

Medical Scribe Training Manual 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 for slow loss of kidney function over time is abbreviated CRF?**
 - A. Acute Kidney Injury - AKI**
 - B. End Stage Renal Disease**
 - C. Acute Renal Failure - ARF**
 - D. Chronic Renal Failure - CRF**

- 2. Which term means kidney stones?**
 - A. Ovarian torsion**
 - B. PID**
 - C. IUP**
 - D. Nephrolithiasis**

- 3. Which term is used to describe an episode of loss of consciousness, often documented in patient histories?**
 - A. Seizures**
 - B. Loss of Consciousness**
 - C. Hallucinations**
 - D. Bleeding (Hematologic)**

- 4. Which abbreviation means Chief Complaint?**
 - A. cc**
 - B. c/o**
 - C. c/w**
 - D. D/C**

- 5. Which data element is used to document the patient's current daily medications and their dosages?**
 - A. Family History**
 - B. Medications**
 - C. Hallucinations**
 - D. LOC**

- 6. Which terms describe a heart valve that is leaky or partially blocked?**
- A. Prolapse and occlusion**
 - B. Stenosis and dilation**
 - C. Insufficiency and dilation**
 - D. Regurgitation and stenosis**
- 7. The term for information about conditions that run in the patient's family is...**
- A. Social History**
 - B. Differential Diagnoses**
 - C. SOAP format**
 - D. Family Medical History (FMHx)**
- 8. Collapse of alveoli resulting in reduced gas exchange is called?**
- A. Atelectasis**
 - B. Wheeze**
 - C. Stridor**
 - D. Tachypnea**
- 9. Which term means outside?**
- A. Internal**
 - B. External**
 - C. Dorsal**
 - D. Inferior**
- 10. Which term describes positioned below the head?**
- A. Superior**
 - B. Inferior**
 - C. Internal**
 - D. External**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term for slow loss of kidney function over time is abbreviated CRF?

- A. Acute Kidney Injury - AKI**
- B. End Stage Renal Disease**
- C. Acute Renal Failure - ARF**
- D. Chronic Renal Failure - CRF**

The situation described is a gradual, long-term decline in kidney function. That slow progression is what “chronic” signals, so the term aligned with this description is Chronic Renal Failure, abbreviated CRF. In contrast, the rapid decline seen over hours to days is Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) or Acute Renal Failure (ARF), not a slow process. End Stage Renal Disease refers to the final, irreversible stage of kidney disease, not the ongoing slow loss itself. So the correct match for slow loss over time is Chronic Renal Failure (CRF). (Note: modern practice often uses chronic kidney disease, CKD, but CRF is the term corresponding to the abbreviation.)

2. Which term means kidney stones?

- A. Ovarian torsion**
- B. PID**
- C. IUP**
- D. Nephrolithiasis**

The term nephrolithiasis specifically refers to kidney stones. It comes from nephro- meaning kidney and lith- meaning stone, with -iasis indicating a condition. So nephrolithiasis describes the presence or formation of stones in the kidney or urinary tract. Clinically, this term is used when discussing renal calculi and their symptoms, such as flank pain and possible blood in the urine. The other terms refer to different conditions—ovarian torsion is twisting of the ovary, PID is pelvic inflammatory disease, and intrauterine pregnancy denotes a pregnancy located within the uterus—so they do not describe kidney stones.

3. Which term is used to describe an episode of loss of consciousness, often documented in patient histories?

- A. Seizures**
- B. Loss of Consciousness**
- C. Hallucinations**
- D. Bleeding (Hematologic)**

Think in terms of how clinicians label an event based on what the patient experiences. An episode of fainting is described with a direct symptom term: loss of consciousness. It’s the neutral, descriptive phrase used in patient histories to capture the event itself. Seizures refer to a specific brain activity disturbance and may involve convulsions; while a seizure can cause a person to lose consciousness, the term describes the underlying phenomenon, not the event described by the patient. Hallucinations are false sensory perceptions, not a loss of consciousness. Bleeding is about blood loss and is not the description of an LOC event. In clinical practice, a precise label sometimes used for fainting is syncope, but among the options given, the exact phrase that documents the event is loss of consciousness.

4. Which abbreviation means Chief Complaint?

- A. cc**
- B. c/o
- C. c/w
- D. D/C

The main idea here is recognizing the standard shorthand used for the patient's main reason for visit in medical notes. The chief complaint is the concise statement of why the patient came in—the primary issue prompting the encounter. The abbreviation for this field is commonly written as cc (lowercase in many notes). That's why this option fits best: cc is the label used to denote the Chief Complaint in documentation. The other terms describe different things: c/o means "complains of" and is used within the narrative to describe symptoms the patient reports, not as the heading for the main reason for visit. c/w stands for "consistent with" and is used when comparing findings to a diagnosis. D/C stands for discharge, which is about leaving the hospital or completing a visit, not the reason for the visit.

5. Which data element is used to document the patient's current daily medications and their dosages?

- A. Family History
- B. Medications**
- C. Hallucinations
- D. LOC

Documenting a patient's current daily medications and their dosages is captured in the Medications data element. This section records what the patient is actively taking—prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and supplements—along with dose, route, and frequency. This information is crucial for safe care because it enables medication reconciliation, helps prevent drug interactions or duplications, and informs prescribing decisions. The other options don't fit: Family History tracks relatives' diseases, Hallucinations describe a symptom, and LOC (level of consciousness) measures neurologic status.

6. Which terms describe a heart valve that is leaky or partially blocked?

A. Prolapse and occlusion

B. Stenosis and dilation

C. Insufficiency and dilation

D. Regurgitation and stenosis

The question is about how heart valves fail, using two classic terms: regurgitation and stenosis. A valve that is leaky means blood is flowing backward through the valve, which is called regurgitation (also known as insufficiency). A valve that is partially blocked means its opening is narrowed, which is called stenosis. Together, these terms describe the two common ways a valve can fail. Regurgitation describes leakage, where the valve doesn't close properly and blood regurgitates back into the previous chamber. Stenosis describes narrowing, where the valve opening becomes constricted, making it harder for blood to flow forward. The combination Regurgitation and stenosis precisely captures both leaky and partially blocked states. Other terms like prolapse refer to the valve leaflets bulging abnormally but don't specify leakage in the same way, dilation refers to enlargement rather than blockage, and occlusion is a more general blockage term not the standard paired description for valve failure. Hence, the best match is regurgitation and stenosis.

7. The term for information about conditions that run in the patient's family is...

A. Social History

B. Differential Diagnoses

C. SOAP format

D. Family Medical History (FMHx)

Family medical history refers to information about conditions that run in the patient's family. It captures hereditary or familial diseases from relatives (often parents and siblings) and notes the age at diagnosis when known. This helps identify genetic risks and guides screening and prevention plans. It's distinct from Social History, which covers the patient's own lifestyle and environmental factors, and from other terms that describe diagnostic reasoning or documentation format. FMHx is the correct term.

8. Collapse of alveoli resulting in reduced gas exchange is called?

- A. Atelectasis**
- B. Wheeze**
- C. Stridor**
- D. Tachypnea**

Atelectasis is the collapse or incomplete expansion of alveoli, which reduces the surface area available for gas exchange. When alveoli collapse, less oxygen can diffuse into the blood and less carbon dioxide can be released, leading to hypoxemia and potential respiratory distress. This condition can arise from airway obstruction (resorption atelectasis), external compression (compression atelectasis), or surfactant deficiency that makes alveoli less stable (adhesive atelectasis). The other terms describe different problems: wheeze is a musical sound from narrowed airways, stridor is a harsh sound from upper airway obstruction, and tachypnea is rapid breathing, a symptom rather than a specific alveolar collapse.

9. Which term means outside?

- A. Internal**
- B. External**
- C. Dorsal**
- D. Inferior**

Directional terms describe where a structure is in relation to the body, and this question focuses on meaning "outside." External is the term that conveys being on the exterior or outer side of something, which is the opposite of internal (inside). Dorsal refers to the back side (posterior in humans), and inferior means below. So external best captures the idea of outside and is the correct choice. For example, the external ear is the visible outer part, while internal structures lie inside.

10. Which term describes positioned below the head?

- A. Superior**
- B. Inferior**
- C. Internal**
- D. External**

In anatomy, directional terms describe where one structure is in relation to another. When something is positioned below another structure, the term used is inferior. The head is at the top of the body, so anything below the head is toward the feet, making it inferior relative to the head. Internal and external describe inside versus outside, not vertical position, so they don't apply to this question. Superior would describe something above the head, not below it.

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://medicalscribetrainingmanual.examzify.com>

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

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