

# Healthcare Science End of Pathway Practice Test (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. Which term refers to wrongdoing by a professional resulting in injury due to negligence?**
  - A. Fraud**
  - B. Malpractice**
  - C. Negligence**
  - D. Misconduct**
  
- 2. A cancerous tumor is called what?**
  - A. Sarcoma**
  - B. Neoplasm**
  - C. Carcinoma**
  - D. Malignancy**
  
- 3. Which root would appear in terms relating to the gums?**
  - A. Derm**
  - B. Gyn**
  - C. Gingiv**
  - D. Hem**
  
- 4. Which term describes a patient without fever?**
  - A. Hyperthermic**
  - B. Febrile**
  - C. Afebrile**
  - D. Pyrogenic**
  
- 5. Which suffix means study of?**
  - A. Ia**
  - B. Logy**
  - C. Ism**
  - D. Megaly**
  
- 6. Which root means artery?**
  - A. Arterio**
  - B. Artery**
  - C. Arteri**
  - D. Arteriol**

**7. Which root denotes the joint?**

- A. stoma**
- B. pneum**
- C. blephar**
- D. arthr**

**8. Which term means pertaining to the cheek?**

- A. Facial**
- B. Buccal**
- C. Zygomatic**
- D. Malar**

**9. Which term refers to circular movement around an axis?**

- A. Vasodilation**
- B. Rotation**
- C. DTR**
- D. Atrophy**

**10. Which term describes abnormally rapid and deep breathing?**

- A. Hyperapnea**
- B. Laryngoscope**
- C. Pleurocentesis**
- D. Hemoptysis**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which term refers to wrongdoing by a professional resulting in injury due to negligence?**

- A. Fraud
- B. Malpractice**
- C. Negligence
- D. Misconduct

Malpractice is professional negligence that leads to patient injury. It means the professional had a duty to provide competent care, failed to meet the standard of care, and that breach caused harm with resulting damages. This differentiates from fraud, which involves intentional deception for gain; negligence is a broader lack of reasonable care (which can occur outside a professional setting); and misconduct covers inappropriate behavior that may not necessarily cause injury.

**2. A cancerous tumor is called what?**

- A. Sarcoma
- B. Neoplasm
- C. Carcinoma**
- D. Malignancy

Understanding how tumors are named involves both tissue of origin and whether the growth is malignant. A cancerous tumor is a malignant growth, and when that tumor arises from epithelial cells, the name used is carcinoma. Carcinoma specifically refers to malignant tumors of epithelial origin, which is the common type people think of as cancer. A neoplasm is a broad term for any new growth, which can be benign or malignant, so it isn't specific to cancer. Malignancy describes the behavior of the tumor (being cancerous), not the tumor's tissue type. Sarcoma is a malignant tumor of connective tissue, not epithelial tissue. So, for a cancerous tumor, carcinoma is the most precise and appropriate term.

**3. Which root would appear in terms relating to the gums?**

- A. Derm
- B. Gyn
- C. Gingiv**
- D. Hem

Medical terms use roots that point to the body part involved. For the gums, the root is gingiv-, coming from gingiva, the tissue surrounding and supporting the teeth. This root appears in terms like gingivitis (gum inflammation) and gingival (relating to the gums). The other roots refer to different parts: derm- (skin), gyn- (woman, female reproductive), and hem- (blood). So gingiv- is the root that would appear in terms relating to the gums.

#### 4. Which term describes a patient without fever?

- A. Hyperthermic
- B. Febrile
- C. Afebrile**
- D. Pyrogenic

Fever status terminology: afebrile means without fever. Hyperthermic describes an elevated body temperature, febrile means feverish, and pyrogenic refers to agents or processes that cause fever. A patient without fever is afebrile because their body temperature is not elevated and sits in the normal range (or has returned to it after a fever). The other terms don't describe this state: hyperthermic would imply high temperature, febrile would indicate fever, and pyrogenic points to fever-inducing causes rather than the current patient status. Using afebrile helps clinicians distinguish cases where infection or inflammation isn't driving a fever and can guide appropriate management.

