

# LSUHSC New Orleans Interview Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# 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

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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. What would your friends say about entering medicine?**
  - A. They are supportive and interested in your journey.**
  - B. They are unsure and hesitant about your choice.**
  - C. They prefer you pursue a non-medical career.**
  - D. They are unaware of your plans.**
  
- 2. How did the applicant describe handling the workload of medical school?**
  - A. They would struggle and often miss deadlines.**
  - B. They would rely on others to manage the workload.**
  - C. They would skip some classes to cope.**
  - D. Yes, I can handle the workload because I balanced extracurriculars, work, and school in college, which trained me in time management.**
  
- 3. What environment did you work in during the peak of the COVID-19 surge?**
  - A. COVID infusion unit.**
  - B. Emergency department.**
  - C. Outpatient clinic.**
  - D. Operating room.**
  
- 4. How would your friends describe you?**
  - A. Loyal, kind, studious, and hard-working**
  - B. Jealous, dishonest, lazy, and unreliable**
  - C. Reserved and introspective**
  - D. Aggressive and reckless**
  
- 5. What type of physician do you want to become, and why?**
  - A. Pediatrics because I have always been good with kids and parents, including coaching a summer swim team and nanny experience.**
  - B. Family medicine because it allows long-term patient relationships across ages.**
  - C. Internal medicine because of interest in complex adult diseases.**
  - D. Sports medicine because of my background in athletics.**

- 6. In the peak COVID-19 infusion unit, which description best captures the team roles listed?**
- A. Intake charge nurse; six infusion nurses; two nurses in an observation room; staff who brought patients from the car.**
  - B. Only physicians and a small number of nurses working independently with no coordination.**
  - C. A single nurse handling all steps from arrival to infusion.**
  - D. Administrative staff managing referrals and scheduling with no clinical roles.**
- 7. In 25 years, looking back on your medical career, how would you determine if you had been successful?**
- A. Through my relationship with my patients and my work-life balance, including long, secure relationships and sustainable balance.**
  - B. By number of publications I have authored.**
  - C. By the amount of money I earned.**
  - D. By how many awards I have received.**
- 8. Whose decision is it whether the patient receives medical care once risks and benefits are explained?**
- A. The patient makes the final decision**
  - B. The physician decides without input**
  - C. The hospital administration decides**
  - D. Public health policy decides**
- 9. What role do personal experiences play in confirming the desire to become a physician?**
- A. They confirm the desire to become a physician.**
  - B. They have no impact on that decision.**
  - C. They discouraged pursuing medicine.**
  - D. They only influenced minor goals.**

- 10. Which experience most influenced the applicant's decision to apply to medical school?**
- A. Direct exposure to the clinic setting through a role after scribing that reinforced the interest in patient care**
  - B. Volunteering at a community center**
  - C. Participating in a research project in biology**
  - D. Scribing in the Emergency Room and observing physicians' charting and patient care firsthand**

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## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What would your friends say about entering medicine?**

**A. They are supportive and interested in your journey.**

**B. They are unsure and hesitant about your choice.**

**C. They prefer you pursue a non-medical career.**

**D. They are unaware of your plans.**

The main idea here is showing you have a supportive social environment as you pursue medicine. Medical training is long, demanding, and filled with tough decisions, so interviewers look for signals that you'll have encouragement and practical support from people around you. The best choice—friends who are supportive and interested in your journey—demonstrates a positive network that can help you stay motivated, handle stress, and stay committed to your goals. It suggests you're entering a collaborative field with people who care about your progress and will cheer you on, which is reassuring for admissions. If friends were unsure or wanted you to pursue something non-medical, or if they're unaware of your plans, those scenarios imply less encouragement or engagement from your circle, which isn't as strong a signal of a supportive environment.

**2. How did the applicant describe handling the workload of medical school?**

**A. They would struggle and often miss deadlines.**

**B. They would rely on others to manage the workload.**

**C. They would skip some classes to cope.**

**D. Yes, I can handle the workload because I balanced extracurriculars, work, and school in college, which trained me in time management.**

Managing a medical school workload hinges on demonstrated time management and the ability to juggle multiple commitments without slipping on deadlines. The best answer shows concrete, past proof that you can handle demanding demands: balancing extracurriculars, work, and school in college, which trained you in time management. This signals to the reader that you've actually practiced prioritizing tasks, planning ahead, and staying organized under pressure, skills that transfer directly to medical training. The other options imply patterns that raise concerns: struggling and missing deadlines suggests unreliability; relying on others hints at dependence rather than self-sufficiency; skipping classes indicates avoidance rather than a plan to cope. In contrast, the chosen response conveys both confidence and credibility by tying capability to real, relevant experience.

### 3. What environment did you work in during the peak of the COVID-19 surge?

- A. COVID infusion unit.**
- B. Emergency department.**
- C. Outpatient clinic.**
- D. Operating room.**

Delivering IV therapies to patients with active infection requires a setting designed for infection control and infusion care. A COVID infusion unit fits this need because it is specialized to manage contagious patients who require IV treatments like remdesivir or monoclonal antibodies, with appropriate isolation, airflow considerations, and staff trained in PPE and monitoring for infusion reactions. This environment streamlines workflows for high-volume infusions, optimizes throughput, and minimizes cross-contamination risks by cohorting infectious patients. In contrast, the emergency department is focused on initial triage and stabilization rather than prolonged, monitored infusions; an outpatient clinic is not equipped for isolation or acute infectious care, and the operating room is reserved for surgical procedures rather than infusion therapy.

### 4. How would your friends describe you?

- A. Loyal, kind, studious, and hard-working**
- B. Jealous, dishonest, lazy, and unreliable**
- C. Reserved and introspective**
- D. Aggressive and reckless**

The idea being tested is how you come across to others, especially in terms of reliability, character, and how you relate to people. The best description is the one that shows you as loyal, kind, studious, and hard-working. This combination signals a person who can be trusted, supports teammates, and puts effort into learning and responsibilities—qualities highly valued in any collaborative, professional setting, including healthcare environments like LSUHSC. Why this fits best: loyalty suggests you're dependable and maintain long-term positive relationships; kindness points to empathy and good teamwork; being studious and hard-working reflects a serious work ethic and commitment to improvement. Together, these traits create a portrait of someone who contributes positively to groups, handles responsibilities well, and cares about others—exactly what friends and future colleagues would want to see. The other options describe traits that are less favorable or less informative about your reliability and teamwork. Jealousy, dishonesty, laziness, and unreliability imply conflict and a lack of trust. Being reserved and introspective conveys temperament but doesn't strongly indicate how you interact with others or handle tasks. Aggressiveness and recklessness suggest poor judgment and potential harm to relationships or safety.

**5. What type of physician do you want to become, and why?**

- A. Pediatrics because I have always been good with kids and parents, including coaching a summer swim team and nanny experience.**
- B. Family medicine because it allows long-term patient relationships across ages.**
- C. Internal medicine because of interest in complex adult diseases.**
- D. Sports medicine because of my background in athletics.**

Focusing on a specialty that directly connects your experiences with the kind of patient care you want to provide shows you have a clear, practical pathway in mind. Sports medicine fits best because it centers on athletes and physically active people, combining prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of musculoskeletal injuries with performance optimization. Your background in athletics gives you firsthand insight into training loads, recovery timelines, and the pressures of competition, making you well prepared to work closely with trainers, physical therapists, and coaches to keep patients healthy and returning to sport. This path also offers versatile practice settings—outpatient clinics, team and event coverage, and fellowship opportunities—that align with a hands-on, results-focused approach and long-term relationships with active patients. While pediatrics, family medicine, or internal medicine are valuable in their own right, they don't align as directly with the athletic emphasis and rehabilitation focus you're drawn to. Sports medicine leverages your passion for athletics to help people stay active and perform at their best.

**6. In the peak COVID-19 infusion unit, which description best captures the team roles listed?**

- A. Intake charge nurse; six infusion nurses; two nurses in an observation room; staff who brought patients from the car.**
- B. Only physicians and a small number of nurses working independently with no coordination.**
- C. A single nurse handling all steps from arrival to infusion.**
- D. Administrative staff managing referrals and scheduling with no clinical roles.**

The main idea is that a high-demand infusion area runs best when there are clearly defined, interdependent roles so patients move safely and smoothly from arrival to discharge. In this setup, having an intake charge nurse handles triage and patient flow, six infusion nurses administer the treatment, two nurses in an observation area monitor patients after infusion, and staff who bring patients from the car support arrival logistics. Each role has specific responsibilities and strong communication with the others, which keeps the unit operating efficiently during peak demand and helps maintain safety and infection control by limiting unnecessary cross-contact while maximizing throughput. The other descriptions imply little to no coordination, one person doing everything, or only administrative tasks with no clinical involvement, which wouldn't reflect how a busy infusion unit functions.

7. In 25 years, looking back on your medical career, how would you determine if you had been successful?

**A. Through my relationship with my patients and my work-life balance, including long, secure relationships and sustainable balance.**

**B. By number of publications I have authored.**

**C. By the amount of money I earned.**

**D. By how many awards I have received.**

Sustained success in medicine comes from the quality of your relationships with patients and maintaining a healthy work-life balance over the years. When you envision your career after 25 years, the most meaningful measure is how deeply you connected with patients, earned their trust, provided consistent, long-term care, and supported their health over time. This patient-centered focus reflects your ability to communicate, show empathy, and adapt to evolving medical knowledge, all while keeping yourself resilient and engaged. A physician who can sustain relationships and balance is more likely to avoid burnout and continue delivering thoughtful care, which translates into real, lasting impact for patients and a fulfilling career for yourself. While publications, income, and awards can signify certain achievements, they don't inherently capture day-to-day patient outcomes or personal well-being, and they can be influenced by factors beyond your control.

8. Whose decision is it whether the patient receives medical care once risks and benefits are explained?

**A. The patient makes the final decision**

**B. The physician decides without input**

**C. The hospital administration decides**

**D. Public health policy decides**

Patient autonomy is the key idea. After risks, benefits, and alternatives are explained (informed consent), the final decision about whether to receive medical care rests with the patient, provided they are competent to decide. The clinician's role is to inform, discuss options, and support the patient's choice, not to override it. System-level bodies like hospital administration or public health policy guide how care is delivered, but they don't determine an individual's treatment. If a patient cannot decide, a legally authorized surrogate may decide instead; otherwise, the patient's own decision takes precedence.

**9. What role do personal experiences play in confirming the desire to become a physician?**

- A. They confirm the desire to become a physician.**
- B. They have no impact on that decision.**
- C. They discouraged pursuing medicine.**
- D. They only influenced minor goals.**

Personal experiences can validate what draws someone to medicine, serving as real-world confirmation of the choice. When you shadow a physician, volunteer in a clinic, or care for patients and see the impact of medical care—watching patients recover, witnessing compassion, and understanding the responsibilities of diagnosing, treating, and supporting people—you get tangible reasons to pursue this path. Those moments help you feel that medicine fits your interests, values, and strengths, so the decision feels grounded rather than abstract. While experiences can also reveal challenges, the scenario here emphasizes how such moments reinforce motivation and commitment to become a physician.

**10. Which experience most influenced the applicant's decision to apply to medical school?**

- A. Direct exposure to the clinic setting through a role after scribing that reinforced the interest in patient care**
- B. Volunteering at a community center**
- C. Participating in a research project in biology**
- D. Scribing in the Emergency Room and observing physicians' charting and patient care firsthand**

The thing being assessed is what experiences reveal genuine motivation to pursue a career in medicine, especially through sustained, meaningful service to others and an understanding of health in a community context. Volunteering at a community center best shows this. It typically involves regular, direct interaction with diverse people, addressing real needs, and reflecting on how social factors influence health. That kind of sustained service demonstrates empathy, commitment, and the ability to see medicine as a pathway to improve community well-being—traits admissions committees look for in applicants. Direct exposure in a clinic or ER, while valuable for understanding how healthcare works and for gaining firsthand patient-care insight, often highlights familiarity with the medical environment or the mechanics of care rather than a deep, ongoing motivation to become a physician. A biology research project underscores scientific interest but may not connect as clearly to patient-centered goals.

## 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://lsuhcneworleansinterview.examzify.com>**

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

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