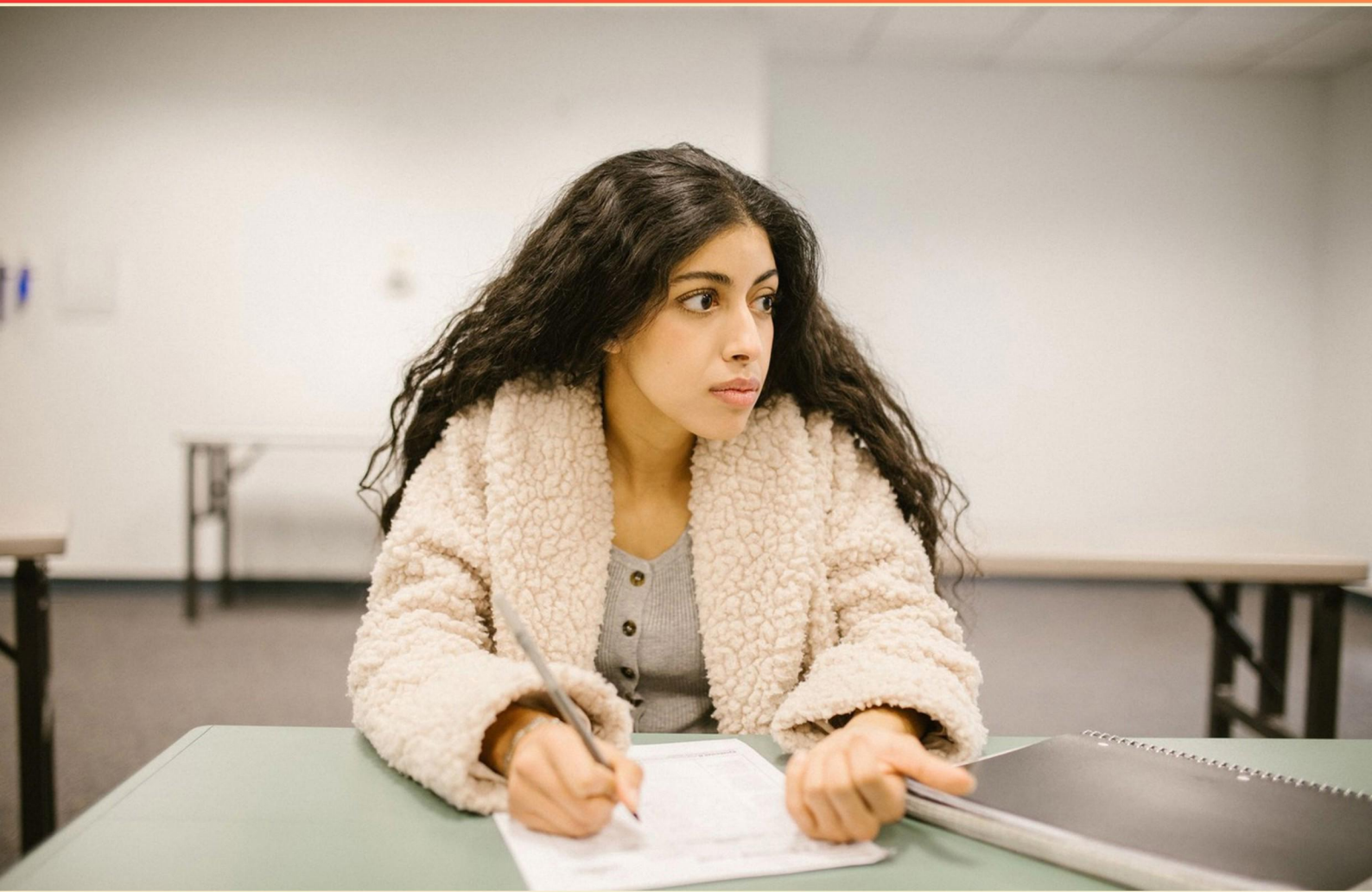


NHA PRETEST PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

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. A medical assistant has orders to collect blood cultures, a CBC, a prothrombin time (PT), and an iron panel. They forget to draw for the PT. Which of the following actions should the assistant take?**
 - A. Keep the specimens previously collected and draw the PT
 - B. Discard all specimens and start over
 - C. Contact the provider for further instructions
 - D. Document the oversight and proceed without the PT
- 2. A medical assistant is aiding a provider with a colonoscopy procedure. In which position should the assistant place the patient?**
 - A. Lithotomy position
 - B. Supine position
 - C. Fowler's position
 - D. Sims' position
- 3. In the Kubler-Ross grieving process, which stage involves a patient trying to negotiate for more time?**
 - A. Depression stage
 - B. Acceptance stage
 - C. Bargaining stage
 - D. Anger stage
- 4. What should a patient do if they feel faint during a medical procedure?**
 - A. Stand up quickly to regain balance
 - B. Ask to leave the room
 - C. Notify the assistant immediately and lie down
 - D. Drink water
- 5. What should a medical assistant ensure before providing handouts to a patient with cognitive limitations?**
 - A. Handouts are concise and complex
 - B. Handouts are colorful and distracting
 - C. Handouts are easy to read and comprehend
 - D. Handouts include technical jargon

- 6. A medical assistant is performing intake for a 6-month-old patient. Which of the following measurements is required to complete the pediatric growth chart?**
- A. Length of the patient
 - B. Head circumference
 - C. Weight of the patient
 - D. Chest circumference
- 7. What is the expected action after receiving test results for a blood sample taken for anemia?**
- A. Immediately contact the patient
 - B. Document the results on the patient's record
 - C. Discuss the results with the provider
 - D. Send the results to a laboratory
- 8. What does the tracing contain if it features an unexpected shift in the baseline due to electrical interference?**
- A. Wandering baseline
 - B. Somatic tremor
 - C. 60-cycle interference
 - D. Artifact
- 9. Which of the following is a key step in the preparation of a transdermal patch?**
- A. Shaking the patch before use
 - B. Cleaning the skin where the patch will be applied
 - C. Measuring the area of application
 - D. Peeling the patch back before application
- 10. When preparing an 837P/CMS-1500 claim form for a burn injury, which information is mandatory?**
- A. Diagnosis code
 - B. Current procedural terminology code
 - C. Patient's insurance policy number
 - D. Provider's license number

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A medical assistant has orders to collect blood cultures, a CBC, a prothrombin time (PT), and an iron panel. They forget to draw for the PT. Which of the following actions should the assistant take?

A. Keep the specimens previously collected and draw the PT

B. Discard all specimens and start over

C. Contact the provider for further instructions

D. Document the oversight and proceed without the PT

The appropriate course of action in this scenario is to keep the specimens that have already been collected and draw the prothrombin time (PT). Maintaining the previously collected specimens is crucial, as they may still be necessary for the patient's diagnosis and treatment. Discarding everything and starting over could lead to unnecessary delays in patient care, additional discomfort for the patient, and potential issues with specimen integrity if not properly handled for storage. By proceeding with the PT draw, the medical assistant ensures that all ordered tests are completed without unnecessarily jeopardizing the valuable specimens already collected. This action aligns with the principles of efficient patient care and ensures that the patient's clinical needs are addressed promptly. Contacting the provider for further instructions may lead to unnecessary delays or confusion, while documenting the oversight and proceeding without the PT would leave a critical component of the testing incomplete, which could negatively impact patient management.

2. A medical assistant is aiding a provider with a colonoscopy procedure. In which position should the assistant place the patient?

A. Lithotomy position

B. Supine position

C. Fowler's position

D. Sims' position

For a colonoscopy procedure, the ideal position for the patient is the Sims' position, which allows for optimal access to the rectum and colon. In this position, the patient lies on their left side with the left leg straight and the right leg bent at the knee. This alignment helps facilitate the insertion of the colonoscope and provides better visualization of the intestinal tract. The lithotomy position, although commonly used for gynecological examinations and procedures, is not typically employed for a colonoscopy due to the specific anatomical considerations and comfort of the patient during the procedure. In contrast, the supine position would not allow the provider the access needed for a colonoscopy, as it does not accommodate the necessary angles for the procedures being performed in the lower gastrointestinal tract. Fowler's position, where the patient is seated at an angle, is usually used for respiratory distress or certain examinations but again does not offer the needed access for a colonoscopy. In summary, for a colonoscopy, placing the patient in the Sims' position ensures that the healthcare provider can effectively perform the procedure while maintaining patient comfort and safety.

3. In the Kubler-Ross grieving process, which stage involves a patient trying to negotiate for more time?

- A. Depression stage
- B. Acceptance stage
- C. Bargaining stage**
- D. Anger stage

In the Kubler-Ross grieving process, the stage where a patient tries to negotiate for more time is known as the bargaining stage. During this phase, individuals may seek to negotiate a compromise or a delay in their situation, often as a way to alleviate their feelings of helplessness in the face of impending loss or death. This might manifest as making deals with a higher power or promising to change behaviors in exchange for more time or a reversal of their circumstances. This stage typically involves thoughts and conversations centered around "If only..." or "I will change if..." as individuals reflect on what could be done differently to alter their reality. It is a critical step in the grieving process, as it allows the individual to express their hope and desire for a different outcome, even if that's only temporary.

4. What should a patient do if they feel faint during a medical procedure?

- A. Stand up quickly to regain balance
- B. Ask to leave the room
- C. Notify the assistant immediately and lie down**
- D. Drink water

When a patient feels faint during a medical procedure, notifying the assistant immediately and lying down is the most appropriate response. This approach helps ensure the patient's safety by preventing potential falls or injuries due to fainting. Lying down can help increase blood flow to the brain, which may alleviate the feeling of faintness or dizziness. Additionally, by informing the assistant, the medical staff can monitor the patient's condition closely and provide the necessary support or interventions. In a medical setting, it's crucial to maintain a calm and safe environment, and this option actively facilitates that. Other responses, such as standing up quickly or asking to leave the room, may increase the risk of injury. Drinking water, while potentially helpful in some situations, does not address the immediate need to prevent falling or to reassess the patient's condition. Thus, the correct action prioritizes both safety and health.

5. What should a medical assistant ensure before providing handouts to a patient with cognitive limitations?

- A. Handouts are concise and complex
- B. Handouts are colorful and distracting
- C. Handouts are easy to read and comprehend**
- D. Handouts include technical jargon

Ensuring that handouts are easy to read and comprehend is crucial when providing information to a patient with cognitive limitations. This approach facilitates better understanding and retention of the material presented. Clarity in language, simple sentences, and a straightforward layout help to avoid confusion and enable the patient to grasp essential information effectively. Focusing on readability also means using appropriate font sizes, avoiding complex vocabulary, and presenting information in a logical sequence. This consideration is particularly important for patients facing challenges with cognition, as it helps build their confidence in managing their health and following instructions. In contrast, handouts that are concise and complex would likely overwhelm the patient, leading to misunderstanding. Handouts that are colorful and distracting may divert attention from the essential information rather than enhancing comprehension. Lastly, including technical jargon would create barriers to understanding, making it difficult for the patient to engage with the content meaningfully.

6. A medical assistant is performing intake for a 6-month-old patient. Which of the following measurements is required to complete the pediatric growth chart?

- A. Length of the patient
- B. Head circumference**
- C. Weight of the patient
- D. Chest circumference

To complete the pediatric growth chart for a 6-month-old patient, head circumference is a critical measurement. This is because monitoring head circumference is essential in assessing brain growth and development during infancy. Tracking this measurement helps healthcare providers identify any potential issues with brain development early on. While length, weight, and even chest circumference can be important for overall growth assessment, head circumference has a direct correlation with neurological growth and developmental milestones in infants. Therefore, it must be recorded alongside the other measurements to ensure a comprehensive view of the child's growth patterns.

7. What is the expected action after receiving test results for a blood sample taken for anemia?

- A. Immediately contact the patient
- B. Document the results on the patient's record
- C. Discuss the results with the provider**
- D. Send the results to a laboratory

When test results for a blood sample taken to assess anemia are received, the most appropriate action is to discuss the results with the provider. This step is crucial because healthcare providers need to interpret the results within the context of the patient's overall health and medical history. The provider will decide on the next steps for patient care based on these results, including determining whether further testing or treatment is necessary. While documenting the results in the patient's record is also an important part of the process, it follows the discussion since the provider's interpretation and recommendations will inform how the results are documented and communicated to the patient. Immediate patient contact may be warranted in some situations, but it typically occurs after the provider has analyzed the results, especially when the results could have significant clinical implications. Sending the results to a laboratory is unnecessary in this context, as the samples are already processed, and reporting back to the provider is the key step at this stage.

8. What does the tracing contain if it features an unexpected shift in the baseline due to electrical interference?

- A. Wandering baseline**
- B. Somatic tremor
- C. 60-cycle interference
- D. Artifact

The tracing associated with an unexpected shift in the baseline due to electrical interference is referred to as a wandering baseline. This term is used to describe variations in the baseline not attributed to the patient's physiological signals. When an electrical interference, such as from nearby electronic devices or poor contact with electrodes, disrupts the signal quality, it can cause the tracing to appear unstable or "wander." This can lead to difficulty in accurately interpreting the electrocardiogram (ECG) or other electrophysiological recordings. In contrast, other terms such as somatic tremor refer specifically to movements of the patient themselves, like muscle tension or other bodily movements, while 60-cycle interference is a type of noise that occurs due to electrical sources operating at 60Hz, typically from the power supply. Artifact is a broader term that refers to any abnormal signal that is not a true representation of the physiological activity being measured, but a wandering baseline specifically describes a continuous drift of the baseline caused by external electrical factors.

9. Which of the following is a key step in the preparation of a transdermal patch?

- A. Shaking the patch before use
- B. Cleaning the skin where the patch will be applied**
- C. Measuring the area of application
- D. Peeling the patch back before application

Cleaning the skin where the patch will be applied is essential in the preparation of a transdermal patch. This step ensures that the skin is free from dirt, oils, and other contaminants that could interfere with the adhesion of the patch and the absorption of the medication. A clean application site helps to maintain the integrity of the patch and promotes effective drug delivery, ensuring that the medication can penetrate the skin barrier effectively and enter the systemic circulation as intended. This practice enhances the effectiveness of the treatment and minimizes the risk of irritation at the site of application. Other steps, while they may appear relevant, do not address the same fundamental need for proper application hygiene and medication absorption. For instance, shaking the patch could disrupt the active ingredients, measuring the application area is typically unnecessary if the patch is appropriately sized, and peeling the patch back might lead to exposure to contaminants or reduced adhesion. Therefore, proper cleaning of the skin is a crucial step not only for effective treatment but also for patient safety.

10. When preparing an 837P/CMS-1500 claim form for a burn injury, which information is mandatory?

- A. Diagnosis code
- B. Current procedural terminology code**
- C. Patient's insurance policy number
- D. Provider's license number

When preparing an 837P/CMS-1500 claim form for a burn injury, including the Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) code is essential because it specifies the exact treatment or procedure provided to the patient. This detailed coding allows for accurate billing and reimbursement by insurance companies, as they rely on these codes to evaluate the medical necessity and appropriateness of the services rendered. Procedures related to burn injuries can be complex, and correct coding ensures that healthcare providers are adequately compensated for their services. While other options such as the diagnosis code, patient's insurance policy number, and provider's license number are also important, the CPT code is specifically mandatory for detailing the services provided, making it crucial for claims processing.

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://nhapretest.examzify.com>

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

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