

INTRAVENOUS (IV) TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

<https://ivtechnician.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	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 is the correct order to clean a horizontal laminar airflow hood?**
 - A. Work surface, opposite side, ceiling side, hang bar hooks
 - B. Ceiling side, hang bar hooks, work surface, opposite side
 - C. Hang bar hooks, opposite side, ceiling side, work surface
 - D. Hang bar hooks, ceiling side, work surface, opposite side
- 2. What is teratogenic effect associated with?**
 - A. Interference with the development of a fetus
 - B. Promotion of fetal health
 - C. Improvement of adult health
 - D. Stimulating growth in adolescents
- 3. What is the primary measure of air cleanliness in ISO Class systems?**
 - A. Temperature
 - B. Humidity
 - C. Particulate matter concentration
 - D. Chemical contaminants
- 4. When should sterile foam with 70% isopropyl alcohol be used?**
 - A. When entering a patient room
 - B. Before donning PPE after touching non-sterile surfaces
 - C. Before handling clinical data
 - D. After administering medication
- 5. What is the standard recapping method for a filled syringe?**
 - A. Recap the needle with the dominant hand only
 - B. Grip the syringe like a dart with the non-dominant hand
 - C. Twist the cap back onto the syringe before removing it
 - D. Recap the needle by using a one-handed technique only
- 6. What is considered a violation of physical appearance in sterile compounding?**
 - A. Wearing gloves
 - B. Applying nail polish
 - C. Wearing a clean gown
 - D. Using a hair net

7. What is the primary feature of the Direct Compounding Area (DCA)?

- A. It is away from the HEPA filter
- B. It is nearest to the HEPA filter on the flow hood
- C. It has the least air circulation
- D. It is a designated area for waste disposal

8. Which of the following describes a correct practice in IV therapy?

- A. Using multi-dose vials without regard to sterility
- B. Regularly monitoring patient reactions during infusion
- C. Mixing incompatible drugs before administration
- D. Disregarding the expiration date of medications

9. What does Chlorhexidine gluconate help with?

- A. Skin cleaning for routine handwashing
- B. Aseptic hand washing
- C. Wound healing
- D. Temperature regulation

10. What are considered pathogenic contaminants?

- A. Oils, fats, and nutrients
- B. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, hair, and dander
- C. Disinfectants and cleaning agents
- D. Micronutrients and supplements

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the correct order to clean a horizontal laminar airflow hood?

- A. Work surface, opposite side, ceiling side, hang bar hooks
- B. Ceiling side, hang bar hooks, work surface, opposite side
- C. Hang bar hooks, opposite side, ceiling side, work surface
- D. Hang bar hooks, ceiling side, work surface, opposite side**

The correct order to clean a horizontal laminar airflow hood begins with the hang bar hooks and then proceeds to the ceiling side, followed by the work surface, and finally the opposite side. This methodical approach ensures that the cleaning process is efficient while maintaining the sterile environment necessary for IV preparation. Starting with the hang bar hooks allows for the removal of any potential contaminants that may have settled there. Next, cleaning the ceiling side addresses airborne particles that could fall onto surfaces below. Cleaning the work surface afterward is crucial because this is where the sterile preparations occur, and one should avoid reintroducing contaminants from other areas. Finally, by cleaning the opposite side last, you minimize the risk of any contaminants transferring to the work surface after it has been cleaned. This systematic cleaning order emphasizes maintaining aseptic technique and preventing contamination in a critical area where sterile products are prepared and used.

2. What is teratogenic effect associated with?

- A. Interference with the development of a fetus**
- B. Promotion of fetal health
- C. Improvement of adult health
- D. Stimulating growth in adolescents

The teratogenic effect is specifically associated with interference in the development of a fetus. Teratogens are agents, factors, or conditions that can cause malformation or defects in a developing embryo or fetus. This interference can be caused by a variety of factors, including certain medications, environmental toxins, infections, and nutritional deficiencies, among others. Recognizing teratogenic effects is crucial for healthcare providers, as it impacts decisions around medication use during pregnancy and the management of potential exposures that could harm fetal development. This understanding helps in developing guidelines and recommendations to minimize risks to pregnant individuals and their unborn children. The other options focus on promoting health or growth in various populations, which do not pertain to the concept of teratogenic effects. Teratogenicity is critically concerned with adverse outcomes rather than positive health effects.

3. What is the primary measure of air cleanliness in ISO Class systems?

- A. Temperature
- B. Humidity
- C. Particulate matter concentration**
- D. Chemical contaminants

The primary measure of air cleanliness in ISO Class systems revolves around the concentration of particulate matter. ISO Class systems are defined by the allowable number of particles of specific sizes present in the air. Each class specifies limits for particulates that can affect processes sensitive to contamination, particularly in environments like cleanrooms. Particulate matter concentration is crucial because even small contaminants can compromise the integrity of pharmaceutical products, medical devices, and other applications where sterility is paramount. By establishing a standard measurement for particulate matter, ISO Class systems can ensure that the air quality meets rigorous requirements to maintain product safety and efficacy. In contrast, while temperature, humidity, and chemical contaminants play roles in overall environmental conditions, they are not the primary indicators used to classify air cleanliness in ISO Class systems. Temperature and humidity can impact product stability and the comfort of staff within cleanrooms, but they do not directly reflect particulate levels. Chemical contaminants, although significant in monitoring the overall cleanliness of an environment, do not define the ISO Class standards related to airborne particulates. Thus, the focus on particulate matter concentration is what solidifies it as the correct measure for air cleanliness classification in ISO standards.

4. When should sterile foam with 70% isopropyl alcohol be used?

- A. When entering a patient room
- B. Before donning PPE after touching non-sterile surfaces**
- C. Before handling clinical data
- D. After administering medication

Using sterile foam with 70% isopropyl alcohol is essential for maintaining a sterile environment and minimizing the risk of infection. The correct scenario for its use is before donning personal protective equipment (PPE) after touching non-sterile surfaces. This practice ensures that any potential contaminants from non-sterile areas do not transfer to the PPE, which is critical in maintaining a sterile technique during patient care. When interacting with non-sterile surfaces, residual contaminants can easily transfer to the healthcare worker's hands. By using sterile foam with isopropyl alcohol at this point, it effectively disinfects the hands, reducing the likelihood of carrying pathogens into a sterile field. This is particularly important in healthcare settings where infection control is paramount. In contrast, using alcohol foam when entering a patient room or after administering medication may not address the contamination risks encountered right after touching non-sterile surfaces. Handling clinical data typically does not require use of isopropyl alcohol unless those activities involve touching surfaces that are potentially contaminated, but the priority here is on hand hygiene prior to putting on PPE.

5. What is the standard recapping method for a filled syringe?

- A. Recap the needle with the dominant hand only
- B. Grip the syringe like a dart with the non-dominant hand**
- C. Twist the cap back onto the syringe before removing it
- D. Recap the needle by using a one-handed technique only

The standard recapping method for a filled syringe emphasizes the need for safety and minimizing the risk of needle-stick injuries. The correct choice highlights the use of the non-dominant hand to grip the syringe like a dart, which allows for a more controlled and secure method of recapping. This technique enables the user to maintain better stability of the syringe while aligning the cap correctly and reduces the likelihood of accidentally pricking oneself. Utilizing this method is crucial in healthcare settings where needle safety is paramount. The grip mimics a dart, which helps ensure that the syringe is guided into the cap with precision, allowing for a straightforward recapping process that avoids unnecessary hand movement and potential injuries. The importance of this technique cannot be overstated, as it promotes safe practices in the handling of potentially hazardous materials. The other choices do not adhere to this principle of safety and control, as they either advocate less secure methods or suggest actions that might compromise the integrity of the recapping process.

6. What is considered a violation of physical appearance in sterile compounding?

- A. Wearing gloves
- B. Applying nail polish**
- C. Wearing a clean gown
- D. Using a hair net

In sterile compounding, maintaining a sterile environment is crucial to prevent contamination and ensure patient safety. One of the key elements of this is personal appearance, which plays a significant role in infection prevention. Wearing gloves, a clean gown, and using a hairnet are all essential practices that help maintain a sterile environment. Gloves protect both the compounder and the sterile materials from contamination. A clean gown serves to minimize the risk of germs from clothing entering the compounding area. A hairnet is important as it prevents hair from falling into the sterile products, which could introduce potential contaminants. Applying nail polish, on the other hand, is considered a violation of the standards for physical appearance in sterile compounding. Nail polish can chip and create particles that might contaminate the sterile environment. Additionally, it can prevent proper hand hygiene practices because any polish can mask dirt or germs on the nails, making it harder to ensure thorough cleaning and sanitization. This practice breaches the integrity of sterility in compounding, highlighting why it is unacceptable in this field.

7. What is the primary feature of the Direct Compounding Area (DCA)?

- A. It is away from the HEPA filter
- B. It is nearest to the HEPA filter on the flow hood**
- C. It has the least air circulation
- D. It is a designated area for waste disposal

The primary feature of the Direct Compounding Area (DCA) being nearest to the HEPA filter on the flow hood is critical for maintaining a sterile environment during the preparation of compounded sterile products. The DCA is where the actual compounding takes place, and placing it close to the HEPA filter ensures that it receives the highest level of protection from airborne contaminants. HEPA filters are designed to remove a significant percentage of particles from the air, creating a clean zone where manipulations are performed. Compounding in this area minimizes the risk of contamination, as the airflow from the HEPA filter helps to direct particles away from the DCA. The sterile air flows in a unidirectional manner, reducing the likelihood of microbial contamination from the surrounding environment. Therefore, ensuring that the DCA is situated closest to the HEPA filter is essential in upholding the integrity of the compounding process and ensuring patient safety.

8. Which of the following describes a correct practice in IV therapy?

- A. Using multi-dose vials without regard to sterility
- B. Regularly monitoring patient reactions during infusion**
- C. Mixing incompatible drugs before administration
- D. Disregarding the expiration date of medications

Regularly monitoring patient reactions during infusion is a crucial practice in IV therapy. This process allows the technician or healthcare provider to observe the patient's response to the medication being administered, ensuring that any adverse reactions or complications can be promptly addressed. Monitoring can include checking for allergic reactions, signs of fluid overload, or any discomfort the patient may experience. This vigilance is essential for patient safety and effective care. In contrast, using multi-dose vials without regard to sterility could lead to contamination, putting patients at risk for infections. Mixing incompatible drugs can result in adverse interactions that could harm the patient and decrease the efficacy of the medications. Disregarding the expiration date of medications compromises their safety and effectiveness, potentially leading to ineffective treatment or harmful side effects. Thus, regular monitoring of patient reactions is a core practice that underlines patient safety and the overall success of IV therapy.

9. What does Chlorhexidine gluconate help with?

- A. Skin cleaning for routine handwashing
- B. Aseptic hand washing**
- C. Wound healing
- D. Temperature regulation

Chlorhexidine gluconate is primarily used as an antiseptic for skin disinfection before surgical procedures and other invasive procedures. It is highly effective at reducing bacteria on the skin, which is crucial for preventing infections during the administration of intravenous therapies and in other clinical settings where aseptic techniques are essential. The designation of chlorhexidine gluconate for aseptic hand washing reflects its specific role in disinfection protocols. It is favored in healthcare settings over other antiseptics for its prolonged antimicrobial activity, which provides an added layer of protection compared to simple handwashing with soap and water. This characteristic makes it particularly valuable in situations where hand hygiene is critical to patient safety and infection control. Chlorhexidine gluconate does play a role in wound care and may contribute to wound healing through its antimicrobial properties, but its primary designation in the context of this question is for aseptic techniques, which is why it aligns best with the practice of aseptic hand washing.

10. What are considered pathogenic contaminants?

- A. Oils, fats, and nutrients
- B. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, hair, and dander**
- C. Disinfectants and cleaning agents
- D. Micronutrients and supplements

Pathogenic contaminants are organisms or substances that can cause disease. In the context of the options provided, the presence of bacteria, viruses, fungi, hair, and dander represents a wide range of biological materials that are known to be harmful to human health. These contaminants can lead to infections or allergic reactions and are of particular concern in medical settings, where maintaining sterile conditions is crucial. For instance, bacteria such as Staphylococcus or Salmonella can result in serious infections if they enter the bloodstream or are introduced to sterile tissues. Similarly, viruses like influenza or SARS-CoV-2 pose significant health risks, particularly in vulnerable populations. Fungi can also be pathogenic, especially in immunocompromised patients. Hair and dander may not be pathogens in themselves, but they can carry microorganisms that may lead to disease. In contrast, oils, fats, and nutrients, while potentially harmful in excessive amounts, do not fall into the category of pathogens. Disinfectants and cleaning agents are meant to eliminate pathogenic contaminants and are not considered contaminants themselves. Micronutrients and supplements, likewise, are essential for health and do not typically present a risk unless misused or contaminated with harmful agents. Therefore, the second option effectively encapsulates the true nature of pathogenic contaminants

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://ivtechnician.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE