

Combat Medic ALC Phase 3 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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	16

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 role does IV fluid therapy play in battlefield medical care?**
 - A. It is only used for hydration**
 - B. It maintains hydration and restores circulatory volume**
 - C. It is used exclusively for pain management**
 - D. It has no significant role**

- 2. What should happen to the fluid level if a patient has low urine output?**
 - A. Fluid should be decreased**
 - B. Fluid should be increased**
 - C. Fluid should remain the same**
 - D. Fluid intake should be doubled**

- 3. What is the recommended removal time for sutures on the chest and extremities?**
 - A. 4-7 days**
 - B. 7-10 days**
 - C. 10-14 days**
 - D. 14-21 days**

- 4. What does Rh- blood indicate regarding the Rh antigen?**
 - A. It has the Rh antigen**
 - B. It lacks the Rh antigen**
 - C. It has both A and B antigens**
 - D. It contains no antigens**

- 5. Small wounds typically require which size sutures?**
 - A. 2.0-3.0**
 - B. 3.0-4.0**
 - C. 4.0-5.0**
 - D. 1.0-2.0**

- 6. Which point of care testing equipment is known for its EMR connectivity?**
- A. LabQuest**
 - B. Piccolo express**
 - C. Cardiotocograph**
 - D. Glucometer**
- 7. What is the weight criteria for blood donors?**
- A. 100 pounds or more**
 - B. 110 pounds or more**
 - C. 120 pounds or more**
 - D. 130 pounds or more**
- 8. What does debridement involve?**
- A. Closure of a wound with sutures**
 - B. Removal of dead or damaged tissue from a wound**
 - C. Application of antiseptics**
 - D. Behavioral therapy for patients**
- 9. What should combat medics do to effectively address changing medical practices?**
- A. Participate in ongoing training**
 - B. Monitor social media for updates**
 - C. Rely solely on prior experience**
 - D. Seek guidance from non-medical personnel**
- 10. What is typically involved in performing a primary closure of a wound?**
- A. Stitches or staples**
 - B. Natural healing processes**
 - C. Bandaging and monitoring**
 - D. Using topical ointments**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What role does IV fluid therapy play in battlefield medical care?

- A. It is only used for hydration**
- B. It maintains hydration and restores circulatory volume**
- C. It is used exclusively for pain management**
- D. It has no significant role**

IV fluid therapy plays a crucial role in battlefield medical care by maintaining hydration and restoring circulatory volume. In the context of traumatic injuries commonly seen in combat, patients can experience significant blood loss and dehydration, which can lead to hypovolemic shock. Administering IV fluids quickly addresses these concerns, helping to stabilize the patient's condition by replenishing lost fluids and improving blood flow. Restoring circulatory volume is essential because it allows for adequate perfusion of vital organs, reducing the risk of organ failure and improving overall outcomes. Additionally, IV fluids can help manage electrolyte imbalances and support other medical interventions during emergency care, making them a vital component in treating injured soldiers in a battlefield setting.

2. What should happen to the fluid level if a patient has low urine output?

- A. Fluid should be decreased**
- B. Fluid should be increased**
- C. Fluid should remain the same**
- D. Fluid intake should be doubled**

When a patient experiences low urine output, it often indicates that their body is trying to conserve water due to dehydration, renal issues, or other underlying health conditions. In this context, increasing fluid intake can help restore hydration status and improve renal perfusion, which may enhance kidney function and promote urine production. By providing additional fluids, the body is encouraged to correct any fluid deficits and may help improve blood volume, enabling the kidneys to filter blood more effectively. Thus, increasing fluid intake can be a critical action in managing a patient with low urine output to prevent further complications associated with dehydration or organ dysfunction.

3. What is the recommended removal time for sutures on the chest and extremities?

- A. 4-7 days
- B. 7-10 days
- C. 10-14 days**
- D. 14-21 days

The recommended removal time for sutures on the chest and extremities is typically between 10-14 days. This timeframe is based on the healing process and the need to ensure that the tissue has sufficiently healed to support the closure of the wound without the sutures in place. For sutures to be effective, they must be left in long enough to allow proper healing but removed before they begin to cause irritation or scarring. Sutures in the chest and extremities generally require a slightly longer duration due to the amount of movement and stress these areas endure compared to other body parts. Therefore, adhering to this 10-14 days window promotes optimal healing and minimizes complications, such as infection or dehiscence.

4. What does Rh- blood indicate regarding the Rh antigen?

- A. It has the Rh antigen
- B. It lacks the Rh antigen**
- C. It has both A and B antigens
- D. It contains no antigens

Rh- blood indicates that the blood lacks the Rh antigen, which is a specific protein found on the surface of red blood cells. The presence of this antigen is what defines Rh+ blood. Therefore, individuals with Rh- blood do not have this protein, which is critical in determining blood compatibility during transfusions and pregnancy. In cases involving blood transfusions, if an Rh- individual receives Rh+ blood, it could lead to an immune response, as their body may recognize the Rh antigen as foreign and mount an attack against it. Understanding this concept is essential in medical practice for ensuring safe transfusions and preventing complications related to Rh incompatibility. Other options suggest the presence of Rh antigens or mistakenly imply a combination of multiple blood type antigens, which do not accurately reflect the characteristics of Rh- blood.

