

Jones & Bartlett Learning (JBL) Module 3 Practice Exam (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	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. When assessing a sexually active adolescent with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, what is a recommended interview practice?**
 - A. Inquire about the possibility of pregnancy in private, if possible.**
 - B. Obtain information from parents.**
 - C. Avoid questions they will feel uncomfortable answering.**
 - D. Treat them as adults in the exam.**

- 2. Which observation best indicates an environmental factor affecting elder care?**
 - A. Elderly Patients Present Atypically And Deserve Your Respect**
 - B. The Residence Is Cold Due To A Malfunctioning Heater**
 - C. Medications Have Not Been Filled In 2 Months**
 - D. A Patient Is Assisted With ADLs**

- 3. Which of the following is NOT a typical sign of dehydration in an infant?**
 - A. Absent urine output**
 - B. Moist oral mucosa**
 - C. Sunken fontanelles**
 - D. Decreased tearing**

- 4. Which statement best describes effective communication in healthcare as described in the material?**
 - A. Rely exclusively on complex medical jargon to convey accuracy.**
 - B. Use both verbal and nonverbal communication techniques to convey empathy.**
 - C. Avoid listening to the patient to save time.**
 - D. Focus only on clinical data.**

- 5. Which incident does NOT require a report to be filed with local authorities?**
 - A. Spousal abuse**
 - B. Gunshot wounds**
 - C. Cardiac arrest**
 - D. Animal bites**

- 6. When caring for a patient who is visually impaired, it is important to:**
- A. Leave items such as canes and walkers at the residence if the patient will be carried on a gurney.**
 - B. Stand to the side of the patient when speaking if his or her peripheral vision is impaired.**
 - C. Allow a service dog to remain with the patient at all times, even if the patient is critically ill.**
 - D. Tell him or her what is happening, identify noises, and describe the situation and surroundings.**
- 7. How should answer choices be formatted to meet standard exam conventions?**
- A. Capitalize the choices but avoid all caps.**
 - B. Use all caps for emphasis.**
 - C. Use lowercase throughout.**
 - D. Use a mix of caps and lowercase randomly.**
- 8. Which statement best reflects the legal rights of a patient regarding EMS refusal?**
- A. A mentally competent adult has the legal right to refuse EMS care and transport.**
 - B. Advice given to a patient who refuses EMS treatment should not be documented.**
 - C. A patient who consumed alcohol is unable to refuse EMS treatment.**
 - D. Documentation of proposed care is unnecessary if the patient refuses treatment.**
- 9. When relaying patient information via radio, communications should be:**
- A. Brief and easily understood.**
 - B. Coded and scripted.**
 - C. Spoken in a loud voice.**
 - D. Lengthy and complete.**

10. Which three elements comprise the pediatric assessment triangle?

- A. Appearance, Work of Breathing, Circulation to skin**
- B. Airway, Breathing, Circulation**
- C. Color, Pulse, Temperature**
- D. Cardiac Rhythm, Respiratory Rate, Blood Pressure**

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. When assessing a sexually active adolescent with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, what is a recommended interview practice?

- A. Inquire about the possibility of pregnancy in private, if possible.**
- B. Obtain information from parents.**
- C. Avoid questions they will feel uncomfortable answering.**
- D. Treat them as adults in the exam.**

Privacy during the interview is essential. When a sexually active adolescent presents with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding, speaking with the teen alone helps them share information about pregnancy risk, sexual activity, contraception, and potential risks more honestly. This private conversation builds trust, reduces fear of judgment, and leads to a more accurate history, which is crucial for identifying possible pregnancy and guiding urgent evaluation and care. Involving parents can inhibit disclosure and delay care, asking only about non-sensitive topics can miss important details, and treating the teen as if they were an adult can overlook developmental and communication needs. So, ask about pregnancy in private, if possible, to ensure a safe and comprehensive assessment.

