

Phlebotomy Requisition Form Practice Test (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

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- 1. What is measured during a Glucose Tolerance Test?**
 - A. Blood pressure**
 - B. Insulin resistance**
 - C. Blood glucose levels over time**
 - D. Cholesterol levels**

- 2. What type of cholesterol is referred to as "bad" cholesterol?**
 - A. HDL**
 - B. LDL**
 - C. Triglycerides**
 - D. Lipoprotein**

- 3. What does the Phosphorus (Phos) test measure?**
 - A. Blood cholesterol levels**
 - B. Blood phosphorus levels**
 - C. Blood glucose levels**
 - D. Blood triglyceride levels**

- 4. Which drug is associated with treating seizures and epilepsy?**
 - A. Cyclosporine**
 - B. Valproic Acid**
 - C. Lithium**
 - D. Theophylline**

- 5. Which test is directly associated with assessing creatinine clearance?**
 - A. Sodium Random**
 - B. Creatinine CLR 24 Hr**
 - C. Calcium UR Random**
 - D. Stone Analysis**

- 6. What is the significance of testing Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) levels?**
- A. It indicates electrolyte imbalances**
 - B. It assesses risk of heart attack**
 - C. It tests for tissue damage**
 - D. It evaluates kidney stones**
- 7. Tegretol is used to treat which of the following?**
- A. Hypertension**
 - B. Parkinson's disease**
 - C. Seizures and bipolar disorder**
 - D. Anemia**
- 8. What is the primary purpose of the Hep B Sur AB test?**
- A. To check for active infection**
 - B. To assess immunity status**
 - C. To detect IgM antibodies**
 - D. To evaluate liver enzymes**
- 9. What does the BUN test evaluate?**
- A. Iron levels in the blood**
 - B. Kidney function**
 - C. Liver function**
 - D. Electrolyte balance**
- 10. Which of the following tests requires a 50g Glucola?**
- A. 1 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test**
 - B. 2 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test**
 - C. Phosphorus Test**
 - D. Lipid Panel**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is measured during a Glucose Tolerance Test?

- A. Blood pressure
- B. Insulin resistance
- C. Blood glucose levels over time**
- D. Cholesterol levels

The Glucose Tolerance Test (GTT) specifically measures blood glucose levels over time in response to a glucose load. This test is crucial for diagnosing conditions like diabetes and prediabetes. During the procedure, a patient fasts overnight, and then a baseline blood sample is taken. After ingesting a glucose solution, additional blood samples are collected at specified intervals to determine how well the body processes glucose. This time-sequenced measurement helps identify abnormalities in glucose metabolism, indicating whether the body is handling glucose appropriately after exposure to a high amount. Measuring blood pressure, insulin resistance, and cholesterol levels are important aspects of overall health monitoring, but they are not the focus of the GTT, which is specifically designed to evaluate blood glucose reactions rather than other metabolic or physiological metrics.

2. What type of cholesterol is referred to as "bad" cholesterol?

- A. HDL
- B. LDL**
- C. Triglycerides
- D. Lipoprotein

LDL, or low-density lipoprotein, is commonly referred to as "bad" cholesterol because it is associated with an increased risk of heart disease. When there are high levels of LDL in the bloodstream, it can lead to the buildup of plaque in the arteries, which narrows and hardens these blood vessels, potentially leading to conditions such as atherosclerosis. This buildup can restrict blood flow and increase the likelihood of heart attacks or strokes. In contrast, HDL, or high-density lipoprotein, is often called "good" cholesterol because it helps transport cholesterol away from the arteries and back to the liver, where it can be processed and removed from the body. Triglycerides are another type of fat found in the blood but are not classified as cholesterol. Lipoproteins are complexes that transport lipids, including cholesterol and triglycerides, in the bloodstream, but they are not categorized as good or bad cholesterol per se.

3. What does the Phosphorus (Phos) test measure?

- A. Blood cholesterol levels
- B. Blood phosphorus levels**
- C. Blood glucose levels
- D. Blood triglyceride levels

The Phosphorus (Phos) test specifically measures the levels of phosphorus in the blood. Phosphorus is an essential mineral that plays several critical roles in the body, including the formation of bones and teeth, energy storage and transfer, and regulation of acid-base balance. Evaluating phosphorus levels can help identify various health issues, such as kidney disease, bone disorders, and problems with the body's ability to utilize this mineral properly. Understanding the importance of phosphorus in biological processes is key to grasping the relevance of this test. Low levels of phosphorus can lead to weak bones and muscles, while high levels might indicate problems with kidney function or excessive intake of phosphorus-rich foods. Therefore, the focus of this test is squarely on measuring blood phosphorus levels to aid in diagnosing and managing health conditions related to this essential mineral.

4. Which drug is associated with treating seizures and epilepsy?

- A. Cyclosporine
- B. Valproic Acid**
- C. Lithium
- D. Theophylline

Valproic Acid is well-known for its effectiveness in treating seizures and epilepsy. It functions by increasing the availability of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a neurotransmitter that helps to inhibit excessive neuronal firing, thereby stabilizing electrical activity in the brain. This makes it especially useful for various types of seizures, including generalized tonic-clonic seizures and absence seizures. In contrast, the other drugs listed serve different purposes. Cyclosporine is primarily an immunosuppressant used in organ transplantation and autoimmune diseases. Lithium is mainly utilized for the treatment of bipolar disorder, helping to stabilize mood swings. Theophylline is used primarily as a bronchodilator for respiratory issues, such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Understanding the specific indications for each of these medications is crucial in a clinical context, particularly for phlebotomy professionals who may deal with patients undergoing treatment for these conditions.

5. Which test is directly associated with assessing creatinine clearance?

- A. Sodium Random**
- B. Creatinine CLR 24 Hr**
- C. Calcium UR Random**
- D. Stone Analysis**

The assessment of creatinine clearance is specifically linked to the test known as the Creatinine CLR 24 Hr. This test involves measuring the amount of creatinine in both a 24-hour urine sample and a blood sample. The creatinine clearance rate is calculated using these values, providing an estimate of kidney function by indicating how effectively the kidneys are filtering creatinine from the blood. Creatinine is a waste product that is produced from muscle metabolism and is normally filtered out of the blood by the kidneys. By evaluating the levels in a timed urine collection alongside serum creatinine, healthcare providers can determine the filtration capacity of the kidneys, which is crucial for diagnosing conditions affecting renal function. The other tests listed do not focus on creatinine clearance. For example, a Sodium Random test measures sodium levels in the urine but does not assess kidney function directly. Similarly, the Calcium UR Random test focuses on calcium excretion in urine, while Stone Analysis pertains to the analysis of kidney stones. None of these tests provide a direct measure of creatinine clearance, which is why the Creatinine CLR 24 Hr test is the correct choice for this question.

6. What is the significance of testing Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) levels?

- A. It indicates electrolyte imbalances**
- B. It assesses risk of heart attack**
- C. It tests for tissue damage**
- D. It evaluates kidney stones**

Testing for Lactate Dehydrogenase (LDH) levels is significant because LDH is an enzyme found in many tissues throughout the body, including the heart, liver, kidneys, and skeletal muscle. When tissues are damaged or experience stress, LDH is released into the bloodstream. Therefore, elevated LDH levels can indicate various forms of tissue damage, including damage due to conditions like myocardial infarction (heart attack), liver disease, or hemolysis. This biomarker is particularly useful in diagnosing and monitoring conditions where tissue damage is a key factor. Monitoring LDH can help clinicians understand the extent of the underlying damage and guide further diagnostic testing or treatment strategies. While other options may relate to conditions that could affect LDH levels, none directly correspond to the specific function of LDH in assessing tissue damage, making this choice the most accurate in the context of LDH testing significance.

7. Tegretol is used to treat which of the following?

- A. Hypertension**
- B. Parkinson's disease**
- C. Seizures and bipolar disorder**
- D. Anemia**

Tegretol, also known by its generic name carbamazepine, is primarily prescribed for the management of seizures and the treatment of bipolar disorder. It functions by stabilizing mood and reducing the frequency of seizures, making it especially useful for individuals with epilepsy or those experiencing depressive episodes within the context of bipolar disorder. This medication works by influencing certain electrical signals in the brain, thereby helping to prevent excessive neuronal firing, which plays a crucial role in both seizure activity and mood stabilization. Its specific application in these areas highlights its importance in the treatment of neurological and psychological conditions. The other options represent conditions for which Tegretol is not indicated. For instance, hypertension is typically managed with antihypertensives, Parkinson's disease is treated with dopaminergic medications, and anemia treatment generally involves iron supplements or other therapies tailored to the underlying cause. Therefore, the use of Tegretol is distinctly relevant to seizures and bipolar disorder.

8. What is the primary purpose of the Hep B Sur AB test?

- A. To check for active infection**
- B. To assess immunity status**
- C. To detect IgM antibodies**
- D. To evaluate liver enzymes**

The primary purpose of the Hepatitis B Surface Antibody (Hep B Sur AB) test is to assess immunity status. This test measures the presence of antibodies to the hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) in the blood, which indicates whether a person has developed immunity to the hepatitis B virus (HBV), typically after vaccination or recovery from a past infection. A positive result shows that an individual is likely protected against HBV and can help determine their readiness for potential exposure to the virus. Assessing immunity status is crucial for managing the health of patients, especially those at risk for HBV infection, or those who may need to receive the vaccine. This information assists healthcare providers in making more informed decisions regarding vaccination and preventive measures for patients. Other options, while relevant to hepatitis B testing, do not pertain to the specific purpose of this test. Checking for active infection usually involves measuring hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) or assessing the presence of liver enzymes relates to liver function tests, which are distinct from evaluating immunity. Similarly, detecting IgM antibodies typically refers to testing for acute infections rather than immunity.

9. What does the BUN test evaluate?

- A. Iron levels in the blood**
- B. Kidney function**
- C. Liver function**
- D. Electrolyte balance**

The BUN test, which stands for Blood Urea Nitrogen test, primarily evaluates kidney function. Urea nitrogen is a waste product formed in the liver when the body breaks down protein, and it is typically eliminated from the body by the kidneys through urine. Therefore, measuring the level of BUN in the blood helps to assess how well the kidneys are filtering out waste. Elevated levels of BUN may indicate that the kidneys are not functioning properly, possibly due to conditions such as kidney disease, dehydration, or urinary obstruction. Conversely, lower than normal levels may indicate liver issues or overhydration. This test is crucial in diagnosing and monitoring renal health and function. Understanding the role of BUN in assessing kidney performance underscores its importance in phlebotomy and clinical practices.

10. Which of the following tests requires a 50g Glucola?

- A. 1 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test**
- B. 2 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test**
- C. Phosphorus Test**
- D. Lipid Panel**

The 1 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test is designed to assess how the body processes glucose and is often used for screening for gestational diabetes. In this test, a patient consumes a solution that contains 50 grams of glucose, known as Glucola, after fasting. The blood glucose levels are then measured after one hour to evaluate the body's ability to manage that glucose load. This specific use of a 50g Glucola distinguishes the 1 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test from other tests. The 2 Hour Glucose Tolerance Test typically involves a 75g glucose load for different measures of glucose management. The Phosphorus Test and the Lipid Panel do not require glucose loading or measurement of glucose tolerance, so they are unrelated to the specific requirements of this scenario.

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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