5. Small wounds typically require which size sutures?

- A. 2.0-3.0
- B. 3.0-4.0**
- C. 4.0-5.0
- D. 1.0-2.0

For small wounds, the appropriate size sutures usually range from 3.0 to 4.0. This size is suitable for delicate tissues and is commonly used for closing skin layers in areas with minimal tension. The rationale behind selecting this size is that it provides adequate tensile strength while minimizing tissue trauma, which is essential in wound healing and cosmetic outcomes. Using smaller sutures, such as those in the 4.0 to 5.0 range, may not provide sufficient strength to hold the wound edges together effectively, especially if the wound is under any tension or is located in areas with more movement. Larger sutures, such as those in the 2.0 to 3.0 range or even 1.0 to 2.0, may be more appropriate for larger or more traumatic wounds but could lead to increased scarring and tissue damage in smaller wounds. Therefore, the 3.0 to 4.0 suture size is widely accepted for small, low-tension wounds, balancing the need for durability while reducing the risk of complications.

6. Which point of care testing equipment is known for its EMR connectivity?

- A. LabQuest
- B. Piccolo express**
- C. Cardiotocograph
- D. Glucometer

The Piccolo express is specifically designed for point-of-care testing with features that support electronic medical record (EMR) connectivity. This capability allows for seamless integration of patient test results directly into the EMR system, enhancing the efficiency of patient data management. This connectivity is particularly beneficial in clinical settings, as it reduces the potential for transcription errors and ensures that healthcare providers have immediate access to comprehensive and up-to-date patient information. The system is designed to operate not only in a lab environment but also at the bedside, making it versatile for a variety of testing needs. Other options, while useful in their own contexts, do not emphasize EMR connectivity to the same degree as the Piccolo express. For instance, devices like glucometers primarily focus on blood sugar measurements without built-in capabilities for EMR integration.

7. What is the weight criteria for blood donors?

- A. 100 pounds or more
- B. 110 pounds or more**
- C. 120 pounds or more
- D. 130 pounds or more

The correct answer regarding the weight criteria for blood donors is that individuals must weigh 110 pounds or more. This weight threshold is established for safety reasons. People who weigh below this limit may not have enough overall blood volume to safely donate blood without risking their health. The blood donation process can lead to temporary reductions in blood volume and pressure, and having a minimum weight criterion helps ensure that donors can withstand this process and recover without complications. In a clinical setting, this standard helps protect the well-being of donors while also ensuring an adequate supply of blood for those in need. Other options, which suggest higher weight limits, are not necessary since 110 pounds provides a sufficient baseline for safe donation practices.

8. What does debridement involve?

- A. Closure of a wound with sutures
- B. Removal of dead or damaged tissue from a wound**
- C. Application of antiseptics
- D. Behavioral therapy for patients

Debridement specifically involves the removal of dead or damaged tissue from a wound. This medical procedure is crucial for the healing process as it helps prevent infection, promotes faster recovery, and allows healthy tissue to regenerate. By removing nonviable tissue, debridement reduces the burden of bacteria in a wound and facilitates better blood circulation, which is essential for tissue repair. This process can be accomplished through various methods, including surgical, mechanical, enzymatic, or autolytic techniques, depending on the type and severity of the wound. Other options, although related to wound care or patient management, do not describe debridement accurately. For instance, closure of a wound with sutures, while essential for wound healing, is a different process that occurs after debridement has been completed. Application of antiseptics is a method used to disinfect a wound, but it does not involve removing tissue. Behavioral therapy, while important in patient care, is unrelated to the physical treatment of wounds.

9. What should combat medics do to effectively address changing medical practices?

- A. Participate in ongoing training**
- B. Monitor social media for updates**
- C. Rely solely on prior experience**
- D. Seek guidance from non-medical personnel**

Participating in ongoing training is essential for combat medics to effectively adapt to the evolving landscape of medical practices. The field of medicine is constantly advancing, with new techniques, technologies, and protocols being developed regularly. By engaging in continuous education and training, combat medics can ensure they are up-to-date with the latest evidence-based practices, treatments, and guidelines relevant to their roles in the field. This ongoing training enables them to provide the highest quality care to patients and respond appropriately to new challenges that arise in combat situations. Monitoring social media for updates might provide some information but is not a reliable or comprehensive approach to professional development. It could lead to misinformation or unverified practices. Relying solely on prior experience can create gaps in knowledge, especially as medical procedures and recommendations evolve over time. Seeking guidance from non-medical personnel is not advisable, as they may lack the specific medical knowledge and expertise necessary to guide medics in effective practices. Continuous training is the most effective method for combat medics to ensure their skills remain relevant and effective in a dynamic medical environment.

10. What is typically involved in performing a primary closure of a wound?

- A. Stitches or staples**
- B. Natural healing processes**
- C. Bandaging and monitoring**
- D. Using topical ointments**

Performing a primary closure of a wound involves the use of stitches or staples to bring the edges of the wound together. This method is essential for ensuring that the wound is securely closed, promoting optimal healing and minimizing the risk of infection. Primary closure is often utilized for clean, surgical, or lacerated wounds where the tissue can be aligned neatly. The use of sutures or staples not only helps to secure the tissue in place but also reduces the overall healing time compared to other methods of wound management. Ensuring proper alignment and tension of the wound edges is crucial, as it allows for better blood flow and healing response from the body. This contrasts with other approaches like natural healing processes, which rely on the body's intrinsic mechanisms without direct closure, or bandaging and monitoring, which primarily focus on protecting the wound rather than actively closing it. Additionally, using topical ointments is often supportive in nature, but it does not involve the physical closure of the wound itself.

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://combatmedicalcphase3.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE