

NCCPA RECERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (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. Which intranasal medication is commonly used for the treatment of Diabetes Insipidus?**
 - A. Desmopressin
 - B. Oxytocin
 - C. Vasopressin
 - D. Furosemide
- 2. Which disease is known for causing progressive chorea and dementia, typically fatal within 15-20 years?**
 - A. Multiple Sclerosis
 - B. Huntington disease
 - C. Alzheimer's disease
 - D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
- 3. Which therapy is beneficial for all types of jaundice in infants?**
 - A. Blood transfusion
 - B. Phototherapy
 - C. Intravenous fluids
 - D. Antibiotics
- 4. What disease leads to elongation and enlargement of the hands, feet, and jaw in adults?**
 - A. Acromegaly
 - B. Gigantism
 - C. Marfan syndrome
 - D. Osteoporosis
- 5. Which of the following describes the classic radiologic findings in gout?**
 - A. Large osteophytes and joint space narrowing
 - B. Small punched out lesions and interosseous tophi
 - C. Subchondral cysts and joint effusion
 - D. Joint erosion and narrowing of bones

- 6. What is the common underlying disorder linked to aortic aneurysm?**
- A. Atherosclerosis
 - B. Hyperlipidemia
 - C. Diabetes Mellitus
 - D. Hypertension
- 7. Which maneuver is effective for relieving chest pain in patients with pericarditis?**
- A. Leaning back
 - B. Leaning forward
 - C. Lying down
 - D. Stretching
- 8. What ST segment findings are commonly associated with angina?**
- A. Elevation of the ST segment
 - B. Horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression
 - C. Flat ST segment
 - D. Upright ST segment
- 9. What medication can provide symptomatic relief in peripheral vascular disease (PVD)?**
- A. Aspirin
 - B. Clopidogrel
 - C. Cilostazol
 - D. Warfarin
- 10. In the context of head injury prognosis, which condition is associated with lower risk?**
- A. Loss of consciousness for more than 2 minutes
 - B. Presence of amnesia
 - C. Loss of consciousness for less than 30 seconds
 - D. Severe headache

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which intranasal medication is commonly used for the treatment of Diabetes Insipidus?

- A. Desmopressin**
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Vasopressin
- D. Furosemide

Desmopressin is commonly used for the treatment of Diabetes Insipidus because it is a synthetic analog of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone, ADH). In Diabetes Insipidus, there is a deficiency of ADH, which leads to excessive urination and thirst due to the inability of the kidneys to concentrate urine. Desmopressin acts on the kidneys to promote water reabsorption, thereby reducing urine output and alleviating symptoms. The intranasal route of administration for desmopressin is particularly beneficial for patients who may have difficulty taking oral medications. It allows for rapid absorption and onset of action, making it an effective choice in managing this condition. The mechanism of action of desmopressin closely mimics that of the body's own hormone, which is crucial in correcting the underlying deficiency in patients with Diabetes Insipidus.

2. Which disease is known for causing progressive chorea and dementia, typically fatal within 15-20 years?

- A. Multiple Sclerosis
- B. Huntington disease**
- C. Alzheimer's disease
- D. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Huntington disease is characterized by the combination of progressive chorea and cognitive decline, including dementia. This genetic disorder is caused by a mutation in the HTT gene and typically manifests in mid-adulthood. The chorea, which involves involuntary movements, becomes progressively worse as the disease advances, while cognitive and psychiatric symptoms develop, leading to significant impairment in daily functioning. The typical life expectancy after the onset of symptoms ranges from 15 to 20 years, which aligns with the chronic nature of this neurodegenerative condition. The disease's progression and the specific constellation of motor and cognitive symptoms are crucial in distinguishing it from other illnesses. In contrast, other conditions in the choices either do not primarily present with chorea—such as Multiple Sclerosis, which has a different set of neurological symptoms, or Alzheimer's disease, which primarily involves memory loss and cognitive decline without the chorea. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis primarily affects motor neurons leading to muscle weakness and atrophy rather than chorea or dementia. Therefore, Huntington disease is accurately recognized for its specific symptom profile and disease progression, making it the correct answer in this context.

3. Which therapy is beneficial for all types of jaundice in infants?

- A. Blood transfusion
- B. Phototherapy**
- C. Intravenous fluids
- D. Antibiotics

Phototherapy is indeed beneficial for all types of jaundice in infants, particularly for hyperbilirubinemia, which is a common condition related to the accumulation of bilirubin in the blood. This therapy involves using special light to break down bilirubin in the skin, making it easier for the infant's liver to process and eliminate the substance. In cases of neonatal jaundice, which can arise from various causes such as physiological jaundice, breast milk jaundice, or hemolytic disease, phototherapy serves as a non-invasive and relatively safe treatment option. It helps reduce bilirubin levels effectively, thereby preventing potential complications such as kernicterus, which is a form of brain damage due to excessively high bilirubin levels. Other therapies mentioned may have their own specific indications or uses. For instance, blood transfusions may be necessary in severe hemolytic conditions but are not a first-line treatment for all jaundice types. Intravenous fluids are used to manage dehydration or other complications but do not directly address bilirubin elevation. Antibiotics are indicated in cases of infectious jaundice but are not universally applicable for all jaundice types. Thus, phototherapy remains the most universally beneficial approach for managing jaundice in infants.

4. What disease leads to elongation and enlargement of the hands, feet, and jaw in adults?

- A. Acromegaly**
- B. Gigantism
- C. Marfan syndrome
- D. Osteoporosis

Acromegaly is characterized by the elongation and enlargement of the hands, feet, and jaw in adults. This condition is typically caused by an overproduction of growth hormone, often due to a benign tumor on the pituitary gland. In adults, once the growth plates have closed, excess growth hormone does not lead to increased height as it would in children; instead, it causes the bones and soft tissues to grow thicker and larger. Hence, individuals with acromegaly often experience pronounced changes in their facial features, such as a protruding jaw, and increased size of extremities. Gigantism, on the other hand, occurs in children and adolescents whose growth plates have not yet closed, resulting in excessive growth in height as well as increased hand and foot size. Marfan syndrome is a genetic disorder that affects the connective tissue, leading to features such as long limbs and fingers, but does not typically result in the same pattern of bone and tissue enlarge experienced in acromegaly. Osteoporosis is a condition characterized by reduced bone mass and density, leading to an increased risk of fractures, but does not involve significant enlargement of the hands, feet, or jaw. Thus, acromegaly is the correct answer as it

5. Which of the following describes the classic radiologic findings in gout?

- A. Large osteophytes and joint space narrowing
- B. Small punched out lesions and interosseous tophi**
- C. Subchondral cysts and joint effusion
- D. Joint erosion and narrowing of bones

The classic radiologic findings in gout are characterized by small punched-out lesions that typically appear around the joints, particularly in areas like the metatarsophalangeal joint of the big toe. These lesions are the result of bone erosion due to the inflammatory processes associated with gout, which is caused by the deposition of monosodium urate crystals in the tissues and synovial fluid. Interosseous tophi, which are aggregations of urate crystals, can also be visualized on imaging. These tophi appear as soft tissue masses in patients with chronic gout and further support the diagnosis, particularly in longstanding cases. The presence of these two features—punched-out bone lesions and tophi—helps establish a definitive diagnosis of gout, especially when correlated with clinical symptoms such as recurring joint pain and swelling. The other options describe different conditions or findings associated with various arthropathies. For instance, large osteophytes and joint space narrowing are more characteristic of osteoarthritis. Subchondral cysts and joint effusion are common in conditions like rheumatoid arthritis, and joint erosion and narrowing of bones can also occur in other types of arthritis, not specifically indicative of gout. Thus, option B accurately represents the hallmark radiologic findings of gout.

6. What is the common underlying disorder linked to aortic aneurysm?

- A. Atherosclerosis**
- B. Hyperlipidemia
- C. Diabetes Mellitus
- D. Hypertension

Aortic aneurysms are most commonly associated with atherosclerosis, which is the buildup of plaques in the arterial walls. This condition leads to weakening and dilation of the vessel wall, which can eventually result in an aneurysm. Atherosclerosis contributes not only to aneurysm formation but also increases the risk of complications associated with aneurysms, such as rupture. While other conditions like hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and diabetes mellitus can influence cardiovascular health and may contribute to an increased risk of aortic issues, atherosclerosis is recognized as the primary underlying disorder that directly impacts the structural integrity of the aorta, making it the most relevant factor in the context of aortic aneurysms.

7. Which maneuver is effective for relieving chest pain in patients with pericarditis?

- A. Leaning back
- B. Leaning forward**
- C. Lying down
- D. Stretching

Leaning forward is an effective maneuver for relieving chest pain in patients with pericarditis due to the anatomical changes it induces in the chest cavity. In pericarditis, the inflammation of the pericardial sac surrounding the heart can cause significant discomfort, particularly when the patient is in a supine or leaning back position. By leaning forward, the patient can relieve pressure on the pericardial structures, reducing pain caused by the friction and inflammation of the heart and its lining. This position often provides comfort and allows for easier breathing by minimizing the tension on the diaphragm and thoracic structures. In contrast, other positions such as lying down or leaning back can exacerbate pain and discomfort, as they may increase the contact and friction between the inflamed pericardium and adjacent structures. Stretching does not directly address the underlying condition causing the pain and is less likely to provide relief in this specific context.

8. What ST segment findings are commonly associated with angina?

- A. Elevation of the ST segment
- B. Horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression**
- C. Flat ST segment
- D. Upright ST segment

The commonly associated ST segment finding with angina is horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression. This finding indicates that there is myocardial ischemia, which occurs when there is a temporary reduction in blood flow to the heart muscle during conditions like angina. In angina, the heart muscle does not receive enough oxygen during periods of increased demand (such as with exercise or stress), leading to these characteristic changes on an electrocardiogram (ECG). The horizontal or down sloping ST segment depression signifies that there is a delay in the repolarization of the cardiac tissue due to the imbalance between oxygen supply and demand. Other changes, like ST segment elevation, would suggest more severe conditions such as an acute myocardial infarction rather than the transient ischemic episodes seen in angina. A flat ST segment does not indicate any significant ischemic activity, and an upright ST segment typically signifies a normal repolarization process, thus not aligning with the diagnostic criteria for angina.

9. What medication can provide symptomatic relief in peripheral vascular disease (PVD)?

- A. Aspirin
- B. Clopidogrel
- C. Cilostazol**
- D. Warfarin

Cilostazol is the correct choice for providing symptomatic relief in peripheral vascular disease (PVD). This medication is a phosphodiesterase type 3 inhibitor that works by vasodilation and by inhibiting platelet aggregation. It improves blood flow to the extremities, which can alleviate the symptoms of claudication, a common manifestation in patients with PVD. By enhancing walking distance and reducing pain associated with activity, cilostazol directly addresses the symptoms that patients experience due to insufficient blood supply. Other medications listed have different roles in cardiovascular health. Aspirin and clopidogrel are used primarily for their antiplatelet effects, aimed at reducing the risk of thromboembolic events, rather than providing symptomatic relief for claudication. Warfarin is an anticoagulant that helps prevent blood clots, but it does not improve blood flow or relieve symptoms associated with PVD. Thus, while all these medications play important roles in managing cardiovascular diseases, cilostazol specifically targets the symptomatic relief for patients suffering from PVD.

10. In the context of head injury prognosis, which condition is associated with lower risk?

- A. Loss of consciousness for more than 2 minutes
- B. Presence of amnesia
- C. Loss of consciousness for less than 30 seconds**
- D. Severe headache

In evaluating the prognosis of head injuries, the duration of loss of consciousness is a significant factor. A loss of consciousness lasting less than 30 seconds is generally associated with a better prognosis compared to longer durations. This shorter duration often indicates a less severe brain injury, as longer episodes of unconsciousness can signify more significant trauma, brain swelling, or prolonged disruption of brain function. In contrast, losing consciousness for more than 2 minutes typically raises concerns about more serious injuries, the presence of amnesia can suggest more severe impact to cognitive functions, and a severe headache could be indicative of intracranial complications. Thus, a brief loss of consciousness—under 30 seconds—generally correlates with a more favorable recovery outlook, making it the correct answer in this context.

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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:

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

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