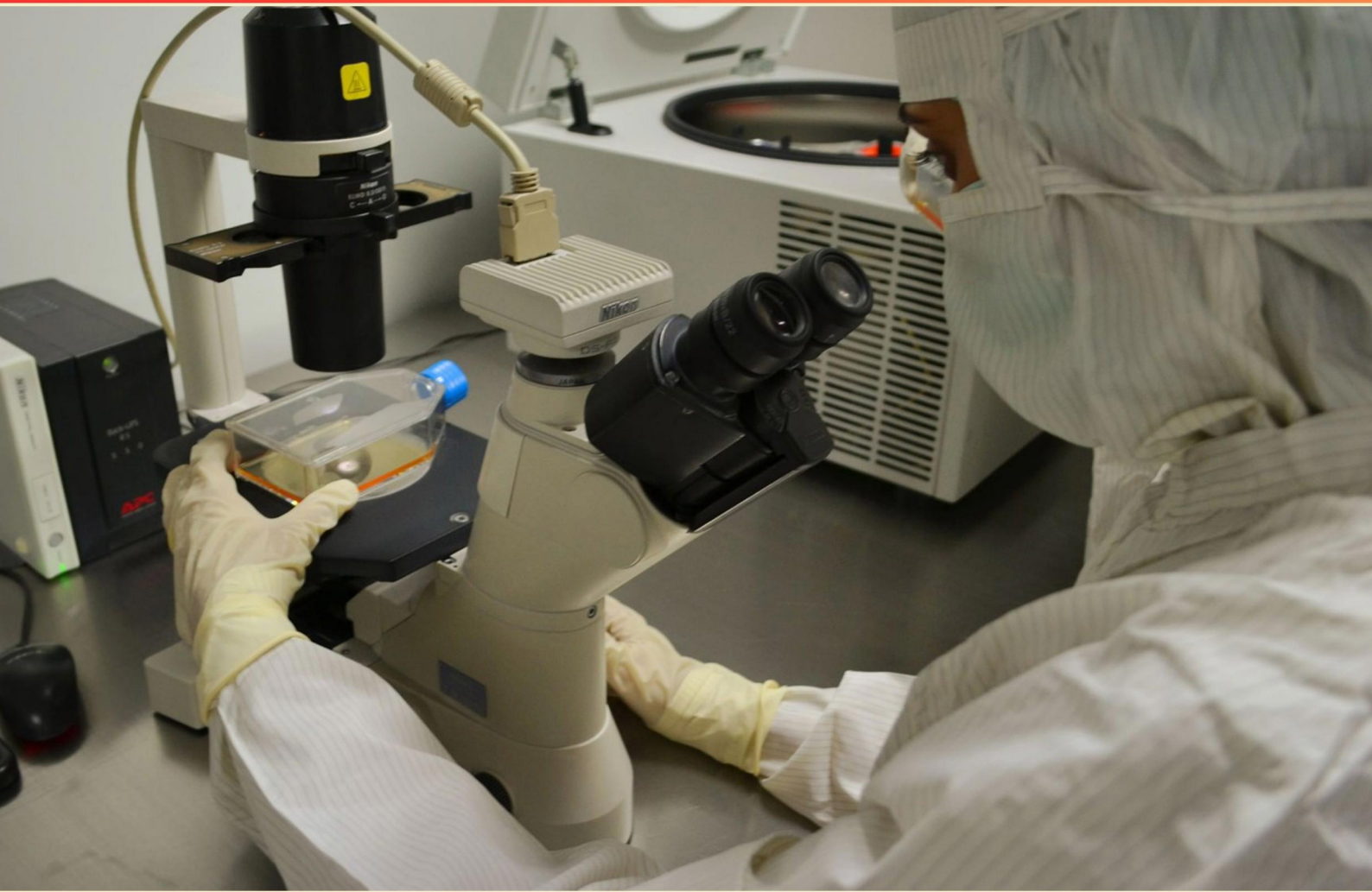


PHLEBOTOMY REQUISITION FORM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://phlebotomyrequisitionform.examzify.com>



