

Phlebotomy Requisition Form Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the purpose of the ELP serum test?**
 - A. A diagnostic tool for many conditions**
 - B. To monitor colon cancer**
 - C. To confirm prostate cancer**
 - D. To screen for ovarian cancer**
- 2. What does the RF test evaluate in patients?**
 - A. Presence of H. Pylori**
 - B. Risk of cardiovascular disease**
 - C. Rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis**
 - D. HIV infection status**
- 3. Electrolyte imbalances can affect which of the following systems?**
 - A. Respiratory**
 - B. Musculoskeletal**
 - C. Nervous**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. What kind of allergies does the Rast Miscellaneous panel assess?**
 - A. Only food allergies**
 - B. A variety of allergies**
 - C. Specifically seasonal allergies**
 - D. Only environmental allergies**
- 5. The PAP Diagnostic test is utilized for what purpose?**
 - A. To confirm liver cancer**
 - B. To confirm cervical cancer**
 - C. To screen for ovarian cancer**
 - D. To monitor colon cancer**
- 6. What does the Bili Total test primarily screen for?**
 - A. Diabetes**
 - B. Liver problems**
 - C. Kidney function**
 - D. Heart damage**

- 7. What is the primary purpose of testing Luteinizing Hormone?**
- A. To assess liver damage**
 - B. To test for infertility and pituitary disorders**
 - C. To determine general health**
 - D. To evaluate bone disorders**
- 8. Which test screens for peptic ulcers caused by H. Pylori?**
- A. HIV Standard**
 - B. H Pylori AB**
 - C. RF**
 - D. Mono Screen**
- 9. Testing for B12 levels primarily helps to assess?**
- A. Thyroid health**
 - B. General health and nutritional status**
 - C. Bone density**
 - D. Liver function**
- 10. What is the purpose of the Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative test?**
- A. To test for Hepatitis vaccination status**
 - B. To measure viral load and treatment effectiveness**
 - C. To evaluate kidney function**
 - D. To assess hemoglobin types**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of the ELP serum test?

- A. A diagnostic tool for many conditions**
- B. To monitor colon cancer**
- C. To confirm prostate cancer**
- D. To screen for ovarian cancer**

The primary purpose of the ELP (Electrophoresis, Light Scattering, and Particle Sizing) serum test is to serve as a diagnostic tool for a variety of conditions. This test analyzes the proteins in the serum and can help identify abnormalities in protein levels, which may indicate underlying health issues. By assessing the concentration and types of proteins present, the ELP test can provide valuable information about a patient's overall health status, assisting healthcare providers in diagnosing various conditions, including multiple myeloma, liver disease, and other protein disorders. While options related to specific cancers might suggest targeted screening, they do not encompass the broader diagnostic capabilities of the ELP serum test. This versatility in diagnosing a wide range of conditions makes the first option the most accurate in representing the test's purpose.

2. What does the RF test evaluate in patients?

- A. Presence of H. Pylori**
- B. Risk of cardiovascular disease**
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis diagnosis**
- D. HIV infection status**

The RF test, or rheumatoid factor test, is specifically designed to evaluate the presence of rheumatoid factor in the blood, which can be an indicator of rheumatoid arthritis. In patients with rheumatoid arthritis, the immune system mistakenly produces antibodies (called rheumatoid factors) that attack the body's own tissues, particularly affecting the joints. A positive RF test suggests that inflammation may be present, supporting the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis or assisting in evaluating the severity of the disease. Thus, this test is integral in confirming or ruling out this specific type of autoimmune condition. While the other options deal with various health concerns, they are not related to the RF test. For example, testing for H. Pylori involves different methods to check for gastric infections, cardiovascular disease risk assessment generally involves cholesterol and blood pressure measurements, and HIV testing is centered around different markers in the blood altogether.

3. Electrolyte imbalances can affect which of the following systems?

- A. Respiratory**
- B. Musculoskeletal**
- C. Nervous**
- D. All of the above**

Electrolyte imbalances can significantly influence various bodily systems, making the correct choice all-encompassing. Electrolytes, such as sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium, play crucial roles in the function of many systems. In the respiratory system, for example, electrolyte imbalances can affect the muscles involved in breathing, leading to issues such as respiratory distress. Both sodium and potassium levels are essential for maintaining proper muscle function, including the diaphragm and intercostal muscles that facilitate breathing. The musculoskeletal system also relies heavily on electrolytes for muscle contraction and overall physical activity. An imbalance can lead to muscle weakness, cramps, or spasms, impacting a person's ability to move or engage in physical tasks effectively. Lastly, the nervous system is particularly sensitive to electrolyte levels. Electrolytes help transmit electrical impulses, which are vital for nerve signaling. An imbalance can result in neurological symptoms, including confusion, seizures, or altered responses. Given that electrolyte imbalances can affect the respiratory, musculoskeletal, and nervous systems, the comprehensive option that encapsulates all these effects is the correct choice. This understanding highlights the importance of maintaining electrolyte balance for overall physiological health.

4. What kind of allergies does the Rast Miscellaneous panel assess?

- A. Only food allergies**
- B. A variety of allergies**
- C. Specifically seasonal allergies**
- D. Only environmental allergies**

The Rast Miscellaneous panel is designed to assess a variety of allergies, making this choice the most comprehensive and accurate. This panel is used to test for specific IgE antibodies that may indicate allergic reactions to numerous allergens, which can include various food allergens, environmental substances, and other non-specific allergens. By covering a broad range of potential allergens, the Rast Miscellaneous panel is useful in diagnosing allergies beyond simply one category, such as food or environmental. This multi-faceted approach ensures that healthcare providers can obtain a more complete understanding of a patient's allergic sensitivities, leading to better individualized treatment and management strategies.

5. The PAP Diagnostic test is utilized for what purpose?

- A. To confirm liver cancer**
- B. To confirm cervical cancer**
- C. To screen for ovarian cancer**
- D. To monitor colon cancer**

The PAP Diagnostic test, commonly known as the Pap smear, is specifically designed to detect abnormal cells in the cervix, which can indicate the presence of cervical cancer or pre-cancerous changes. This screening method is crucial for early detection, allowing for timely treatment and improved patient outcomes. The procedure involves collecting cells from the cervix during a pelvic exam, and these cells are then examined microscopically for abnormalities. While the other options pertain to important cancer screenings, they do not relate to the primary purpose of the Pap test. Confirming liver cancer, screening for ovarian cancer, and monitoring colon cancer involve different tests and procedures that are specific to those conditions. For instance, liver cancer is often assessed via imaging techniques or blood tests like AFP (alpha-fetoprotein), ovarian cancer may be screened with CA-125 blood tests or transvaginal ultrasounds, and colon cancer is typically monitored using colonoscopy or stool studies. Therefore, the correct choice aligns directly with the established use of the Pap test in the early detection of cervical cancer.

6. What does the Bili Total test primarily screen for?

- A. Diabetes**
- B. Liver problems**
- C. Kidney function**
- D. Heart damage**

The Bili Total test primarily screens for liver problems because it measures the total bilirubin levels in the blood. Bilirubin is a byproduct of the breakdown of red blood cells, and its levels can indicate how well the liver is functioning. Elevated levels of bilirubin can signal liver issues such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, or bile duct obstructions. Thus, the Bili Total test is a critical tool in assessing liver health, as it helps identify conditions that may impair the organ's ability to process and eliminate bilirubin effectively. Monitoring bilirubin levels is essential for diagnosing the cause of jaundice and other liver-related conditions.

7. What is the primary purpose of testing Luteinizing Hormone?

- A. To assess liver damage**
- B. To test for infertility and pituitary disorders**
- C. To determine general health**
- D. To evaluate bone disorders**

The primary purpose of testing Luteinizing Hormone (LH) is to evaluate conditions related to reproduction and hormonal balance, particularly in assessing infertility and pituitary disorders. LH is a crucial hormone produced by the pituitary gland that plays a vital role in regulating the menstrual cycle and ovulation in women, as well as testosterone production in men. Abnormal levels of LH can indicate issues such as polycystic ovary syndrome, pituitary tumors, or other hormonal imbalances, making it a key indicator in fertility assessments. In contrast, the other options focus on unrelated health conditions. Assessing liver damage typically requires liver function tests that measure different enzymes and substances, general health evaluations are more comprehensive and involve a variety of tests to determine overall wellness, and evaluating bone disorders is usually related to tests for calcium levels, vitamin D levels, or bone density rather than hormones like LH.

8. Which test screens for peptic ulcers caused by H. Pylori?

- A. HIV Standard**
- B. H Pylori AB**
- C. RF**
- D. Mono Screen**

The test that screens for peptic ulcers caused by H. Pylori is the H Pylori AB test. *Helicobacter pylori* (H. pylori) is a type of bacteria that can infect the stomach lining and is known to be a significant cause of peptic ulcers. The H Pylori AB test specifically looks for antibodies to this bacteria in the bloodstream, indicating whether a person has been infected. Presence of these antibodies suggests an immune response to H. pylori, which plays a critical role in the development of gastric diseases, including ulcers. Understanding this connection is essential for diagnosing and managing conditions related to H. pylori infection effectively. Consequently, the H Pylori AB test is a valuable tool in identifying individuals who may need further evaluation or treatment for peptic ulcers or related gastrointestinal issues.

9. Testing for B12 levels primarily helps to assess?

- A. Thyroid health
- B. General health and nutritional status**
- C. Bone density
- D. Liver function

Testing for B12 levels is important primarily for assessing general health and nutritional status. Vitamin B12 plays a crucial role in various bodily functions, including the production of red blood cells, DNA synthesis, and the maintenance of the nervous system. A deficiency in B12 can lead to a range of health issues such as anemia, neurological problems, and cognitive impairments. By measuring B12 levels, healthcare providers can identify deficiencies that may indicate broader nutritional problems, particularly in populations at risk, such as the elderly or those with dietary restrictions. Monitoring B12 levels can also help evaluate the effectiveness of dietary interventions or supplements. The other options relate to different health areas: thyroid health typically involves measuring hormone levels such as TSH or T3/T4; bone density assessments are usually conducted through specialized imaging techniques like DEXA scans; and liver function tests focus on enzymes or proteins produced by the liver rather than B12 levels. Hence, the primary relevance of B12 testing lies in assessing general health and nutritional status.

10. What is the purpose of the Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative test?

- A. To test for Hepatitis vaccination status
- B. To measure viral load and treatment effectiveness**
- C. To evaluate kidney function
- D. To assess hemoglobin types

The Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative test is specifically designed to measure the amount of Hepatitis C virus present in a patient's blood, which is referred to as the viral load. This measurement is crucial for several reasons. Primarily, it helps healthcare providers determine how active the infection is and allows them to monitor the effectiveness of antiviral treatments. If a patient is receiving treatment for Hepatitis C, regular quantification of the viral load can indicate whether the treatment is successfully reducing the virus in the body. This test is not related to vaccination status, kidney function evaluation, or hemoglobin types. Vaccination status would require a different type of test, and kidney function assessments typically involve tests measuring creatinine levels or assessing electrolytes. Likewise, hemoglobin type assessments focus on red blood cell characteristics, which are unrelated to Hepatitis C viral load. Thus, the purpose of the Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative test is uniquely tied to measuring the viral load and treatment effectiveness.