Medical Technology (MT) Laws Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Sample study guide. For the full version with hundreds of questions, visit: https://mtlaws.examzify.com

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. SLH-SACCL focuses on which set of diseases?

A. RITM

B. SLH-SACCL

C. CHD-RLED

D. NRLS

2. Which combination is listed for Section 15 in a repeat prompt?

A. RA 5527, RA 8981

B. RA 5527

C. RA 8981

D. RA 5527, PD 498

3. Which item is NOT listed under EAMC?

A. Medical Microbiology

B. Environmental and Occupational Health

C. Toxicology

D. Micronutrient assay

4. To which acts must a COVID-19 testing laboratory's communications, recording, reporting and releasing of results conform?

A. Civil Code and Privacy Act

B. Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173) and Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable Diseases and Health Events of Public Health Concern Act (RA 11332)

C. Public Health Act

D. Data Privacy Act of 2012 only

5. If there are not enough past PAMET presidents, who serves on the Committee on Nominations?

A. Incumbent Board of Directors

B. PAMET Officers

C. PRC Officials

D. The President of PAMET Board of Directors?

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6. Which action requires 3 votes from the members?

- **A. Suspension of COR/Reprimand**
- **B. Revocation of COR**
- **C. Refusal of COR**
- **D. Issuance of a COR**

7. Under RA 8981, who acts as presiding and chief executive officer of the Commission?

- **A. PRC Chairperson**
- **B. Board Chairman**
- **C. PAMET President**
- **D. The President of the Philippines**

8. The Board has authority to which of the following regarding certificates of registration?

- **A. Audit hospital financial records**
- **B. Issue, suspend and revoke certificates of registration for the practice of medical technology and medical laboratory technician**
- **C. Approve new medical school curricula**
- **D. Issue subpoenas for patient records**

9. Which section title addresses international recognition or cross-border practice?

- **A. Foreign Reciprocity**
- **B. Roster of Medical Technologists**
- **C. Penal Provisions**
- **D. Effectivity**

10. Procedures for proper disposal of infectious wastes and toxic and hazardous substances must be in accordance with which Act?

- **A. Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (RA 6969)**
- **B. Clean Water Act**
- **C. Fisheries Act**
- **D. Food Safety Act**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. SLH-SACCL focuses on which set of diseases?

A. RITM

B. SLH-SACCL

C. CHD-RLED

D. NRLS

The key idea here is that a program's focus is defined by the diseases it is named to cover. SLH-SACCL, by its very designation, targets the diseases within its own acronym. So when the question asks which set of diseases SLH-SACCL focuses on, the best fit is the SLH-SACCL disease set itself. The other terms refer to different programs or registries and do not describe the scope of SLH-SACCL, so they don't align with what SLH-SACCL is designed to address.

2. Which combination is listed for Section 15 in a repeat prompt?

A. RA 5527, RA 8981

B. RA 5527

C. RA 8981

D. RA 5527, PD 498

Section 15 is listing the statutes that frame how the profession is regulated. The best pairing includes both the act that governs the practice itself and the act that modernizes the regulatory body that oversees licensure and enforcement. The Medical Technology Act defines the scope of practice, licensure, and professional standards for MTs. The PRC Modernization Act updates the Professional Regulation Commission's structure and processes, including examinations and credentialing. Together, they capture the essential regulatory framework for this field, which is why this combination is the correct listing for Section 15. The other options leave out one of these key components or include a decree not applicable in this context.

3. Which item is NOT listed under EAMC?

A. Medical Microbiology

B. Environmental and Occupational Health

C. Toxicology

D. Micronutrient assay

The key idea here is how EAMC groups different areas. The items that fall under EAMC are Environmental and Occupational Health, Toxicology, and Micronutrient assay, which align with public health, chemical safety, and nutrient analysis within regulatory or programmatic frameworks. Medical Microbiology, on the other hand, centers on microorganisms, their identification, and related laboratory testing, and is typically treated as a separate discipline rather than part of the EAMC set. Because of that distinction, Medical Microbiology is not listed under EAMC.

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4. To which acts must a COVID-19 testing laboratory's communications, recording, reporting and releasing of results conform?

A. Civil Code and Privacy Act

B. Data Privacy Act of 2012 (RA 10173) and Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable Diseases and Health Events of Public Health Concern Act (RA 11332)

C. Public Health Act

D. Data Privacy Act of 2012 only

Handling communications, records, reporting, and releasing COVID-19 test results sits at the crossroads of protecting patient information and ensuring public health surveillance. The Data Privacy Act of 2012 sets the rules for processing personal data from tests—who may access it, how it can be disclosed, how long it's kept, and what security measures are required. At the same time, RA 11332 requires laboratories to report notifiable diseases and health events to health authorities within designated timelines, enabling appropriate public health actions. Together, these two laws cover both the privacy of individuals' test results and the mandatory reporting needed for public health monitoring, which is why they form the correct framework. The other options don't pair privacy protections with mandatory disease reporting, or reference statutes that don't specifically address the lab's obligations for both areas.

5. If there are not enough past PAMET presidents, who serves on the Committee on Nominations?

A. Incumbent Board of Directors

B. PAMET Officers

C. PRC Officials

D. The President of PAMET Board of Directors?

The Committee on Nominations needs enough members to function, and the usual approach is to have past presidents as its core. When there aren't enough past PAMET presidents available, governance rules shift to the current leadership to keep the committee running. The Incumbent Board of Directors fills those seats to ensure there are enough members to deliberate and select nominees, keeping the process orderly and timely under the by-laws. External regulators like PRC officials aren't involved in internal committee appointments, and relying on a single president or on PAMET Officers alone wouldn't provide a full, workable committee.

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6. Which action requires 3 votes from the members?

A. Suspension of COR/Reprimand

B. Revocation of COR

C. Refusal of COR

D. Issuance of a COR

Disciplinary actions by a regulatory board are graded by severity, and the voting threshold rises with the seriousness of the penalty. Revoking a Certificate of Registration is the most severe sanction, because it strips a practitioner of the right to work in the field. To approve such a drastic step, boards typically require a higher level of consensus from the voting members—often a three-vote agreement on a panel—to ensure the decision has substantial support and to protect due process. Less severe actions, like suspensions, reprimands, or refusals/issuances of a COR, usually involve lower voting thresholds because they do not permanently remove the license.

7. Under RA 8981, who acts as presiding and chief executive officer of the Commission?

A. PRC Chairperson

B. Board Chairman

C. PAMET President

D. The President of the Philippines

The position designated as presiding and chief executive officer of the Commission is held by the PRC Chairperson. Under RA 8981, the PRC is headed by a Chairperson (and accompanying Commissioners), and the Chairperson serves both as the presiding officer at Commission meetings and as the chief executive officer who administers the agency and implements policy. This consolidated leadership ensures unified direction and accountability for the PRC's regulatory functions. The other options don't fit because a Board Chairman leads only a specific professional regulatory board, not the entire Commission; the PAMET President leads a professional association, not a government regulatory body; and the President of the Philippines is not the administrative head of the PRC.

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8. The Board has authority to which of the following regarding certificates of registration?

A. Audit hospital financial records

B. Issue, suspend and revoke certificates of registration for the practice of medical technology and medical laboratory technician

C. Approve new medical school curricula

D. Issue subpoenas for patient records

The key idea is that the licensing board controls who is legally allowed to practice by managing the registration credentials. It has the authority to issue registrations to qualified individuals, and to suspend or revoke those registrations when standards aren't met or when there are findings of professional misconduct. This mechanism directly governs who may work in medical technology and medical laboratory technician roles, helping protect public safety and ensure ongoing competence. Auditing hospital financial records is not the Board's function; that falls to financial regulators or health system auditors. Approving new medical school curricula is an educational/academic accreditation responsibility, not a licensing board's. Subpoenas for patient records can occur in investigations, but the core authority related to certificates of registration is to issue, suspend, and revoke those registrations.

9. Which section title addresses international recognition or cross-border practice?

A. Foreign Reciprocity

B. Roster of Medical Technologists

C. Penal Provisions

D. Effectivity

The main concept here is how a regulatory framework handles recognition of qualifications from other countries and the ability to practice across borders. Foreign reciprocity refers to the conditions under which a MT license or recognition from a foreign jurisdiction is accepted here, or when foreign-trained professionals can practice under reciprocal agreements. It covers how standards are aligned between jurisdictions, what additional steps (such as local exams or documentation) might be required, and any agreements that enable cross-border practice. This makes it the section most directly addressing international recognition or cross-border practice. The other options don't fit this topic: the roster of medical technologists is just a current list of licensed individuals, penal provisions relate to punishments for violations, and effectivity concerns when the law takes effect.

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10. Procedures for proper disposal of infectious wastes and toxic and hazardous substances must be in accordance with which Act?

A. Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 (RA 6969)

B. Clean Water Act

C. Fisheries Act

D. Food Safety Act

The main point is that proper disposal of infectious wastes and hazardous substances is governed by a law that specifically regulates toxic materials and hazardous (including nuclear) wastes. This act sets the rules for how such wastes are classified, stored, transported, treated, and disposed of, and it empowers the responsible agencies to enforce these standards. Infectious waste from healthcare settings is considered hazardous waste, so its disposal must follow these requirements to protect health and the environment, including proper segregation, containment, treatment, and disposal procedures, as well as penalties for noncompliance. In contrast, the Clean Water Act, the Fisheries Act, and the Food Safety Act focus on water pollution, fisheries resources, and food safety respectively, and do not provide the primary framework for infectious or hazardous waste disposal.

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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://mtlaws.examzify.com

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

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