2. Which observation best indicates an environmental factor affecting elder care?

- A. Elderly Patients Present Atypically And Deserve Your Respect**
- B. The Residence Is Cold Due To A Malfunctioning Heater**
- C. Medications Have Not Been Filled In 2 Months**
- D. A Patient Is Assisted With ADLs**

Environmental factors in elder care include the living conditions and surroundings that affect health and safety. The observation that the residence is cold because the heater is malfunctioning directly shows an environmental factor, since temperature and housing conditions influence comfort, circulation, risk of hypothermia, and overall well-being for older adults. A cold environment can worsen chronic conditions, increase susceptibility to infections, and raise the risk of falls. The other observations point to care processes or interpersonal aspects rather than the surrounding environment: treating elderly patients with respect relates to how staff interact with residents; medications not being filled relates to medication management, a logistical issue; and assistance with activities of daily living reflects direct personal care needs.

3. Which of the following is NOT a typical sign of dehydration in an infant?

- A. Absent urine output**
- B. Moist oral mucosa**
- C. Sunken fontanelles**
- D. Decreased tearing**

Noting dehydration in an infant relies on signs that reflect fluid loss and reduced perfusion. Absent urine output shows the kidneys aren't receiving or retaining enough fluid, which is a direct cue of dehydration. A sunken fontanelle indicates the soft spot on the head is receding due to decreased hydration, and decreased tearing signals reduced lacrimal production that accompanies fluid deficit. Moist oral mucosa, by contrast, suggests the mouth is well hydrated and argues against dehydration. So this sign isn't typical of dehydration; instead, it points to adequate hydration. In real clinical scenarios, you'd evaluate multiple signs together rather than relying on a single cue.

4. Which statement best describes effective communication in healthcare as described in the material?

- A. Rely exclusively on complex medical jargon to convey accuracy.**
- B. Use both verbal and nonverbal communication techniques to convey empathy.**
- C. Avoid listening to the patient to save time.**
- D. Focus only on clinical data.**

Effective communication in healthcare means using both spoken words and nonverbal signals to show empathy and connect with the patient. Clear verbal explanations help patients understand their condition, options, and instructions, while nonverbal cues—eye contact, facial expressions, posture, and tone—support trust and demonstrate genuine care. Active listening, asking open-ended questions, and summarizing what the patient expresses ensure they feel heard and involved in decisions. The other approaches miss this balance: relying solely on jargon makes information hard to grasp; not listening wastes time and erodes trust; and focusing only on clinical data ignores the person's experience and needs.

5. Which incident does NOT require a report to be filed with local authorities?

- A. Spousal abuse**
- B. Gunshot wounds**
- C. Cardiac arrest**
- D. Animal bites**

Mandatory reporting rules vary by incident type; some injuries or events require filing reports with local authorities, while others do not. Spousal abuse triggers mandatory reporting in many places because it involves potential harm to a vulnerable person and public safety concerns. Gunshot wounds are routinely reported to police and health authorities due to the potential crime and public health implications. Animal bites are reported to public health authorities to assess rabies risk and track exposure. Cardiac arrest, while a critical medical emergency, is not itself a reportable incident to local authorities in most jurisdictions, unless there are unusual or suspicious circumstances surrounding the death. Hence, cardiac arrest is the best answer.

6. When caring for a patient who is visually impaired, it is important to:

- A. Leave items such as canes and walkers at the residence if the patient will be carried on a gurney.**
- B. Stand to the side of the patient when speaking if his or her peripheral vision is impaired.**
- C. Allow a service dog to remain with the patient at all times, even if the patient is critically ill.**
- D. Tell him or her what is happening, identify noises, and describe the situation and surroundings.**

Clear verbal orientation is essential when caring for someone with vision loss. Telling the patient what is happening, identifying noises, and describing the surrounding environment helps them understand where they are, what will occur next, and how to stay safe. This approach reduces anxiety, supports independence, and makes transitions smoother in a medical setting. For example, you might say, "We're going to move you to the bed now; the bed is to your left, and I'll explain each step as we go," and point out sounds like the monitor or door. Other choices can create confusion or safety risks. Leaving mobility aids like canes or walkers at home or out of reach can leave the patient without essential tools. Speaking from the side isn't as effective as making yourself clearly visible and at the patient's level, and service dogs are valuable, but institutional policies and patient safety must guide their presence in certain situations.

7. How should answer choices be formatted to meet standard exam conventions?

- A. Capitalize the choices but avoid all caps.**
- B. Use all caps for emphasis.**
- C. Use lowercase throughout.**
- D. Use a mix of caps and lowercase randomly.**

Answer choices should be formatted for readability and consistency. Using capitalization that starts each option with a capital letter while avoiding all-uppercase text keeps the items easy to scan during a test. All caps is harder to read and can feel like shouting, which is unnecessary and can distract from the content. Running lowercase throughout lacks the familiar structure readers expect and can look informal. A random mix of uppercase and lowercase breaks the visual rhythm and invites unnecessary confusion. Therefore, presenting options with initial capitals and the rest in lowercase aligns with standard exam conventions and supports clear, fair evaluation.

8. Which statement best reflects the legal rights of a patient regarding EMS refusal?

- A. A mentally competent adult has the legal right to refuse EMS care and transport.**
- B. Advice given to a patient who refuses EMS treatment should not be documented.**
- C. A patient who consumed alcohol is unable to refuse EMS treatment.**
- D. Documentation of proposed care is unnecessary if the patient refuses treatment.**

The main idea being tested is patient autonomy and informed refusal. A mentally competent adult has the legal right to refuse EMS care and transport. This means the patient must understand what is being offered, the potential risks of refusing treatment, and any alternatives, and still choose to decline. EMS providers should assess the patient's decision-making ability, explain clearly what could happen if they decline, and document that the patient was informed and voluntarily refused care. Alcohol use or intoxication does not automatically strip this right; capacity depends on the ability to understand and appreciate the consequences of the decision. If the patient cannot understand due to impairment, or if the situation is life-threatening and the patient lacks capacity, different steps—such as seeking a guardian or providing emergent care—may come into play, but the default principle remains that an informed, competent adult can refuse EMS services. Documentation of the refusal and the information discussed is essential to reflect that the patient made a conscious choice.

9. When relaying patient information via radio, communications should be:

- A. Brief and easily understood.**
- B. Coded and scripted.**
- C. Spoken in a loud voice.**
- D. Lengthy and complete.**

Clear, concise radio messages are essential in patient care. When relaying information, you want to get the critical facts across quickly so others can act without delay. Keep the message brief and focused on essential details—who the patient is, where you are, the current condition or problem, what has been done, and what you need from the person receiving the message. Use plain language and standard terms so anyone listening can understand immediately, rather than codes or scripted phrases that might not be familiar to every responder. Clarity over volume is key, and overly long, complete narratives waste airtime and increase the chance of missing important information.

10. Which three elements comprise the pediatric assessment triangle?

- A. Appearance, Work of Breathing, Circulation to skin**
- B. Airway, Breathing, Circulation**
- C. Color, Pulse, Temperature**
- D. Cardiac Rhythm, Respiratory Rate, Blood Pressure**

The pediatric assessment triangle is a rapid first-impression tool used to quickly gauge a child's condition by three observable domains: appearance, work of breathing, and circulation to the skin. Appearance reflects how alert or interactive the child is and their overall mental status. Work of breathing shows how hard the child is working to breathe, with signs like nasal flaring, retractions, and grunting indicating respiratory distress. Circulation to the skin assesses perfusion through skin color and temperature, helping identify shock or poor circulation. Thus, the three elements that comprise the triangle are appearance, work of breathing, and circulation to the skin. The other options mix different concepts: a general resuscitation framework is often taught as airway, breathing, and circulation but isn't the PAT; color, pulse, and temperature are individual signs but not the PAT triad; and cardiac rhythm, respiratory rate, and blood pressure are vital signs, not the three PAT domains.

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://jblmodule3.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE