize symptoms of HIV and AIDS?

- A. Reproductive hormones
- B. Antibiotics
- C. Antifungals
- D. Antivirals**

Antivirals are the correct choice for the medication commonly used to treat outbreaks and minimize symptoms of HIV and AIDS. HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) and AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) are caused by a virus, not bacteria or fungi, so antibiotics and antifungals would not be effective in treating these conditions. Reproductive hormones are not used to treat HIV or AIDS symptoms; antivirals are specifically designed to target viral infections like HIV. Antiviral medications help to slow down the replication of the virus in the body, reduce symptoms, and improve the quality of life for individuals living with HIV and AIDS.

6. What is the meaning of the medical term "tussis"?

- A. Morning; before noon
- B. With
- C. Refers to cough**
- D. Refers to regularity of heartbeat

"Tussis" is a medical term that refers to coughing, making option C the correct answer. Option A refers to the time of day and has no connection to the term "tussis." Option B describes something being "with" something else, but does not relate to the meaning of "tussis" in the context of medical terminology. Option D refers to the regularity of a heartbeat, which is unrelated to the term "tussis." Therefore, option C is the only answer that accurately defines the meaning of "tussis."

7. What is the purpose of expectorants in medication?

- A. To decrease swelling and inflammation
- B. To widen air passages in lungs
- C. To thin mucus for easy removal**
- D. To relieve pain

Expectorants are medications that are specifically designed to thin mucus in the respiratory tract, making it easier for individuals to cough and remove the mucus from their airways. This helps in clearing the airways and improving breathing. The other options are not the purpose of expectorants. Option A, decreasing swelling and inflammation, is more aligned with anti-inflammatory medications. Option B, widening air passages in the lungs, is related to bronchodilators. Option D, relieving pain, is typically the function of analgesic medications.

8. What does "cap" typically denote in medication dosages?

- A. Drop
- B. Capsule**
- C. Complain of
- D. Microgram

The term "cap" in medication dosages typically refers to "capsule." A capsule is a solid dosage form that contains medication enclosed in a gelatin shell, making it easy to swallow and allowing for the controlled release of the drug inside the body. Capsules can come in different forms, such as hard or soft shells, and are commonly used for both over-the-counter and prescription medications. Understanding that "cap" denotes a capsule is important in a healthcare setting, as it helps in accurately interpreting medication orders and ensuring that patients receive the correct form and dosage of their medications. The other definitions, such as drop, complaint, or microgram, do not align with the use of "cap" in the context of medication dosages.

9. What term is associated with the word "psych(o)" in medical language?

- A. With
- B. Refers to cough
- C. Mind**
- D. Morning; before noon

The term associated with the word "psych(o)" in medical language is "mind", as "psych(o)" is a prefix used to denote something related to the mind or mental processes. Option A, "With", is incorrect because the prefix "psych(o)" is not used to indicate being with something or someone. Option B, "Refers to cough", is incorrect because "psych(o)" does not have any relationship to coughing. Option D, "Morning; before noon", is incorrect because the prefix "psych(o)" does not have any connection to time of day.

10. Which term describes not crushing enteric-coated tablets and extended-release forms?

- A. Digestible medications
- B. Coatable medications
- C. Liquid medications
- D. Medications that cannot be crushed**

Extended-release forms and enteric-coated tablets should not be crushed as it defeats the purpose of their design. These medications are designed to break down slowly in the body and crushing them would result in them being absorbed too quickly, which can lead to harmful side effects. Therefore, option D is the correct term to describe this precaution with these medications.

SAMPLE

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://certifiedmedicationaide.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE