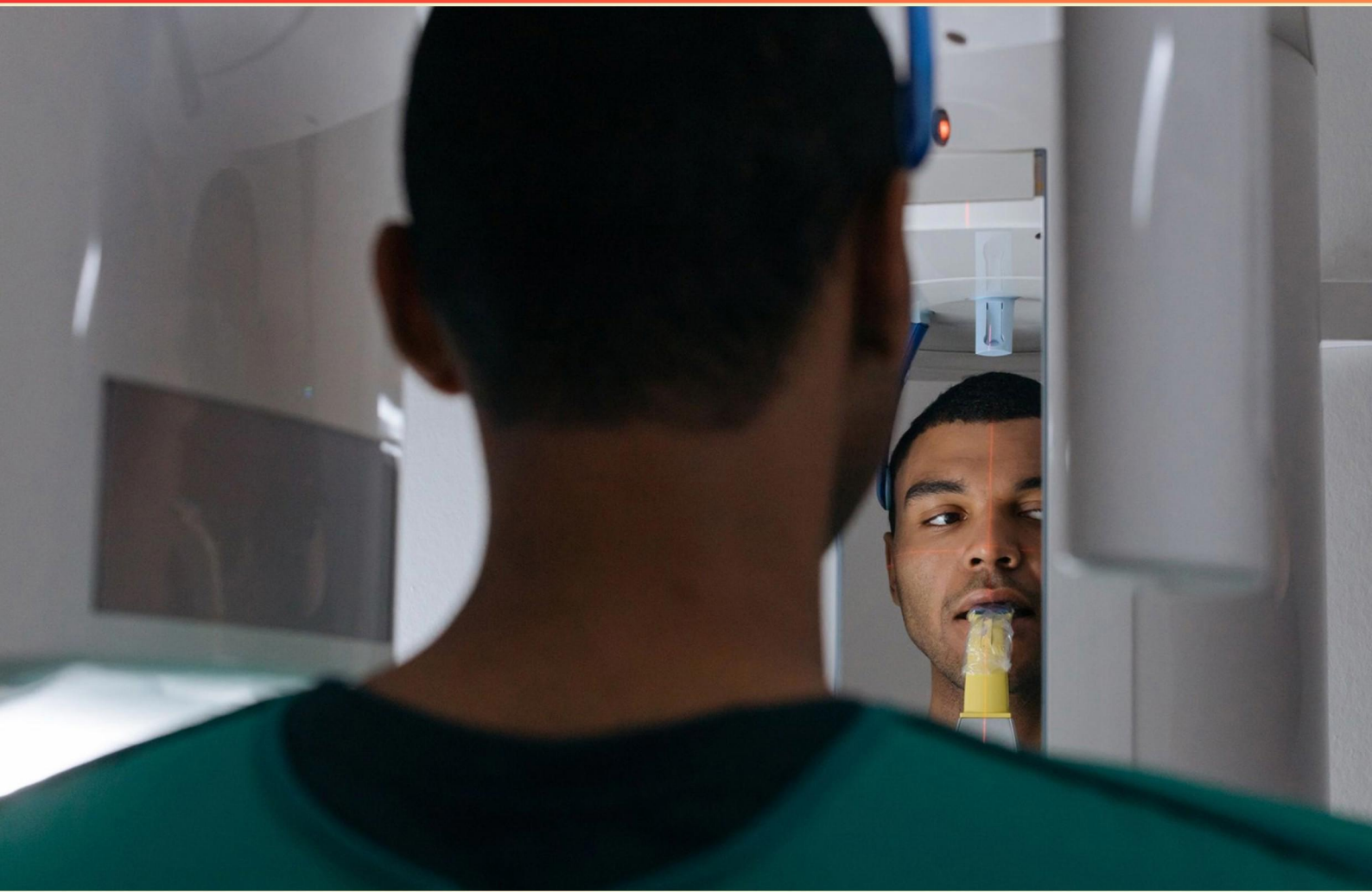


DIAGNOSTIC TESTS AND PROCEDURES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. Which laboratory test grows bacteria from an infected area to identify the organism and determine antibiotic sensitivity?

- A. Gram Stain
- B. Urine Culture
- C. PCR
- D. Culture and Sensitivity (C&S)

2. Which procedure provides visual examination of the chest cavity?

- A. Sigmoidoscopy
- B. Thoracoscopy
- C. Pulmonary Angiography
- D. Sodium Levels

3. Which procedure samples tissue from a suspicious lesion for microscopic analysis?

- A. Skin Biopsy
- B. Sigmoidoscopy
- C. Technetium Tc-99m
- D. Thoracoscopy

4. Which test measures the amount of calcium in the blood?

- A. Calcium test
- B. Cholesterol test
- C. Complete blood count
- D. Chest X-ray

5. What is the primary purpose of a myocardial perfusion scan?

- A. Assess regional myocardial blood flow and identify areas of under-perfusion (ischemia or infarct).
- B. Measure ejection fraction at rest.
- C. Visualize coronary arteries directly using a catheter.
- D. Detect valvular regurgitation.

