

NHA Phlebotomy Certification Practice Exam (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

- 1. Which of the following areas do phlebotomists primarily function within?**
 - A. Research laboratories**
 - B. Patient care settings**
 - C. Pharmaceutical companies**
 - D. Insurance firms**
- 2. What does the acronym PPE stand for in a healthcare setting?**
 - A. Personal Protective Equipment.**
 - B. Patient Protective Environment.**
 - C. Preventive Pathogen Equipment.**
 - D. Public Health Essentials.**
- 3. What does Informed Consent entail?**
 - A. Verbal or written permission to proceed with a procedure**
 - B. A gesture indicating permission to proceed**
 - C. Permission implied through patient behavior**
 - D. Parent consent for minors**
- 4. How full should a Sharps Container be before switching to a new one?**
 - A. 1/2 full**
 - B. 3/4 full**
 - C. Full to the brim**
 - D. 1/4 full**
- 5. Before placing a call on hold, a phlebotomist should primarily do which of the following?**
 - A. Record the caller's name**
 - B. Check to see if it is an emergency**
 - C. Transfer the call to the supervisor**
 - D. Introduce themselves to the caller**

- 6. Which method is NOT used to identify a patient?**
- A. Bed sign**
 - B. Requisition form**
 - C. Identification band**
 - D. Bar codes**
- 7. Which technique should be avoided when preparing a venipuncture site?**
- A. Using an alcohol swab.**
 - B. Wiping the site with iodine.**
 - C. Applying too much pressure while cleaning.**
 - D. Allowing the site to dry completely.**
- 8. Why should a puncture device with a broken seal not be used?**
- A. It is no longer sterile**
 - B. The color coding will not match the size**
 - C. The needle may contain a barb**
 - D. There may be a manufacturing defect**
- 9. Which component is essential to assess the viscosity of blood?**
- A. Hemoglobin levels**
 - B. Platelet count**
 - C. White blood cell count**
 - D. Hematocrit**
- 10. How is Informed Consent obtained for a child?**
- A. By obtaining consent from the child**
 - B. By explaining to the parent or guardian and obtaining consent**
 - C. By direct consent from healthcare providers**
 - D. By using implied consent from the child**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following areas do phlebotomists primarily function within?

- A. Research laboratories**
- B. Patient care settings**
- C. Pharmaceutical companies**
- D. Insurance firms**

Phlebotomists primarily function in patient care settings, where they play a crucial role in the healthcare team by collecting blood samples from patients for laboratory testing. This process is essential for diagnosing and monitoring medical conditions, guiding treatment decisions, and evaluating patient outcomes. In a patient care setting such as hospitals, outpatient clinics, or doctor's offices, phlebotomists interact directly with patients, ensuring that blood draws are performed safely and with minimal discomfort. While phlebotomists may occasionally work in research laboratories, pharmaceutical companies, or insurance firms, these environments are not their primary focus. Research laboratories might involve blood sampling for studies, but this is more specialized and less common compared to the daily activities conducted in patient care settings. Similarly, pharmaceutical companies may employ phlebotomists for clinical trials or drug testing, but this is not the main aspect of phlebotomy practice. Insurance firms do not typically engage phlebotomists in any hands-on capacity related to blood collection. Therefore, patient care settings are recognized as the primary area where phlebotomists operate and utilize their skills.

2. What does the acronym PPE stand for in a healthcare setting?

- A. Personal Protective Equipment.**
- B. Patient Protective Environment.**
- C. Preventive Pathogen Equipment.**
- D. Public Health Essentials.**

The acronym PPE stands for Personal Protective Equipment. In a healthcare setting, PPE refers to specialized clothing or equipment worn by healthcare workers to protect themselves from exposure to infectious materials, hazardous substances, or harmful biological agents. This equipment includes items such as gloves, masks, goggles, face shields, gowns, and respirators, all of which are crucial for maintaining safety and preventing the transmission of infections between patients and staff. PPE is essential during procedures that may expose workers to blood, bodily fluids, or airborne pathogens, ensuring that healthcare providers can perform their duties while minimizing the risk of contamination. The proper use of personal protective equipment is a fundamental aspect of infection control and worker safety in various clinical environments. The other options do not align with the established terminology in healthcare. The term "Patient Protective Environment" could imply a focus on patient safety but does not capture the protective measures specifically for healthcare personnel. "Preventive Pathogen Equipment" is not a recognized term in the context of health and safety. Similarly, "Public Health Essentials" describes important components of public health but does not specifically address the protective gear necessary for healthcare workers.

3. What does Informed Consent entail?

- A. Verbal or written permission to proceed with a procedure**
- B. A gesture indicating permission to proceed**
- C. Permission implied through patient behavior**
- D. Parent consent for minors**

Informed consent is a crucial concept within the healthcare field that ensures patients understand and agree to the procedures they will undergo. It requires that the patient be given clear and comprehensive information regarding the specific procedure, including its risks, benefits, and alternatives. This understanding empowers patients to make knowledgeable decisions about their own healthcare. Verbal or written permission is essential for informed consent, as it officially documents that the patient has been informed and agrees to the procedure based on that information. The formality of this consent serves to protect both the patient and the healthcare provider by creating a clear record of the patient's agreement. Written consent is often preferred for procedures that carry significant risks, while verbal consent may suffice for less invasive procedures. While gestures or implied consent might suggest agreement, these forms are not sufficient for obtaining informed consent, particularly for medical procedures. Similarly, parent consent for minors does not encompass the complete framework of informed consent since it pertains specifically to the rights and roles of guardians and does not address the broader context of patient autonomy and understanding. This highlights the importance of ensuring that consent is informed, meaning that it goes beyond mere permission and includes acknowledgment of understanding the associated information.

4. How full should a Sharps Container be before switching to a new one?

- A. 1/2 full**
- B. 3/4 full**
- C. Full to the brim**
- D. 1/4 full**

When determining when to switch out a Sharps container, the guideline is to replace it when it is 3/4 full. This recommendation is based on safety protocols that aim to prevent overfilling, which can lead to accidents and potential exposure to hazardous materials. A container that is too full can make it difficult to add new sharps without risking spills or making it hard to securely close the container. Additionally, replacing the container at this level ensures that there is enough space left to accommodate additional items without compromising safety, thus minimizing the risk of needle-stick injuries and ensuring compliance with health and safety regulations. This practice is crucial in maintaining a safe working environment in healthcare settings.

5. Before placing a call on hold, a phlebotomist should primarily do which of the following?

- A. Record the caller's name**
- B. Check to see if it is an emergency**
- C. Transfer the call to the supervisor**
- D. Introduce themselves to the caller**

The appropriate action for a phlebotomist before placing a call on hold is to assess whether the situation is an emergency. This choice is critical because emergencies require immediate attention and cannot be delayed. By checking for an emergency, the phlebotomist ensures that any urgent needs of the caller are addressed first, which prioritizes patient welfare and aligns with the best practices in healthcare settings. Understanding the urgency of a situation helps in managing time effectively and ensuring that essential health services are provided without unnecessary delays. Allowing an emergency call to be placed on hold can lead to severe consequences for the caller and could compromise patient safety. Other options, like recording the caller's name, transferring the call, or introducing oneself, while important in other contexts, do not take precedence over confirming the nature of the call. The need to prioritize emergencies over administrative tasks or introductions underlines the duty of care that health professionals have toward their patients.

6. Which method is NOT used to identify a patient?

- A. Bed sign**
- B. Requisition form**
- C. Identification band**
- D. Bar codes**

The method that is not typically used to identify a patient is the bed sign. Bed signs are often utilized to provide information regarding the patient's diagnosis, care instructions, or allergies, but they do not serve as a direct means of verifying a patient's identity. In contrast, the requisition form, identification band, and bar codes are all standard methods of patient identification in healthcare settings. A requisition form usually contains personal details such as the patient's name and date of birth, ensuring that the healthcare provider can accurately match the patient with their medical records. Identification bands are worn by patients and include essential information such as the patient's name, identification number, and sometimes a bar code, all of which facilitate quick and accurate identification. Bar codes are used alongside electronic systems to ensure precise patient handling by scanning the bar code on a patient's ID band or specimen to verify their identity and match them with the correct medical information or treatment.

7. Which technique should be avoided when preparing a venipuncture site?

- A. Using an alcohol swab.**
- B. Wiping the site with iodine.**
- C. Applying too much pressure while cleaning.**
- D. Allowing the site to dry completely.**

Applying too much pressure while cleaning a venipuncture site can cause issues that may impact the procedure's success. When preparing the skin, the goal is to cleanse the area effectively without causing trauma to the skin. Excessive pressure might make the skin fragile or irritate it, potentially leading to discomfort for the patient and complicating the procedure. Proper skin preparation aims to minimize the risk of infection and ensure a successful draw from the vein. Techniques such as using an alcohol swab or iodine are accepted practices for disinfection and should be done carefully to ensure they are effective. Allowing the site to dry completely after cleaning is also important, as it allows the antiseptic to act and minimizes the risk of contamination during the venipuncture process. Thus, avoiding excessive pressure is critical to maintaining skin integrity and promoting a successful venipuncture outcome.

8. Why should a puncture device with a broken seal not be used?

- A. It is no longer sterile**
- B. The color coding will not match the size**
- C. The needle may contain a barb**
- D. There may be a manufacturing defect**

A puncture device with a broken seal should not be used because it is no longer sterile. Sterility is crucial in phlebotomy to prevent infections and ensure patient safety. A broken seal indicates that the device has been compromised and could be exposed to contaminants, which poses a risk of introducing pathogens into the patient's bloodstream during the procedure. Maintaining sterility is a fundamental aspect of phlebotomy practices, as it directly impacts the health outcomes for patients. Using instruments that have broken seals could lead to infections or other complications post-procedure, making it essential to always utilize devices that are sealed and sterile.

9. Which component is essential to assess the viscosity of blood?

- A. Hemoglobin levels**
- B. Platelet count**
- C. White blood cell count**
- D. Hematocrit**

The hematocrit is essential for assessing the viscosity of blood as it measures the proportion of blood volume that is occupied by red blood cells. Viscosity refers to the thickness and stickiness of blood, which can affect circulation and how well blood flows through the vessels. A higher hematocrit indicates a greater concentration of red blood cells, which can lead to increased blood viscosity. This is important in diagnosing and monitoring conditions such as polycythemia or dehydration, where the number of red blood cells is elevated. Other components, such as hemoglobin levels, platelet count, and white blood cell count, provide important information about blood function and health but do not directly relate to the measurement of blood viscosity. Hemoglobin levels indicate oxygen-carrying capacity, while platelet count and white blood cell count pertain to clotting and immune response, respectively. Therefore, the hematocrit specifically addresses viscosity by revealing the ratio of cellular elements to plasma in the blood.

10. How is Informed Consent obtained for a child?

- A. By obtaining consent from the child**
- B. By explaining to the parent or guardian and obtaining consent**
- C. By direct consent from healthcare providers**
- D. By using implied consent from the child**

Informed consent for a child is obtained by explaining the procedure to the parent or guardian and obtaining their consent. This process acknowledges that minors are generally not legally able to give consent due to their developmental stage and understanding of medical procedures. Instead, parents or legal guardians are responsible for making medical decisions on behalf of their children. By providing clear information about the procedure, including its purpose, risks, and benefits, the healthcare professional ensures that the parent or guardian is fully aware and can make a knowledgeable decision regarding the child's care. This approach protects the child's rights and safety while also ensuring that ethical and legal standards are upheld in medical practice.

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://nha-phlebotomy.examzify.com>

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