

Phlebotomy Requisition Form Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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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**

- 2. What does the Chloride (Cl) test measure?**
 - A. Blood glucose levels**
 - B. Blood chloride levels**
 - C. Carbon dioxide levels**
 - D. Calcium levels**

- 3. The LDL Subparticle test assesses which of the following?**
 - A. High Density Lipoprotein levels**
 - B. Overall cholesterol levels**
 - C. Low Density Lipoprotein components**
 - D. Triglyceride levels**

- 4. The Bilirubin Total and Direct test results are primarily used to evaluate what?**
 - A. Kidney function**
 - B. Heart function**
 - C. Liver function**
 - D. Muscle damage**

- 5. What does a positive Hep B Sur AG indicate?**
 - A. Immunity against Hepatitis B**
 - B. Active Hepatitis B infection**
 - C. Past infection of Hepatitis B**
 - D. No Hepatitis B infection**

- 6. In regard to urine tests, which statement is true about routine tests?**
 - A. They typically require additional tube handling**
 - B. They are often conducted without a tube**
 - C. They always require fasting**
 - D. They are only periodic tests**

7. Which of the following tests would help evaluate a patient's cholesterol level?

- A. BUN**
- B. GGT**
- C. Not applicable**
- D. Ferritin**

8. Which RAST panel tests for outdoor allergies?

- A. Rast Food**
- B. Rast Indoor**
- C. Rast Outdoor**
- D. Rast Pediatric**

9. Homocystine testing is primarily associated with deficiencies in which vitamins?

- A. Vitamin A or C**
- B. Vitamin B12 or Folate**
- C. Vitamin D or E**
- D. Vitamin K or B6**

10. What is the main purpose of the Glucose Fasting test?

- A. Identify thyroid disorders**
- B. Determine adrenal function**
- C. Screen for diabetes**
- D. Assess hormone levels**

Answers

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

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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 Chloride (Cl) test measure?

- A. Blood glucose levels**
- B. Blood chloride levels**
- C. Carbon dioxide levels**
- D. Calcium levels**

The Chloride (Cl) test specifically measures the level of chloride in the blood. Chloride is an electrolyte that plays a vital role in maintaining fluid balance, osmotic pressure, and acid-base balance in the body. It works closely with other electrolytes such as sodium and potassium. Monitoring chloride levels is essential in evaluating a patient's electrolyte balance and kidney function, as well as diagnosing conditions like dehydration, kidney disease, and metabolic disorders. Thus, the Chloride test is focused solely on determining levels of chloride in the bloodstream, making it a key indicator of various physiological functions.

3. The LDL Subparticle test assesses which of the following?

- A. High Density Lipoprotein levels**
- B. Overall cholesterol levels**
- C. Low Density Lipoprotein components**
- D. Triglyceride levels**

The LDL Subparticle test specifically evaluates the components of Low-Density Lipoprotein (LDL) particles. This test is important because it provides detailed information about the size and density of the LDL particles, which can help in assessing cardiovascular risk more accurately than just measuring the total LDL cholesterol levels alone. Smaller, denser LDL particles are often associated with a higher risk of atherosclerosis and heart disease compared to larger, less dense particles. Understanding the characteristics of these LDL particles allows healthcare providers to tailor preventive measures and treatments for patients at risk for cardiovascular issues, making this test a crucial component in managing lipid profiles and overall heart health.

4. The Bilirubin Total and Direct test results are primarily used to evaluate what?

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

The results of the Bilirubin Total and Direct tests are primarily used to assess liver function. Bilirubin is a yellow compound that is produced during the normal breakdown of red blood cells. It is processed by the liver, where it is conjugated (made water-soluble) and then excreted in bile. When evaluating these test results, a healthcare provider can determine how well the liver is performing its functions, particularly its ability to metabolize and eliminate bilirubin from the bloodstream. Elevated levels of bilirubin can indicate liver dysfunction, such as hepatitis, cirrhosis, or biliary obstruction, where the normal flow of bile is hindered. Therefore, when interpreting Bilirubin Total and Direct results, clinicians can gain valuable insights into the health of the liver, helping to diagnose or monitor liver-related diseases.

5. What does a positive Hep B Sur AG indicate?

- A. Immunity against Hepatitis B**
- B. Active Hepatitis B infection**
- C. Past infection of Hepatitis B**
- D. No Hepatitis B infection**

A positive Hepatitis B surface antigen (Hep B Sur AG) result is an indicator of an active Hepatitis B infection. This antigen is a part of the Hepatitis B virus and is found in the blood during an ongoing infection. When a person's body is currently infected with the Hepatitis B virus, the presence of this antigen signifies that the virus is replicating and that the infection is active. Identifying an active infection is crucial as it helps guide treatment decisions and informs public health measures, as individuals who test positive for Hep B Sur AG may be contagious and can transmit the virus to others. Monitoring the status of Hepatitis B infections can also help in managing potential complications or assessing the need for antiviral therapy.

