

CERTIFIED PHLEBOTOMY TECHNICIAN I (CPT1) ANDERSON CE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

<https://cpt1andersonce.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. Which of the following veins is preferred for venipuncture in the antecubital area?**
 - A. Laterally placed vein
 - B. Median vein
 - C. Cephalic vein
 - D. Basilic vein

- 2. What can happen if blood is drawn above an IV site?**
 - A. Blood specimens may be undiluted
 - B. Blood may be contaminated with IV fluids
 - C. Results will always be accurate
 - D. There is no risk associated with this practice

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the liver?**
 - A. Detoxifying substances
 - B. Producing hormones
 - C. Filtering blood
 - D. Storing glucose

- 4. Which sample type is NOT considered under "Standard Precautions"?**
 - A. Plasma
 - B. Blood
 - C. Sweat
 - D. Urine

- 5. Why are fasting samples important in laboratory testing?**
 - A. To reduce contamination
 - B. To ensure accuracy of test results that may be affected by food intake
 - C. To increase blood volume
 - D. To speed up the testing process

- 6. In which situation would you most likely use a winged infusion set (butterfly)?**
- A. For drawing from a large vein
 - B. When accessing a hand vein, pediatric, or geriatric patient
 - C. For rapid blood collection procedures
 - D. Only in emergency situations
- 7. What might extreme pain during an arterial puncture indicate?**
- A. Blood clotting disorders
 - B. Nerve involvement
 - C. Incorrect angle of insertion
 - D. Excessive pressure applied
- 8. What is the purpose of a phlebotomy training program?**
- A. To prepare individuals for administration tasks
 - B. To equip individuals with necessary skills and knowledge for blood collection
 - C. To train individuals in pharmacy practices
 - D. To develop research skills in laboratory settings
- 9. What technique should be employed to control bleeding after a venipuncture?**
- A. Applying pressure with gauze
 - B. Wiping the area with alcohol
 - C. Using a tourniquet
 - D. Applying ice to the site
- 10. Why is the ulnar artery considered unsuitable for arterial puncture?**
- A. It is too small for puncture
 - B. It may cause excessive bleeding
 - C. It provides back-up blood supply if the radial artery is damaged
 - D. It is difficult to locate

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following veins is preferred for venipuncture in the antecubital area?

- A. Laterally placed vein
- B. Median vein**
- C. Cephalic vein
- D. Basilic vein

The median vein is preferred for venipuncture in the antecubital area primarily because of its location and structure. This vein, often centrally located, typically runs along the inner elbow and is more centrally positioned compared to other veins such as the cephalic and basilic veins. Its accessibility and visibility make it an ideal choice for blood draws. The median vein also tends to have a larger and more stable lumen, which helps facilitate easier access and reduces the risk of complications during the procedure. The cephalic vein, while often an option, is located further laterally, making it more difficult to access in some patients, especially those with obesity or other anatomical considerations. The basilic vein runs deeper and is located more medially, which poses a higher risk of complications such as damage to adjacent nerves or arteries during the venipuncture process. The laterally placed vein refers to any veins outside of the median or basilic veins, which are generally less accessible and not preferred due to their variability and potential for complications. Overall, the median vein's central position, ease of access, and reduced risk of complications make it the preferred site for venipuncture in the antecubital area.

2. What can happen if blood is drawn above an IV site?

- A. Blood specimens may be undiluted
- B. Blood may be contaminated with IV fluids**
- C. Results will always be accurate
- D. There is no risk associated with this practice

Drawing blood above an IV site can result in contamination of the blood sample with IV fluids. This is because the IV administration can introduce substances such as saline, medications, or other fluids directly into the bloodstream. If blood is drawn from an area above where the IV is placed, the sample may include these infused substances, which can significantly affect laboratory test results, leading to inaccurate interpretations. It's important for phlebotomy technicians to be aware of this potential contamination when collecting blood samples, as accurate diagnostic results are crucial for patient care.

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the liver?

- A. Detoxifying substances
- B. Producing hormones**
- C. Filtering blood
- D. Storing glucose

The liver is a vital organ with numerous important functions. While it does play a role in the production of some hormones, it is not primarily known for this function compared to its other roles. The liver's main responsibilities include detoxifying harmful substances, filtering blood to remove toxins and waste products, and storing glucose in the form of glycogen, which can be released into the bloodstream as needed. Detoxification involves the conversion of drugs and toxins into substances that can be eliminated from the body. Filtration is achieved through the liver's unique structure that allows it to cleanse blood as it passes through. Storage of glucose is also critical, as it helps regulate blood sugar levels and provides energy to the body when necessary. Thus, while the liver does produce some hormones, it is not primarily recognized for hormone production, making this aspect a less central function compared to the others listed.

4. Which sample type is NOT considered under "Standard Precautions"?

- A. Plasma
- B. Blood
- C. Sweat**
- D. Urine

The sample type that is not considered under "Standard Precautions" is sweat. Standard Precautions are guidelines that apply to blood, body fluids, and certain other types of samples that have the potential to carry infectious agents. They are set in place to protect healthcare workers and patients from the transmission of infections. Plasma, blood, and urine all fall under the category of bodily fluids that require Standard Precautions because they can contain bloodborne pathogens or other infectious agents. Sweat, on the other hand, is not classified in the same way as it is not typically associated with the transmission of such pathogens in a healthcare setting. Therefore, precautions around sweat are less stringent compared to other bodily fluids, making it the correct choice in this context.

5. Why are fasting samples important in laboratory testing?

- A. To reduce contamination
- B. To ensure accuracy of test results that may be affected by food intake**
- C. To increase blood volume
- D. To speed up the testing process

Fasting samples are crucial in laboratory testing primarily to ensure the accuracy of test results that may be influenced by food intake. When a patient fasts, it helps standardize conditions under which the test is performed, minimizing variations that could arise from recent meals. Certain substances in food, such as glucose and lipids, can significantly alter the results of specific tests, leading to potential misdiagnoses or improper treatment decisions. For instance, measuring blood glucose levels after eating can lead to falsely elevated readings, whereas fasting ensures that the measurement reflects the patient's baseline levels. While reducing contamination, increasing blood volume, and speeding up the testing process are all important considerations in phlebotomy, they do not specifically address the significance of fasting in relation to the accuracy of the test results. Fasting aligns the physiological state of the patient with the testing requirements, which is essential for reliable clinical interpretations.

6. In which situation would you most likely use a winged infusion set (butterfly)?

- A. For drawing from a large vein
- B. When accessing a hand vein, pediatric, or geriatric patient**
- C. For rapid blood collection procedures
- D. Only in emergency situations

A winged infusion set, commonly referred to as a butterfly, is specifically designed for situations where veins are small, difficult to access, or when working with patients who may be more sensitive, such as children or the elderly. The flexibility and stability of the butterfly wings provide better maneuverability and grip when inserting the needle, which is especially important in smaller or superficial veins found in the hands. This makes it ideal for pediatric and geriatric patients, who often have fragile veins compared to adults with larger veins. The design of the butterfly set allows for a more precise insertion and minimized movement during blood draws, which is crucial for maintaining patient comfort and obtaining an adequate sample. In contrast, other scenarios such as drawing from large veins or conducting rapid blood collection procedures typically utilize straight needles or larger gauge needles that are more efficient for such tasks. Additionally, the use of a butterfly set is not limited to emergency situations but is preferred in routine venipuncture for certain populations, highlighting its specialized application rather than a general or emergency use.

7. What might extreme pain during an arterial puncture indicate?

- A. Blood clotting disorders
- B. Nerve involvement**
- C. Incorrect angle of insertion
- D. Excessive pressure applied

Extreme pain during an arterial puncture may indicate nerve involvement. When a phlebotomist performs an arterial puncture, the needle may come into contact with nearby nerves, which can result in sharp, intense pain. This is particularly relevant in areas where nerves are close to the blood vessels, such as in the wrist or elbow. The sensation of pain is often a direct response to stimulating the nerves, and it serves as a signal that careful technique is essential during the procedure to avoid nerve injury. While factors such as the angle of insertion, pressure applied, and blood clotting disorders can contribute to complications in arterial punctures, they typically do not directly lead to the extreme pain associated with nerve irritation. Understanding the anatomy and potential risks involved in the procedure helps phlebotomists execute their skills with precision while minimizing discomfort for the patient.

8. What is the purpose of a phlebotomy training program?

- A. To prepare individuals for administration tasks
- B. To equip individuals with necessary skills and knowledge for blood collection**
- C. To train individuals in pharmacy practices
- D. To develop research skills in laboratory settings

The primary purpose of a phlebotomy training program is to equip individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge for blood collection. These programs focus on teaching students the proper techniques for drawing blood, understanding the various veins in the body, employing safety protocols, and ensuring patient comfort throughout the process. This includes both theoretical knowledge and hands-on experience, allowing future phlebotomists to perform their duties effectively and confidently. While administration tasks, pharmacy practices, and laboratory research skills are important in the broader medical field, they do not form the main foundation of a phlebotomy training program. The curriculum is specifically tailored to blood collection, which is critical for laboratory testing and diagnosis, making the focus on the specific skill set required for phlebotomists essential.

9. What technique should be employed to control bleeding after a venipuncture?

- A. Applying pressure with gauze**
- B. Wiping the area with alcohol
- C. Using a tourniquet
- D. Applying ice to the site

Applying pressure with gauze is the proper technique to control bleeding after a venipuncture. This technique is crucial because it helps to promote clot formation at the puncture site by applying direct pressure. The pressure decreases blood flow to the area, thereby reducing the risk of excessive bleeding. Additionally, it assists in the prevention of hematoma formation, which can occur if blood leaks into the surrounding tissue due to a failed attempt at hemostasis. The act of wiping the area with alcohol is only intended for cleaning prior to the procedure; it does not aid in controlling bleeding afterward. Using a tourniquet is primarily utilized to engorge the veins and make them more visible and accessible for drawing blood, not for post-procedure bleeding control. Applying ice may reduce swelling or numb pain but does not effectively address bleeding at the site of the venipuncture. Therefore, applying pressure with gauze is the best and most effective method to ensure the bleeding stops promptly and safely after a venipuncture.

10. Why is the ulnar artery considered unsuitable for arterial puncture?

- A. It is too small for puncture
- B. It may cause excessive bleeding
- C. It provides back-up blood supply if the radial artery is damaged
- D. It is difficult to locate

The ulnar artery is considered unsuitable for arterial puncture primarily because it serves as a critical back-up blood supply to the hand in the event of damage or compromise to the radial artery. The radial artery is the more commonly used site for arterial puncture, particularly due to its accessibility and proximity to the surface of the skin. When arterial puncture is performed, there is always a risk of complications, including bleeding, which can be significant if the primary vessel is compromised. The ulnar artery's role in maintaining proper blood flow to the hand makes it essential to preserve. Therefore, if the radial artery were to be damaged during a procedure, the ulnar artery can help ensure that blood supply continues to reach the hand, preventing potential ischemia. Additionally, the ulnar artery is not as immediately accessible for puncture as the radial artery, which contributes further to its designation as unsuitable for arterial punctures in standard practice. This preference is reinforced by considerations regarding patient safety and the anatomical significance of maintaining collateral circulation.

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://cpt1andersonce.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE