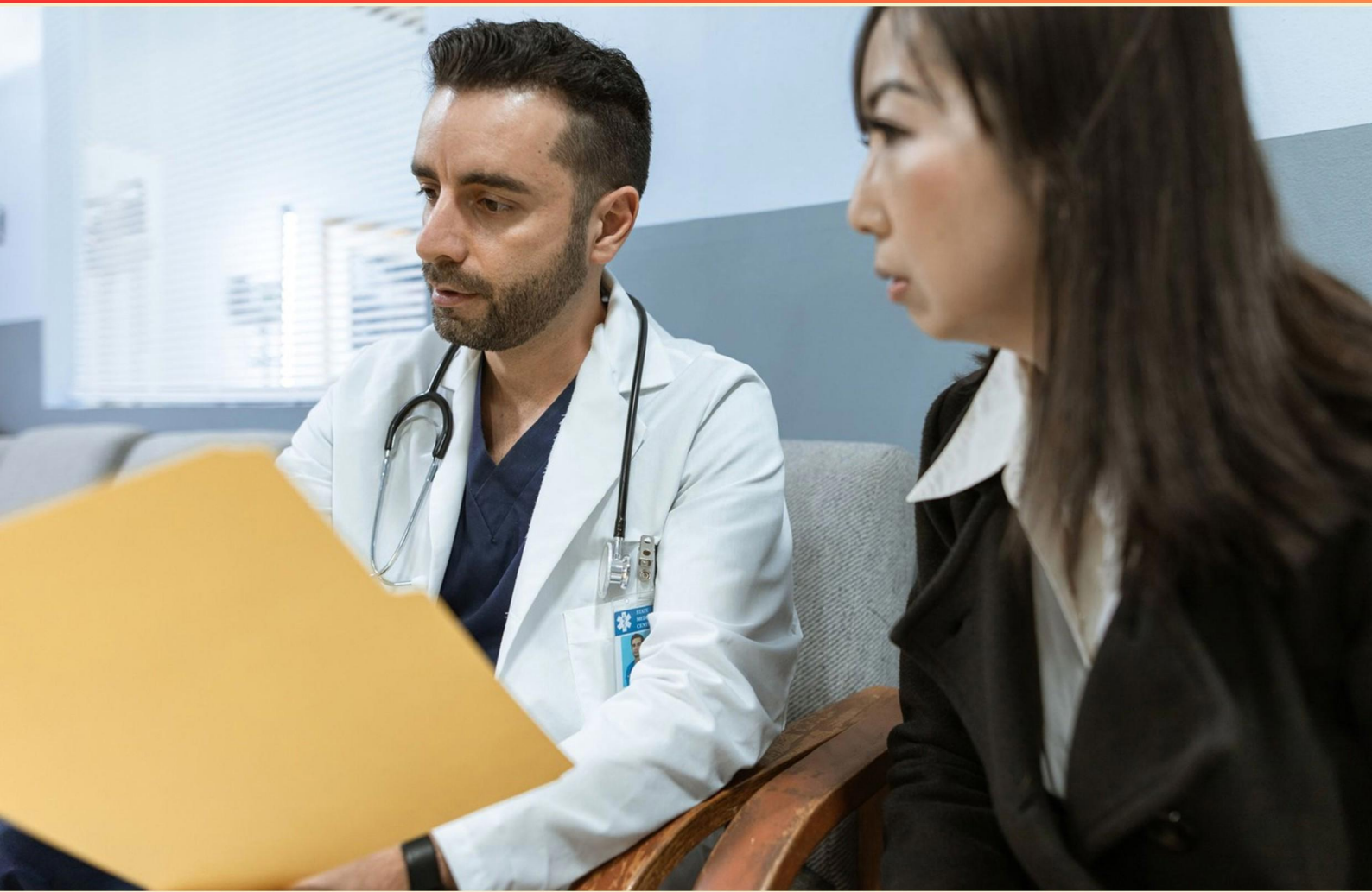


MEDICAL CODING 205 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. The code for an electrophysiological procedure does not include which of the following?
 - A. Ablation
 - B. Electrocardiogram
 - C. Cardiac monitoring
 - D. Heart mapping
2. What does BPH stand for in the context of men's health?
 - A. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
 - B. Benign Prostate Hyperplasia
 - C. Benign Prostate Hypertrophy
 - D. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
3. What is the primary function of arteries in the circulatory system?
 - A. Carry deoxygenated blood to the lungs
 - B. Regulate blood pressure
 - C. Carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues
 - D. Filter toxins from the blood
4. According to ICD-10-CM Guidelines, most categories in chapter 19 have a _____ character requirement for each applicable code?
 - A. 5th
 - B. 6th
 - C. 7th
 - D. 8th
5. What should be determined if a pregnant woman is diagnosed with hypertension?
 - A. Whether it is chronic hypertension
 - B. If it is gestational hypertension
 - C. If it is secondary hypertension
 - D. If it requires immediate treatment

6. In tumor staging, abnormal cells present but not spread to nearby tissue is classified as stage:
- A. II
 - B. I
 - C. 0
 - D. III
7. How many groups of signs and symptoms does schizophrenia have?
- A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
8. What is the purpose of the percutaneous endoscopic approach in surgery?
- A. To visualize the intended anatomical site
 - B. To perform a complete open surgery
 - C. To close the surgical site
 - D. To insert a drainage tube
9. Which of the following is not a sign and symptom category for schizophrenia?
- A. Positive symptoms
 - B. Negative symptoms
 - C. Cognitive symptoms
 - D. Behavioral symptoms
10. Where are specimens for cytopathologic testing primarily obtained from?
- A. Blood samples
 - B. Tissue biopsies
 - C. All of these
 - D. Urine samples

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The code for an electrophysiological procedure does not include which of the following?

- A. Ablation**
- B. Electrocardiogram
- C. Cardiac monitoring
- D. Heart mapping

The code for an electrophysiological procedure does not include ablation. Electrophysiological procedures focus on evaluating and treating electrical conduction issues within the heart. While ablation is a common treatment option included in certain electrophysiological coding, it is categorized separately due to its specific procedural nature and often requires distinct coding guidelines. Electrocardiogram (ECG) is essential in identifying arrhythmias and assessing heart function, and thus it is typically included within the scope of electrophysiological studies. Cardiac monitoring refers to ongoing observation of the heart's electrical activity, which is relevant during electrophysiological evaluations. Heart mapping, particularly in the context of electrophysiology, involves identifying the source of arrhythmias and is a critical component of many procedures performed. Therefore, ablation stands out as the choice that does not belong in the grouping of activities classified under electrophysiological procedure coding.

2. What does BPH stand for in the context of men's health?

- A. Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy
- B. Benign Prostate Hyperplasia
- C. Benign Prostate Hypertrophy
- D. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia**

In the context of men's health, BPH stands for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia. This term describes a condition where the prostate gland enlarges, which is common in older men. The term "hyperplasia" specifically refers to an increase in the number of cells, leading to the enlargement of the prostate. This condition can cause various urinary symptoms due to the pressure on the urethra, impacting urinary flow. While "Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy" and "Benign Prostate Hypertrophy" also refer to related issues with the prostate, "hypertrophy" technically describes the increase in the size of existing cells rather than an increase in the number of cells, which is what occurs in hyperplasia. Therefore, using the more accurate term "hyperplasia" better reflects the biological mechanism behind the condition. This distinction is important in medical terminology, ensuring clear communication among healthcare professionals and accurate understanding by patients.

3. What is the primary function of arteries in the circulatory system?

- A. Carry deoxygenated blood to the lungs
- B. Regulate blood pressure
- C. Carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues**
- D. Filter toxins from the blood

The primary function of arteries in the circulatory system is to carry oxygenated blood from the heart to the tissues. Arteries have thick, elastic walls that allow them to withstand the high pressure of blood being pumped from the heart. This oxygenated blood is crucial for delivering oxygen and nutrients to cells throughout the body, enabling proper function and metabolism. In contrast, the other functions described are not the primary role of arteries. For example, veins are responsible for carrying deoxygenated blood back to the heart and the lungs to be reoxygenated. The regulation of blood pressure primarily involves the function of the heart and the autonomic nervous system rather than the arteries themselves, although they do play a part in maintaining blood pressure through vasodilation and vasoconstriction. Filtering toxins from the blood is a function performed mainly by the kidneys, not arteries. Hence, the focus on arteries' role in delivering oxygen-rich blood underscores the essential nature of their function in supporting the body's overall health and vitality.

4. According to ICD-10-CM Guidelines, most categories in chapter 19 have a _____ character requirement for each applicable code?

- A. 5th
- B. 6th
- C. 7th**
- D. 8th

The correct answer is the seventh character requirement for each applicable code in chapter 19 of the ICD-10-CM guidelines. Chapter 19 specifically pertains to "Injury, Poisoning, and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes." This chapter includes a range of codes that necessitate a seventh character to provide additional information about the encounter. The seventh character often indicates the episode of care, such as whether it is an initial encounter, a subsequent encounter, or a sequela (complication) of an injury. This distinction is crucial for accurate medical coding and billing, as it not only impacts patient management and treatment plans but also has reimbursement implications. Proper use of the seventh character enhances the granularity of medical data, allowing for effective health care statistics and clinical decision-making. Although other character requirements exist for different chapters and codes in ICD-10-CM, the emphasis on the seventh character in this specific chapter is a key feature that aligns with the coding system's focus on detail and specificity in medical diagnoses.

5. What should be determined if a pregnant woman is diagnosed with hypertension?

- A. Whether it is chronic hypertension
- B. If it is gestational hypertension**
- C. If it is secondary hypertension
- D. If it requires immediate treatment

The diagnosis of hypertension in a pregnant woman requires careful differentiation between gestational hypertension and other forms of hypertension, making the identification of gestational hypertension particularly important. Gestational hypertension typically occurs after the 20th week of pregnancy and is characterized by high blood pressure without the presence of protein in the urine. This condition may resolve after delivery. Recognizing whether the hypertension is gestational helps inform the treatment plan and monitor potential complications such as preeclampsia, which can pose risks to both the mother and fetus. Understanding the specific type of hypertension assists healthcare providers in managing the condition effectively during pregnancy, as the approaches to chronic hypertension and secondary hypertension differ from managing gestational hypertension. Determining if immediate treatment is necessary also plays a role in patient care, but identifying the type of hypertension directly influences the treatment pathways and monitoring strategies implemented.

6. In tumor staging, abnormal cells present but not spread to nearby tissue is classified as stage:

- A. II
- B. I
- C. 0**
- D. III

In tumor staging, the classification of "stage 0" denotes that abnormal cells are present, but they have not yet invaded surrounding tissues. This stage is sometimes referred to as carcinoma in situ, meaning that the cancerous cells are still localized and have not started to grow into nearby areas. This characterization is crucial because it indicates that the disease is detected at an early stage, which can lead to a better prognosis and potentially simpler treatment options. Stages I, II, and III typically indicate progressively more invasive forms of cancer, where abnormal cells have either begun to invade nearby tissue or have spread to regional lymph nodes or other areas of the body. Thus, those stages do not apply in the case where no invasion has occurred, making "stage 0" the appropriate classification for the scenario described.

7. How many groups of signs and symptoms does schizophrenia have?

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

Schizophrenia is characterized by a range of signs and symptoms that can be grouped into three primary categories: positive symptoms, negative symptoms, and cognitive symptoms. Positive symptoms include hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking or speech, which represent an excess or distortion of normal functions. Negative symptoms consist of the absence or reduction of normal emotional responses and behaviors, such as lack of motivation, reduced emotional expression, and social withdrawal. Cognitive symptoms refer to impairments in memory, attention, and reasoning, affecting the individual's ability to process information and make decisions effectively. This classification into three distinct groups provides a comprehensive understanding of how schizophrenia manifests and affects individuals, which is essential in both diagnosis and treatment planning. A deeper grasp of these symptom categories enables healthcare professionals to tailor interventions and support more effectively.

8. What is the purpose of the percutaneous endoscopic approach in surgery?

A. To visualize the intended anatomical site

B. To perform a complete open surgery

C. To close the surgical site

D. To insert a drainage tube

The percutaneous endoscopic approach is primarily utilized to visualize the intended anatomical site during surgical procedures. This method enables surgeons to gain access to internal structures through small incisions, using an endoscope—an instrument equipped with a camera and light source. This visualization is crucial because it allows for accurate assessment and intervention with minimal disruption to surrounding tissues. By using this technique, surgeons can navigate directly to the area of interest, minimizing the need for larger incisions associated with traditional open surgeries. This leads to benefits such as reduced recovery time, less postoperative pain, and lower risk of complications compared to more invasive approaches. The other options relate to different surgical activities: performing a complete open surgery pertains to traditional techniques, closing a surgical site refers to the suturing or closure processes after surgery, and inserting a drainage tube involves additional therapeutic measures that are typically not the primary purpose of an endoscopic approach. Thus, the focus on visualization encapsulates the essential function of the percutaneous endoscopic method in surgical practice.

9. Which of the following is not a sign and symptom category for schizophrenia?

A. Positive symptoms

B. Negative symptoms

C. Cognitive symptoms

D. Behavioral symptoms

In the classification of schizophrenia symptoms, "positive symptoms," "negative symptoms," and "cognitive symptoms" are widely recognized categories. Positive symptoms include manifestations such as hallucinations and delusions, which reflect an excess or distortion of normal functions. Negative symptoms refer to deficits or reductions in normal emotional responses or behaviors, such as diminished emotional expression or lack of motivation. Cognitive symptoms involve issues with memory, attention, and executive functioning, impacting an individual's ability to think clearly or process information effectively. "Behavioral symptoms" is not typically classified as a distinct category within the framework of schizophrenia signs and symptoms. While behaviors can be influenced by the presence of positive, negative, or cognitive symptoms, they do not form their own recognized category within the clinical understanding of schizophrenia. The established categories help healthcare professionals in diagnosing and formulating treatment plans, making it crucial to distinguish these recognized categories from less defined or overlapping terms like behavioral symptoms.

10. Where are specimens for cytopathologic testing primarily obtained from?

- A. Blood samples
- B. Tissue biopsies
- C. All of these**
- D. Urine samples

Cytopathologic testing primarily involves the examination of individual cells obtained from various body fluids or tissues. This type of testing is essential for diagnosing conditions such as cancer, infections, or inflammatory diseases. Specimens can be sourced from several locations within the body, including blood, tissue biopsies, and urine. Blood samples may be used in certain cytological analyses, while urine samples can provide information about bladder and kidney conditions. Tissue biopsies are also a critical source, allowing for the assessment of cellular changes in tissues from specific organs. By acknowledging that specimens for cytopathologic testing can come from multiple sources, it is clear that a comprehensive approach to specimen collection ensures a thorough investigation of cellular characteristics across different body systems. This multifaceted collection method is reflected in the correct answer which recognizes the broad range of sample origins that are pertinent to cytopathology.

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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://medicalcoding205.examzify.com>

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

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