

REGISTRY PATIENT CARE 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 medication type is primarily used for controlling nausea?**
 - A. A. Antihistamines
 - B. B. Antiseptics
 - C. C. Antiemetics
 - D. D. Antibiotics

- 2. Diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mm Hg indicates some level of:**
 - A. A. Hypotension
 - B. B. Atrial fibrillation
 - C. C. Shock
 - D. D. Hypertension

- 3. What are "vital signs" and why are they important?**
 - A. Measurements of body temperature only
 - B. Measurements of the body's basic functions, important for monitoring health
 - C. Only tests performed during surgical procedures
 - D. Assessments of mental health status

- 4. Which of the following describes the levels of consciousness?**
 - A. Alert and conscious or drowsy
 - B. Unconscious but reactive to stimuli
 - C. Comatose
 - D. All of the above

- 5. What is the first step to take when transferring a patient?**
 - A. Explain what is going to be done.
 - B. Establish proper body mechanics.
 - C. Check patient ID band.
 - D. Ask the patient for date of birth.

- 6. Which symptoms indicate that a patient might be experiencing a stroke?**
 - A. Persistent headache and nausea
 - B. Sudden confusion, difficulty speaking, or weakness on one side of the body
 - C. Rapid heart rate and high blood pressure
 - D. Fatigue and abdominal pain

- 7. Droplet precautions require the use of:**
- A. A. Gowns and masks
 - B. B. Masks
 - C. C. Standard Precautions
 - D. D. Masks and Standard Precautions
- 8. What does the abbreviation 'VS' commonly stand for in healthcare?**
- A. Vital signs
 - B. Vascular surgery
 - C. Vaccine schedule
 - D. Vision screening
- 9. If the radiographer is working alone and the patient requires suctioning, what is the first step to be performed?**
- A. A. Turn off the oxygen
 - B. B. Call for help before beginning
 - C. C. Call and wait for a nurse to perform suctioning
 - D. D. Obtain a doctor's order
- 10. What section outlines mandatory standards of conduct for radiologic technologists?**
- A. Code of Ethics
 - B. Standards of Practice
 - C. Rules of Ethics
 - D. Professional Guidelines

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which medication type is primarily used for controlling nausea?

- A. A. Antihistamines
- B. B. Antiseptics
- C. C. Antiemetics**
- D. D. Antibiotics

Antiemetics are specifically designed to prevent or alleviate nausea and vomiting. They work by targeting the pathways in the brain and gastrointestinal tract that trigger these symptoms. This effectiveness makes them the primary medication type used for controlling nausea, whether it's due to motion sickness, chemotherapy, or post-operative effects. Antihistamines, while they can have some effects on nausea related to motion sickness, are not primarily used for this purpose, but rather for allergic reactions and conditions like rhinitis. Antiseptics are agents intended to kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms and have no role in controlling nausea. Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections and are not effective for managing nausea, which is often not caused by bacteria. Therefore, antiemetics are the correct choice when looking for medications specifically aimed at controlling nausea.

2. Diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mm Hg indicates some level of:

- A. A. Hypotension
- B. B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. C. Shock
- D. D. Hypertension**

A diastolic blood pressure greater than 90 mm Hg is indicative of hypertension, a condition in which the blood pressure in the arteries is persistently elevated. Hypertension is typically classified by systolic and diastolic values, and a diastolic reading exceeding 90 mm Hg falls into the category of elevated blood pressure as defined by various health organizations. In clinical practice, hypertension can lead to serious health complications, including heart disease and stroke, if not managed properly. Monitoring blood pressure is crucial for diagnosing and managing cardiovascular health, and understanding these values helps healthcare providers make informed decisions regarding patient care. Other conditions such as hypotension, atrial fibrillation, and shock relate to different health issues. Hypotension refers to low blood pressure rather than elevated levels. Atrial fibrillation is an irregular heartbeat, and shock is a critical condition caused by inadequate blood flow to the organs, neither of which are defined by elevated diastolic blood pressure. Therefore, when looking at the options, hypertension is clearly the correct interpretation of a diastolic blood pressure measurement exceeding 90 mm Hg.

3. What are "vital signs" and why are they important?

- A. Measurements of body temperature only
- B. Measurements of the body's basic functions, important for monitoring health**
- C. Only tests performed during surgical procedures
- D. Assessments of mental health status

Vital signs are essential measurements that provide critical information about the body's basic functions, including temperature, heart rate, respiration rate, and blood pressure. These metrics are important because they help healthcare professionals assess a patient's overall health status, detect potential medical conditions, and monitor changes in a patient's condition over time. Monitoring vital signs is a fundamental part of patient care, as deviations from normal ranges can indicate various health issues, prompting further evaluation or intervention. For instance, an elevated heart rate might suggest stress, fever, or underlying cardiac conditions, while abnormal blood pressure readings can point to hypertension or hypotension, which may require immediate attention. Understanding vital signs allows healthcare providers to establish baselines for individual patients, facilitating more accurate assessments during subsequent visits. This makes them crucial not only in emergency and surgical settings but also in routine health assessments and ongoing patient management. The other options do not encompass the full scope of what vital signs entail or their significance in healthcare monitoring. Measurements of body temperature only represent just one vital sign, while assessments of mental health status do not fall under the category of vital signs at all. Additionally, vital signs are routinely checked outside of surgical contexts, making that description too narrow.

4. Which of the following describes the levels of consciousness?

- A. Alert and conscious or drowsy
- B. Unconscious but reactive to stimuli**
- C. Comatose
- D. All of the above

The correct choice in this case captures the essence of assessing a patient's level of consciousness through various states, including those that denote varying responsiveness. When discussing levels of consciousness, it is important to recognize that they can range from full alertness to complete unresponsiveness. Levels of consciousness typically involve a gradient that includes being alert and responsive, drowsy but arousable, to states that are not fully conscious, such as being unconscious yet still capable of responding to stimuli. This recognition of a patient's ability to react to external stimuli is crucial in clinical assessments. Since the specific terminology used in the other choices—alertness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, and comatose states—are all part of a continuum of consciousness, they indeed represent various aspects of consciousness. Therefore, while B refers to one specific state, other terms also fit within this context, and understanding the spectrum is essential for effective patient care. All of the options share relevant definitions of levels of consciousness in a clinical context.

5. What is the first step to take when transferring a patient?

- A. Explain what is going to be done.
- B. Establish proper body mechanics.
- C. Check patient ID band.**
- D. Ask the patient for date of birth.

The first step in transferring a patient is to check the patient ID band. This ensures that you are correctly identifying the patient and matching them with the appropriate records and treatment plans. Proper identification is crucial in preventing medical errors, especially in settings where multiple patients may be receiving care. Checking the ID band confirms that you are working with the right individual before proceeding with any transfer or medical intervention. Taking this step aligns with best practices in patient safety and can prevent serious mistakes that may occur if the wrong person is transferred or treated. It also sets a foundation for effectively communicating with the patient throughout the transfer process, helping to build trust and ensure their comfort during the procedure.

6. Which symptoms indicate that a patient might be experiencing a stroke?

- A. Persistent headache and nausea
- B. Sudden confusion, difficulty speaking, or weakness on one side of the body**
- C. Rapid heart rate and high blood pressure
- D. Fatigue and abdominal pain

Sudden confusion, difficulty speaking, or weakness on one side of the body are key symptoms associated with a stroke. These symptoms are part of the FAST criteria often used to recognize a stroke quickly: Face drooping, Arm weakness, Speech difficulties, and Time to call emergency services. When a stroke occurs, it disrupts normal blood flow to the brain, which can result in these specific neurological deficits. Quick recognition and action are critical, as prompt treatment can significantly affect recovery outcomes and reduce long-term disabilities. The other options do describe various health issues, but they do not specifically point to the signs of a stroke. Persistent headache and nausea can be symptoms of many conditions, including migraines and other types of headaches. Rapid heart rate and high blood pressure can be indicative of cardiovascular events, but they do not uniquely indicate a stroke. Fatigue and abdominal pain are also general symptoms that can occur for a multitude of reasons and are not directly linked to stroke. Thus, the selection of sudden confusion, difficulty speaking, or weakness on one side of the body as stroke indicators is accurate and critical for recognizing this medical emergency.

7. Droplet precautions require the use of:

- A. A. Gowns and masks
- B. B. Masks
- C. C. Standard Precautions
- D. D. Masks and Standard Precautions**

Droplet precautions are designed to prevent the transmission of pathogens that are spread through respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. The primary protective equipment utilized in droplet precautions is masks, which effectively block these droplets from reaching the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose, and eyes. This is essential for protecting healthcare workers and others from potential exposure to infectious agents. Additionally, following standard precautions is a vital component when dealing with droplet precautions. Standard precautions are a set of infection control practices applied in healthcare to protect against the transmission of diseases through blood and other body fluids. This includes hand hygiene, the use of personal protective equipment, and safe handling of potentially contaminated surfaces or materials. Therefore, recognizing that both masks are essential for protecting against droplet transmission and that standard precautions should be routinely applied in all healthcare settings sustains the rationale for this answer. It encompasses both the specific equipment needed and the broader strategies for infection control, making it the most comprehensive and correct choice.

8. What does the abbreviation 'VS' commonly stand for in healthcare?

- A. Vital signs**
- B. Vascular surgery
- C. Vaccine schedule
- D. Vision screening

In healthcare, the abbreviation 'VS' commonly stands for "Vital signs." Vital signs are critical indicators of a patient's current health status and typically include measurements such as body temperature, heart rate (pulse), respiratory rate, and blood pressure. These parameters provide essential information about the physiological state of a patient and are routinely monitored in various healthcare settings to assess overall health, detect possible medical conditions, and guide clinical decisions. While other options like vascular surgery, vaccine schedule, and vision screening are relevant in their respective contexts, they do not align with the commonly accepted use of the abbreviation 'VS' in healthcare. Understanding this terminology is vital for effective communication and documentation in patient care.

9. If the radiographer is working alone and the patient requires suctioning, what is the first step to be performed?

- A. A. Turn off the oxygen
- B. B. Call for help before beginning**
- C. C. Call and wait for a nurse to perform suctioning
- D. D. Obtain a doctor's order

When a radiographer is working alone and encounters a patient requiring suctioning, the first step should be to call for help before beginning the procedure. This is because suctioning can be a critical intervention, particularly if the patient is in distress or at risk of airway obstruction. Having additional personnel, such as a nurse or a respiratory therapist, ensures that the patient receives comprehensive care and that the radiographer is not left to manage potentially complex situations alone. Calling for help allows the radiographer to maintain safety protocols and secure appropriate resources to respond effectively. It also facilitates timely intervention, which can be crucial for the patient's well-being. By ensuring that more experienced staff are aware of the situation, the radiographer can focus on providing assistance without compromising patient safety. In these types of emergency scenarios, it is vital to follow established protocols for alerting the medical team. The other options, while potentially relevant, do not prioritize the immediate need for teamwork and support in providing urgent patient care.

10. What section outlines mandatory standards of conduct for radiologic technologists?

- A. Code of Ethics
- B. Standards of Practice
- C. Rules of Ethics**
- D. Professional Guidelines

The section that outlines mandatory standards of conduct for radiologic technologists is the Rules of Ethics. This framework is essential as it sets forth specific behaviors and practices that are legally binding for professionals in the field. The Rules of Ethics ensure that radiologic technologists adhere to a high standard of professional integrity, protect patients, and maintain the dignity of the profession. These rules serve both as a guide for ethical decision-making and as a mechanism for regulatory bodies to enforce professional behavior. They provide clear expectations about what constitutes acceptable conduct, which is particularly important in maintaining patient safety and ensuring high-quality care. While the Code of Ethics provides a broader set of principles and values to guide the profession, and Standards of Practice detail the professional standards and competencies necessary for effective practice, it is the Rules of Ethics that stipulate the mandatory obligations that radiologic technologists must follow. Professional Guidelines may offer support and recommendations but do not carry the same obligatory weight as the Rules of Ethics.

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:

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

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