

NIH MODULE 7 – LABORATORY TESTING, DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING, AND SCREENING PRACTICE TEST (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 of the following is NOT a recommended safety practice when using heating pads with children?**
 - A. Use barrier between pad and skin
 - B. Check skin regularly and ensure pad not too hot
 - C. Avoid leaving unattended
 - D. Use high heat setting for extended periods
- 2. What is the purpose of CLIA '88?**
 - A. To standardize reagents globally
 - B. To improve the accuracy of laboratory testing regardless of where tests are performed.
 - C. To privatize laboratory testing
 - D. To certify only high-complexity labs
- 3. A reservoir host in the cycle of infection refers to what?**
 - A. An organism that harbors the pathogen and serves as a source.
 - B. A person who never carries pathogens.
 - C. The environment where pathogens multiply.
 - D. A protective barrier in the body.
- 4. Bloodborne transmission refers to pathogens transmitted through blood or blood products, either directly or indirectly. Which statement is correct?**
 - A. Through respiratory droplets
 - B. Through contaminated water
 - C. Through blood or blood products, either directly or indirectly
 - D. Through vectors
- 5. Which patient scenario benefits from using a butterfly system?**
 - A. A patient with very small or fragile veins
 - B. A patient with large veins
 - C. A patient who needs rapid infusion
 - D. A patient requiring no special equipment

- 6. Which test is not typically performed using venipuncture?**
- A. CBC
 - B. Lipid Panels
 - C. Blood Cultures
 - D. Urinalysis
- 7. The Snellen chart is used to assess which aspect of vision?**
- A. Depth perception.
 - B. Color vision.
 - C. Visual acuity.
 - D. Peripheral vision.
- 8. HbA1C testing provides information about average blood glucose over which statement is true?**
- A. It measures electrolyte balance.
 - B. It measures kidney function.
 - C. It measures liver enzymes.
 - D. It monitors long-term glucose control in diabetes.
- 9. What is the difference between invasive and noninvasive procedures?**
- A. Invasive procedures do not require breaking the skin
 - B. Invasive procedures break through the skin, while noninvasive do not
 - C. Noninvasive require anesthesia
 - D. Both involve skin incision
- 10. Angiography is used to identify obstructions of what?**
- A. Blood flow
 - B. Bone density
 - C. Airways
 - D. Muscle tears

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a recommended safety practice when using heating pads with children?

- A. Use barrier between pad and skin
- B. Check skin regularly and ensure pad not too hot
- C. Avoid leaving unattended
- D. Use high heat setting for extended periods**

Preventing burns from heating devices relies on controlling heat, how long it stays on, and supervision. A barrier between the pad and skin helps prevent direct heat burns, and regularly checking the skin while making sure the pad isn't too hot reduces injury risk. Not leaving a child unattended during use is essential because problems can arise quickly and a child may not notice or express discomfort right away. The practice that is not safe is using a high heat setting for extended periods. High heat for a long time dramatically increases the chance of burns or skin damage, especially in children with more delicate skin and sometimes limited ability to report pain. Keeping heat low or medium, using a barrier, monitoring skin, and supervising the session minimizes risk.

2. What is the purpose of CLIA '88?

- A. To standardize reagents globally
- B. To improve the accuracy of laboratory testing regardless of where tests are performed.**
- C. To privatize laboratory testing
- D. To certify only high-complexity labs

CLIA '88 creates nationwide standards to ensure that laboratory tests are accurate and reliable no matter where they're performed. It brings uniform quality controls, personnel qualifications, proficiency testing, and inspections to all clinical labs, so a test run in a hospital, clinic, or independent lab meets the same basic level of quality. This focus on consistency and reliability helps protect patients from erroneous results that could occur if different places used different practices. It's not about standardizing reagents globally, nor privatizing laboratory testing, and it doesn't certify only high-complexity labs—the framework applies across testing settings with categories based on complexity, including waived tests.

3. A reservoir host in the cycle of infection refers to what?

- A. An organism that harbors the pathogen and serves as a source.**
- B. A person who never carries pathogens.
- C. The environment where pathogens multiply.
- D. A protective barrier in the body.

A reservoir host is the organism that harbors the pathogen and serves as a source for transmission. This means the pathogen can persist in that host, sometimes without causing illness, and be passed on to others, helping sustain the infectious cycle. It isn't about someone who never carries pathogens, nor about the environment itself or a protective immune barrier. The environment can harbor pathogens, but a reservoir host specifically refers to the living organism that maintains and spreads the pathogen to other hosts. Examples include wildlife or domestic animals that carry a pathogen and shed it to humans or other animals.

4. Bloodborne transmission refers to pathogens transmitted through blood or blood products, either directly or indirectly. Which statement is correct?

- A. Through respiratory droplets
- B. Through contaminated water
- C. Through blood or blood products, either directly or indirectly**
- D. Through vectors

Bloodborne transmission means pathogens that live in blood can be spread when blood or blood-containing products come into contact with another person's bloodstream or mucous membranes. This can happen directly, such as through a needlestick injury or a cut with contaminated blood, or indirectly, through contaminated medical equipment, reused needles, or transfusion of infected blood or blood products. Examples include HIV, hepatitis B and C. It is not driven by respiratory droplets, contaminated water, or vectors like insects, which are separate routes of transmission.

5. Which patient scenario benefits from using a butterfly system?

- A. A patient with very small or fragile veins**
- B. A patient with large veins
- C. A patient who needs rapid infusion
- D. A patient requiring no special equipment

Butterfly systems are designed for difficult venous access, especially when veins are very small or fragile. The winged, small-gauge needle with flexible tubing lets you access tiny or delicate veins with greater control and less tissue trauma, making insertion easier and reducing the risk of vein damage or infiltration. This is why a patient with very small or fragile veins benefits from a butterfly system. In contrast, large veins typically tolerate standard IV catheters well, rapid infusions require a larger-bore catheter for higher flow, and if no special equipment is needed, a butterfly isn't necessary.

6. Which test is not typically performed using venipuncture?

- A. CBC
- B. Lipid Panels
- C. Blood Cultures
- D. Urinalysis**

Tests that analyze blood components—like cell counts, lipids, or detecting bacteria in the bloodstream—are done by drawing blood from a vein (venipuncture). A complete blood count uses blood cells in the sample; a lipid panel measures cholesterol and triglycerides in serum after a blood draw; blood cultures look for bacteria in blood by culturing the drawn blood. Urinalysis, however, examines urine's appearance, chemical properties, and sometimes microscopic components, which requires a urine sample collected separately from the patient (usually a clean-catch voided sample or, if needed, catheterization). Because urine collection is not obtained from veins, urinalysis is not typically performed using venipuncture.

7. The Snellen chart is used to assess which aspect of vision?

- A. Depth perception.
- B. Color vision.
- C. Visual acuity.**
- D. Peripheral vision.

Visual acuity. The Snellen chart measures how clearly you can see details in your central vision at a distance. It uses progressively smaller letters at a fixed distance and identifies the smallest size you can correctly identify, which is expressed as acuity (for example, 20/20). This test specifically gauges sharpness of vision for detail, not depth perception, color vision, or the width of the visual field. Depth perception involves cues for judging distance, color vision uses color discrimination tests, and peripheral vision assesses the outer edges of the visual field.

8. HbA1C testing provides information about average blood glucose over which statement is true?

- A. It measures electrolyte balance.
- B. It measures kidney function.
- C. It measures liver enzymes.
- D. It monitors long-term glucose control in diabetes.**

HbA1C shows the average blood glucose over the past 2–3 months because glucose attaches to hemoglobin in red blood cells, and these cells live about 120 days. The amount of glycated hemoglobin reflects the overall glucose exposure during that lifespan, not the current or acute levels. This test is specifically used to monitor long-term glucose control in diabetes and to track how well treatment is working over time, regardless of fasting status. It isn't a measure of electrolytes, kidney function, or liver enzymes, which are assessed by separate tests (electrolyte panels, kidney function tests like creatinine/BUN, and liver enzymes such as AST/ALT).

9. What is the difference between invasive and noninvasive procedures?

- A. Invasive procedures do not require breaking the skin
- B. Invasive procedures break through the skin, while noninvasive do not**
- C. Noninvasive require anesthesia
- D. Both involve skin incision

The main idea being tested is whether a procedure breaches the skin or enters the body. Invasive procedures involve penetrating the skin or entering the body with instruments, such as surgical incisions, needle biopsies, or catheter insertions. Noninvasive procedures do not break the skin or enter the body, like external imaging or therapies that stay outside the body. This distinction is why the correct statement is that invasive procedures break through the skin, while noninvasive do not. It captures the essential difference between procedures that physically breach the body's surface and those that don't. The other options aren't accurate: breaking the skin is not avoided by invasive procedures, anesthesia is not the defining factor since many noninvasive procedures don't require anesthesia and some invasive procedures may not involve anesthesia, and both involving a skin incision is false because noninvasive procedures do not involve incisions.

10. Angiography is used to identify obstructions of what?

- A. Blood flow**
- B. Bone density**
- C. Airways**
- D. Muscle tears**

Angiography images the inside of blood vessels by injecting a contrast dye and using X ray to track its flow. This makes it possible to see where a vessel is narrowed or blocked, revealing obstructions to blood flow. That's why it's used to diagnose things like coronary or peripheral artery disease and to guide treatments that restore circulation, such as stents. The other options don't fit because bone density is measured with bone densitometry, not blood vessels; airway obstruction is evaluated with airway imaging and function tests; and muscle tears are best seen with MRI or ultrasound rather than vascular imaging.

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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://nihmodule7.examzify.com>

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

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