#### 5. Which suffix means study of?

- A. Ia
- B. Logy**
- C. Ism
- D. Megaly

The suffix that means study of is -logy. It comes from Greek and is used to name fields of study or science, such as biology (the study of life) or cardiology (the study of the heart). The other endings have different meanings: -ia often marks a condition or abnormal state (like pneumonia or anemia), -ism denotes a belief, doctrine, or system (such as capitalism or optimism), and -megaly means enlargement (as in hepatomegaly). So the one that indicates a subject of study is -logy.

#### 6. Which root means artery?

- A. Arterio
- B. Artery
- C. Arteri**
- D. Arteriol

The essential idea here is that medical terms use a root to denote the basic structure. The root that means artery is arteri-. This stem appears in many words that relate to arteries, such as arterial (relating to an artery) and arteriogram (an image of an artery). It's the core form you'd attach different endings to in order to talk about arteries in general or describe procedures and structures involving arteries. Arterio- is a closely related combining form, but the item is asking for the root that means artery itself, and arteri- is the base form that carries that meaning across many terms. Artery is just the English name for the vessel, not a root. Arteriol refers to the smaller vessel, the arteriole, so it doesn't mean artery.

## 7. Which root denotes the joint?

- A. stoma
- B. pneum
- C. blephar
- D. arthr**

The joint is denoted by the combining root **arthr**, coming from Greek **arthron** meaning joint. In medical terms this root appears in words like **arthritis** (inflammation of a joint), **arthroplasty** (surgical repair of a joint), and **arthroscopy** (visual examination of a joint). The other roots refer to different structures: **stoma** means mouth or an opening, **pneum** relates to air or the lungs, and **blephar-** relates to the eyelid.

## 8. Which term means pertaining to the cheek?

- A. Facial
- B. Buccal**
- C. Zygomatic
- D. Malar

Think of how anatomy uses specific roots to name locations. **Buccal** comes from the Latin **bucca**, meaning cheek, and is used to describe structures tied to the cheek region, especially the inner cheek lining (**buccal mucosa**) and the cheek area in general. That direct link to the cheek makes it the right descriptor when the prompt asks for “pertaining to the cheek.” The other terms point to different ideas: **facial** refers to the face as a whole, not just the cheek; **zygomatic** relates to the zygomatic bone—the cheekbone itself—so it’s more about the bone than the cheek region as a surface area; **malar** also ties to the cheek or cheekbone and appears in contexts like **malar rash**, but it’s less about the general cheek area and more about specific cheekbone/dermatologic usage.

## 9. Which term refers to circular movement around an axis?

- A. Vasodilation
- B. Rotation**
- C. DTR
- D. Atrophy

Circular movement around an axis is described by **rotation**. This term captures the idea of turning around a fixed point, like turning the head or twisting the torso. **Vasodilation** refers to the widening of blood vessels and affects blood flow, not movement around an axis. **DTR** stands for **deep tendon reflex**, a neurological reflex test rather than a motion description. **Atrophy** is the wasting away or shrinking of tissue, not a circular motion. So **rotation** best fits the concept of moving around an axis.

**10. Which term describes abnormally rapid and deep breathing?**

- A. Hyperapnea**
- B. Laryngoscope**
- C. Pleurocentesis**
- D. Hemoptysis**

Abnormally rapid and deep breathing is described by the term hyperpnea. This pattern means both the rate and the depth (tidal volume) of breathing are increased, as the body tries to meet higher metabolic demands or compensate for changes in blood gases, such as during exercise or metabolic acidosis. It differs from tachypnea, where breathing is rapid but usually shallow. The other terms refer to a tool used to view the larynx (laryngoscope), a procedure to remove fluid from the pleural space (pleurocentesis), and coughing up blood (hemoptysis), none of which describe a breathing pattern.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://healthcaresciendofpathway.examzify.com>**

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

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