6. In regard to urine tests, which statement is true about routine tests?

- A. They typically require additional tube handling**
- B. They are often conducted without a tube**
- C. They always require fasting**
- D. They are only periodic tests**

Routine urine tests, such as urinalysis, are often conducted without the use of a collection tube because they generally utilize sample containers specifically designed for urine collection. These containers are made to receive the urine sample directly from the patient, making the process straightforward and minimizing the need for handling multiple tubes in the laboratory setting. Routine tests focus on evaluating the physical, chemical, and microscopic properties of the urine to assess health and diagnose conditions, and they are typically processed immediately after collection. The other statements do not accurately reflect the nature of routine urine testing. For instance, routine urine tests do not require fasting, as patients can provide a sample regardless of recent food intake. Additionally, they are not necessarily periodic; rather, they may be performed as needed, such as during routine check-ups or following specific symptoms, rather than being limited to scheduled intervals. Lastly, while some tests may involve handling multiple tubes for more complex analyses, routine tests are designed to streamline the collection and analysis process.

7. Which of the following tests would help evaluate a patient's cholesterol level?

- A. BUN**
- B. GGT**
- C. Not applicable**
- D. Ferritin**

To determine a patient's cholesterol level, specific tests are utilized that directly measure the various components of cholesterol in the blood. Cholesterol is typically evaluated through lipid panel tests, which assess total cholesterol, LDL (low-density lipoprotein), HDL (high-density lipoprotein), and triglycerides. The correct response indicates an understanding that none of the other choices provided (BUN, GGT, Ferritin) are relevant to cholesterol evaluation. BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) is a test related to kidney function and does not measure cholesterol. GGT (Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase) is an enzyme test used to assess liver function and has no direct link to cholesterol levels. Ferritin measures the iron stores in the body and also does not pertain to cholesterol evaluation. Therefore, recognizing that the relevant cholesterol-testing options are not present in the choices reinforces the understanding that these specific tests are required to assess lipid profiles and that the answer indicating "not applicable" is indeed accurate in this context.

8. Which RAST panel tests for outdoor allergies?

- A. Rast Food**
- B. Rast Indoor**
- C. Rast Outdoor**
- D. Rast Pediatric**

The RAST, or Radioallergosorbent Test, panel is specifically designed to identify allergies by measuring the presence of allergen-specific IgE antibodies in the blood. The option that references outdoor allergies directly indicates that it focuses on allergens typically found outside, such as pollen from trees, grasses, and weeds, mold spores, and other environmental factors that can trigger allergic reactions. This understanding is essential, as allergy panels can target different sources of allergens. Indoor allergy panels often test for dust mites, pet dander, and mold that could be found within homes. Pediatric panels, while useful in testing children's sensitivities, are not singularly focused on outdoor allergens. Therefore, the RAST Outdoor panel specifically addresses the needs of individuals who may exhibit allergic responses to environmental, outdoor allergens, making it the correct choice for this scenario.

9. Homocystine testing is primarily associated with deficiencies in which vitamins?

- A. Vitamin A or C**
- B. Vitamin B12 or Folate**
- C. Vitamin D or E**
- D. Vitamin K or B6**

Homocystine testing is primarily associated with deficiencies in vitamin B12 or folate because these vitamins play critical roles in the metabolism of homocysteine. When there is insufficient vitamin B12 or folate available, the body cannot effectively convert homocysteine into other substances, leading to elevated levels of homocysteine in the blood. Elevated homocysteine levels have been associated with various health risks, including cardiovascular diseases. Vitamin B12 is essential for proper cellular function and DNA synthesis, and its deficiency can disrupt these processes. Similarly, folate is vital for DNA synthesis and repair, making it crucial for normal cell division. A deficiency in either of these vitamins can result in elevated homocysteine levels, which is why testing for homocystine is often linked to assessing the adequacy of vitamin B12 and folate in the body. Other vitamins mentioned in the other choices, such as A, C, D, E, K, and B6, do not have the same direct relationship with homocysteine metabolism and do not primarily indicate deficiencies that would result in elevated homocystine levels. Therefore, the association of homocystine testing with vitamin B12 and folate is well-established in

10. What is the main purpose of the Glucose Fasting test?

- A. Identify thyroid disorders**
- B. Determine adrenal function**
- C. Screen for diabetes**
- D. Assess hormone levels**

The Glucose Fasting test is primarily designed to assess an individual's blood sugar levels after a period of fasting. This test is critical in screening for diabetes mellitus, particularly diagnosing conditions such as prediabetes and type 2 diabetes. When a person fasts overnight, insulin levels drop, leading to a clearer indication of how the body is managing glucose without the interference of recent food intake. Elevated fasting glucose levels can indicate that the body is not effectively processing sugar, prompting further evaluation or diagnosis of diabetes. While thyroid disorders, adrenal function, and hormone levels are important areas of health that may require testing, they are not the focus of the Glucose Fasting test, which specifically targets glucose metabolism and its implications for diabetes. Understanding the primary objective of this test is essential for recognizing its role in preventative healthcare and diabetes management.

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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://phlebotomyrequisitionform.examzify.com>

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

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