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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 test assesses Rubella vaccination status?**
 - A. Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative
 - B. Rubella IGG test
 - C. Varicella test
 - D. ELP Hemoglobin test
- 2. Which hormone is tested to determine whether a person is pregnant?**
 - A. Cortisol
 - B. Estradiol
 - C. HCG
 - D. Free T4
- 3. Which test screens for peptic ulcers caused by H. Pylori?**
 - A. HIV Standard
 - B. H Pylori AB
 - C. RF
 - D. Mono Screen
- 4. Which test is indicated by the acronym BNP?**
 - A. Blood Nitrogen Protein
 - B. Brain Natriuretic Peptide
 - C. Basic Nitric Panel
 - D. Bilirubin Nephrogenic Panel
- 5. What does the Hep B Sur AB test indicate?**
 - A. Active Hepatitis B infection
 - B. Immunity to Hepatitis B
 - C. Past Hepatitis B infection
 - D. Chronic Hepatitis B infection
- 6. Which panel is specifically designed to test IgE levels in children?**
 - A. Rast Food
 - B. Rast Pediatric
 - C. Rast Miscellaneous
 - D. Rast Adult

7. What does the LDH test indicate?

- A. Recurrent kidney stones
- B. Acute and chronic tissue damage
- C. Heart attack diagnosis
- D. Kidney and liver diseases

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

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

9. Which test evaluates the presence of antibodies from past or present Hepatitis B infection?

- A. Hep B Sur AB
- B. Hep B Core AB
- C. Hep B Core AB IGM
- D. Hep Panel Chronic

10. Which antibody does the Hep A AB IGM test detect?

- A. IgG antibodies
- B. IgM antibodies
- C. IgA antibodies
- D. IgE antibodies

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which test assesses Rubella vaccination status?

- A. Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative
- B. Rubella IGG test**
- C. Varicella test
- D. ELP Hemoglobin test

The Rubella IGG test specifically evaluates the presence of immunoglobulin G (IGG) antibodies in the blood, which indicates whether a person has immunity to the rubella virus, typically as a result of vaccination or past infection. A positive result suggests that the individual has been vaccinated against rubella or has previously been infected, providing reassurance about their immunity status. This is crucial for pregnant women or those planning to conceive, as rubella can have serious consequences for fetal development. The other tests mentioned do not assess immunization status against rubella. Hepatitis C RNA Quantitative focuses on the presence of the virus in the bloodstream, the Varicella test assesses immunity to chickenpox, and the ELP Hemoglobin test measures hemoglobin levels but does not pertain to rubella. Therefore, the Rubella IGG test is the only option that clearly addresses vaccination status for rubella.

2. Which hormone is tested to determine whether a person is pregnant?

- A. Cortisol
- B. Estradiol
- C. HCG**
- D. Free T4

The hormone tested to determine pregnancy is human chorionic gonadotropin, commonly referred to as HCG. When a woman becomes pregnant, the developing placenta produces HCG shortly after fertilization, which is essential for maintaining the early stages of pregnancy. HCG can be detected in urine or blood, and its presence is a key indicator of pregnancy. Tests for HCG are widely used because they are both reliable and straightforward, making it the standard method for pregnancy testing. The hormone's levels can be quantitatively measured to assess not only pregnancy but also the health of the pregnancy over time, as HCG levels typically rise in early pregnancy. In contrast, cortisol is a hormone related to stress response, estradiol is one of the main estrogens involved in the menstrual cycle and reproductive system, and free T4 is a thyroid hormone important for metabolism regulation. None of these hormones directly indicate pregnancy status, unlike HCG.

3. 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.

4. Which test is indicated by the acronym BNP?

- A. Blood Nitrogen Protein
- B. Brain Natriuretic Peptide**
- C. Basic Nitric Panel
- D. Bilirubin Nephrogenic Panel

The acronym BNP stands for Brain Natriuretic Peptide. This peptide is a hormone produced by the heart, specifically by the ventricles, in response to excessive stretching of heart muscle cells. It plays a vital role in regulating blood pressure and fluid balance. The measurement of BNP levels in the blood is especially significant in diagnosing and managing heart failure, as elevated BNP levels indicate increased cardiac stress and can help guide treatment decisions. The other choices represent combinations of terms that do not accurately describe the BNP test. For instance, while Blood Nitrogen Protein sounds like it could be a relevant test parameter, it does not correspond to the established acronym BNP. Similarly, Basic Nitric Panel and Bilirubin Nephrogenic Panel are not recognized tests associated with the BNP acronym. Understanding the correct interpretation of acronyms like BNP is essential in phlebotomy, as it ensures proper specimen collection and appropriate clinical interpretations.

5. What does the Hep B Sur AB test indicate?

- A. Active Hepatitis B infection
- B. Immunity to Hepatitis B**
- C. Past Hepatitis B infection
- D. Chronic Hepatitis B infection

The Hep B Sur AB test, or Hepatitis B Surface Antibody test, measures the presence of antibodies to the hepatitis B virus's surface antigens. A positive result indicates that an individual has developed immunity to Hepatitis B, either through vaccination or recovery from a past infection. If a person has received the hepatitis B vaccine, the test would show positive antibodies, demonstrating that their immune system has successfully responded to the vaccination and provided protection against future infections. Similarly, if someone has had a past infection and has cleared the virus, this test would also yield positive results as the body produces antibodies to fight off the virus. This is distinct from active or chronic infections, where antibodies would not be present until after recovery, and the presence of surface antigens would typically indicate an ongoing infection. Thus, the test serves as an important assessment of immunity.

6. Which panel is specifically designed to test IgE levels in children?

- A. Rast Food
- B. Rast Pediatric**
- C. Rast Miscellaneous
- D. Rast Adult

The Rast Pediatric panel is specifically designed to test IgE levels in children because it is tailored to reflect the specific allergens and sensitivities that are more pertinent to a pediatric population. IgE testing is essential for diagnosing allergies, and the pediatric panel accommodates the unique immunological status and exposure patterns in children, allowing for a more accurate assessment of their allergic responses. The pediatric criteria likely include a selection of common allergens that children are exposed to, ensuring the tests align with the developmental stage of the patient. This focus on a younger demographic makes the Rast Pediatric an essential tool for pediatricians and allergists in identifying allergic conditions in children.

7. What does the LDH test indicate?

- A. Recurrent kidney stones
- B. Acute and chronic tissue damage**
- C. Heart attack diagnosis
- D. Kidney and liver diseases

The LDH test measures the levels of lactate dehydrogenase in the blood, which is an enzyme that plays a key role in energy production within cells. When there is tissue damage, whether acute or chronic, LDH is released into the bloodstream, leading to elevated levels. This makes the LDH test a valuable marker for assessing various types of tissue injury. It can indicate conditions such as myocardial infarction (heart attack), liver disease, and certain cancers, among others. The presence of elevated LDH levels is often associated with cell breakdown, which is why it is linked with tissue damage rather than specific diseases, except in the context of the damage itself. In this context, while the test can be implicated in various conditions, its primary utility lies in its ability to signify that there has been damage to tissues, helping guide further diagnostic processes.

8. 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.

9. Which test evaluates the presence of antibodies from past or present Hepatitis B infection?

- A. Hep B Sur AB
- B. Hep B Core AB**
- C. Hep B Core AB IGM
- D. Hep Panel Chronic

The presence of antibodies in the bloodstream indicates whether a person has been exposed to the Hepatitis B virus. Specifically, the Hepatitis B Core Antibody (Hep B Core AB) test is designed to evaluate the immune response to a previous or current Hepatitis B infection by detecting antibodies against the core antigen of the virus. When a person is exposed to Hepatitis B, their immune system produces core antibodies as a response to the infection. The presence of these antibodies can help determine whether the infection is acute or chronic. This makes the Hep B Core AB test particularly important for assessing an individual's past infection status, as well as offering insights into their current infection status if combined with other tests. In contrast, other tests listed serve different purposes: some may detect specific antibody types or assess different phases of the infection, but none provide the same level of relevance for detecting past or present infections as the Hep B Core Antibody test.

10. Which antibody does the Hep A AB IGM test detect?

- A. IgG antibodies
- B. IgM antibodies**
- C. IgA antibodies
- D. IgE antibodies

The Hep A AB IGM test is specifically designed to detect IgM antibodies. Testing for IgM is crucial because the presence of these antibodies indicates a recent or current infection with the hepatitis A virus. This is important for diagnosing acute hepatitis A infections, as IgM antibodies typically appear in the bloodstream shortly after infection, usually within two weeks. The other types of antibodies mentioned are not relevant to this particular test. IgG antibodies indicate past infections and provide immunity, IgA antibodies are primarily found in mucosal areas, and IgE antibodies are associated with allergic reactions. Therefore, the detection of IgM is essential for identifying active infections and ensuring appropriate medical intervention.

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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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