- 6. Listening to sounds within the body, often with a stethoscope, is termed?**
- A. Audiometry
 - B. Auscultation
 - C. Angiography
 - D. Amniocentesis
- 7. Which procedure involves visual examination of the sigmoid colon by endoscopy?**
- A. Thoracentesis
 - B. Pulmonary Angiography
 - C. Sodium Levels
 - D. Sigmoidoscopy
- 8. What is the main purpose of performing a lumbar puncture in adults with suspected meningitis?**
- A. To obtain cerebrospinal fluid for cell count, glucose, protein, culture; and measure opening pressure.
 - B. To drain excess cerebrospinal fluid only.
 - C. To measure intracranial pressure via imaging.
 - D. To inject antibiotics into the cerebrospinal fluid.
- 9. Which laboratory value is most sensitive for detecting early kidney impairment after contrast administration?**
- A. Serum sodium
 - B. Bilirubin
 - C. Serum creatinine and estimated GFR
 - D. Alanine aminotransferase
- 10. Which procedure involves removal of muscle tissue for microscopic examination?**
- A. Palpation
 - B. Muscle biopsy
 - C. Otoscopy
 - D. Pap smear

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which laboratory test grows bacteria from an infected area to identify the organism and determine antibiotic sensitivity?

- A. Gram Stain
- B. Urine Culture
- C. PCR

D. Culture and Sensitivity (C&S)

Growing the organism in culture provides live bacteria to identify what species is present and to test how it responds to different antibiotics. This is done through culture followed by susceptibility testing (often disk diffusion or broth microdilution), which yields a profile of antibiotics that can effectively inhibit or kill the organism. Without culture, you might know there's bacteria, but you wouldn't have a reliable guide to which drugs will work. Rapid Gram staining can tell you the general category of bacteria (whether Gram-positive or Gram-negative) and some features, but it doesn't reveal antibiotic susceptibility. A urine culture specifically targets bacteria in urine to diagnose a urinary tract infection, and while it cultures the organism, susceptibility testing isn't necessarily done unless the test is specifically ordered as part of a sensitivity workup. PCR detects genetic material and can identify pathogens or resistance genes quickly, but it does not measure how the organism grows in the presence of antibiotics or provide a phenotypic susceptibility profile. Hence, the test that both grows the bacteria and determines antibiotic sensitivity is culture and sensitivity.

2. Which procedure provides visual examination of the chest cavity?

- A. Sigmoidoscopy
- B. Thoracoscopy**
- C. Pulmonary Angiography
- D. Sodium Levels

Direct examination of the chest cavity is accomplished with thoracoscopy, a procedure that uses a thoracoscope inserted through the chest wall to visualize the pleural space, lungs, and mediastinal structures. This allows real-time viewing of the chest interior and can be used to obtain biopsies or perform therapeutic interventions. The other options don't provide direct visualization of the chest cavity: sigmoidoscopy inspects the sigmoid colon, pulmonary angiography images the blood vessels of the lungs with contrast, and sodium levels are a laboratory blood test. Thoracoscopy is also known as video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) when used for surgical purposes.

3. Which procedure samples tissue from a suspicious lesion for microscopic analysis?

- A. Skin Biopsy**
- B. Sigmoidoscopy
- C. Technetium Tc-99m
- D. Thoracoscopy

To diagnose a suspicious lesion by examining its cells, you need a tissue sample obtained through a biopsy. When the lesion is on the skin, a skin biopsy specifically removes skin tissue for histology, allowing a pathologist to look at cellular details under a microscope and determine the nature of the lesion—benign, premalignant, or malignant, and to identify inflammatory or infectious processes. Other options aren't about taking a tissue sample from a skin lesion. A sigmoidoscopy examines the lower colon and may biopsy that mucosa, not skin. Technetium Tc-99m is a radioactive tracer used for imaging, not for obtaining tissue. Thoracoscopy accesses the chest cavity to biopsy lung or pleural tissue, not a skin lesion.

4. Which test measures the amount of calcium in the blood?

- A. Calcium test**
- B. Cholesterol test
- C. Complete blood count
- D. Chest X-ray

Measuring the amount of calcium in the blood is done with a calcium test. This laboratory test directly determines how much calcium is present in the serum, usually as total calcium (with ionized calcium also available in some settings). Normal calcium levels are essential for bone health, nerve and muscle function, and blood clotting, and abnormal results can point to issues with the parathyroid, kidneys, or bone/metabolic diseases. The other options serve different purposes: a cholesterol test checks lipid levels in the blood, a complete blood count evaluates blood cells and their components, and a chest X-ray provides an image of chest structures rather than a chemical measurement in the blood.

5. What is the primary purpose of a myocardial perfusion scan?

- A. Assess regional myocardial blood flow and identify areas of under-perfusion (ischemia or infarct).**
- B. Measure ejection fraction at rest.
- C. Visualize coronary arteries directly using a catheter.
- D. Detect valvular regurgitation.

Myocardial perfusion imaging is used to evaluate how blood is delivered to different regions of the heart muscle. A radioactive tracer is taken up by viable myocardium in proportion to blood flow, and images are captured at rest and during stress to reveal regional perfusion. Areas with reduced tracer uptake during stress indicate under-perfusion from ischemia, while defects that are present at rest suggest infarction or scar. This information helps determine the presence and extent of coronary artery disease and guides treatment decisions, such as whether revascularization might help. Other assessments, like ejection fraction, direct visualization of arteries with catheter, or valvular function, rely on different tests and modalities.

6. Listening to sounds within the body, often with a stethoscope, is termed?

- A. Audiometry
- B. Auscultation**
- C. Angiography
- D. Amniocentesis

Auscultation is the examination technique of listening to internal body sounds with a stethoscope. This method allows clinicians to hear heartbeats, heart murmurs, lung sounds like wheezes or crackles, and bowel sounds to assess organ function and detect abnormalities. The other terms refer to different tests: audiometry measures hearing thresholds, angiography uses imaging with contrast to visualize blood vessels, and amniocentesis collects amniotic fluid for fetal testing.

7. Which procedure involves visual examination of the sigmoid colon by endoscopy?

- A. Thoracentesis
- B. Pulmonary Angiography
- C. Sodium Levels

D. Sigmoidoscopy

The main idea is performing an endoscopic look at a portion of the large intestine to inspect its inner lining. When the target is the distal colon, specifically the sigmoid region, the procedure is called sigmoidoscopy. It uses a flexible scope inserted through the rectum to view the sigmoid colon (and sometimes the lower rectum) to check for abnormalities such as polyps, inflammation, ulcers, or bleeding. This differs from the other options, which are not endoscopic examinations of the sigmoid colon: thoracentesis samples fluid from the chest, pulmonary angiography images the blood vessels of the lungs, and checking sodium levels is a laboratory test.

8. What is the main purpose of performing a lumbar puncture in adults with suspected meningitis?

- A. To obtain cerebrospinal fluid for cell count, glucose, protein, culture; and measure opening pressure.**
- B. To drain excess cerebrospinal fluid only.
- C. To measure intracranial pressure via imaging.
- D. To inject antibiotics into the cerebrospinal fluid.

When meningitis is suspected, the lumbar puncture is done mainly to obtain cerebrospinal fluid for diagnostic analysis. The CSF is examined for cell count and differential to see the pattern of inflammation, for glucose and protein levels to help distinguish bacterial from viral infections, and for Gram stain and culture to identify the causative organism and guide treatment. Measuring the opening pressure during the tap also provides information about intracranial pressure, which can influence management. Draining CSF or injecting antibiotics into the CSF are not the primary purposes of the procedure in this context; the test is about diagnosing and guiding therapy through CSF analysis and culture.

9. Which laboratory value is most sensitive for detecting early kidney impairment after contrast administration?

- A. Serum sodium
- B. Bilirubin
- C. Serum creatinine and estimated GFR**
- D. Alanine aminotransferase

In this scenario, the test is looking for a measure that reflects the kidneys' ability to filter blood. After contrast exposure, the first reliable signal of reduced filtration is a change in creatinine-based estimates of kidney function. Serum creatinine is produced at a steady rate and cleared by the kidneys; when the glomerular filtration rate drops, creatinine accumulates in the blood and the estimated GFR, calculated from creatinine (along with age, sex, and race), decreases. This combination is the most sensitive indicator among the given options for detecting early kidney impairment caused by contrast. The other values aren't as informative for early nephrotoxicity: bilirubin and alanine aminotransferase reflect liver function, and serum sodium is a general electrolyte marker that does not specifically track acute kidney injury from contrast.

10. Which procedure involves removal of muscle tissue for microscopic examination?

- A. Palpation
- B. Muscle biopsy**
- C. Otoscopy
- D. Pap smear

The main idea here is distinguishing procedures that obtain tissue samples for microscopic examination from those that don't sample tissue. A muscle biopsy specifically removes a small piece of muscle tissue, which is then examined under a microscope to look for abnormalities in muscle fibers, inflammation, or other pathology. This tissue sample can reveal conditions like muscular dystrophy, inflammatory myopathies, or other muscle diseases, and it often guides diagnosis and treatment. Feeling with the hands, or palpation, is used to assess texture, tenderness, or size but does not remove tissue. Otoscopy involves looking into the ear with a scope, not sampling tissue. A Pap smear collects cervical cells for cytology screening, not muscle tissue. So the procedure that involves removing muscle tissue for microscopic examination is the muscle biopsy.

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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://diagnostictestsprocedures.examzify.com>

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

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