

Scribe U 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. All symptoms documented in the History of Present Illness (HPI) are also documented in the Review of Systems (ROS).**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not necessarily**
 - D. Only in certain cases**

- 2. Which term describes air in the pleural space on a chest radiograph?**
 - A. Infiltrate**
 - B. Pneumothorax**
 - C. Edema**
 - D. Atelectasis**

- 3. In the trauma scenario, which finding indicates back involvement or spinal stabilization on a backboard?**
 - A. C-collar**
 - B. Lacerations**
 - C. Lethargic**
 - D. Back-boarded**

- 4. Which of the following would NOT be considered an example of PHI?**
 - A. Names**
 - B. Phone numbers**
 - C. Date of birth**
 - D. None of the Above**

- 5. What is the primary screening test used to evaluate thyroid function?**
 - A. T3**
 - B. T4**
 - C. TSH**
 - D. Calcitonin**

- 6. Diverticulitis is most commonly associated with which abdominal quadrant?**
- A. LLQ**
 - B. LUQ**
 - C. RLQ**
 - D. RUQ**
- 7. Which statement about HIPAA is true?**
- A. It regulates only privacy, not security.**
 - B. It regulates the privacy and security of PHI.**
 - C. It governs hospital scheduling and staffing.**
 - D. It has no relevance to patient data.**
- 8. A 43-year-old male presents with vomiting for 5 hours, hyperglycemia, and elevated ketones. Which diagnosis best explains his presentation?**
- A. Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar State**
 - B. Acute Gastroenteritis**
 - C. Diabetic Ketoacidosis**
 - D. Sepsis**
- 9. Which item is typically included in a consult note when admitting a patient for treatment of bacterial meningitis?**
- A. Consultation note with accepting physician**
 - B. Timing of administration**
 - C. Location in the hospital**
 - D. Name of the accepting physician**
- 10. What does TIA stand for?**
- A. Transient Inflammatory Ailment**
 - B. Temporary Ischemic Anomaly**
 - C. Transient Ischemic Attack**
 - D. Tumor Infiltrating Ailment**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. All symptoms documented in the History of Present Illness (HPI) are also documented in the Review of Systems (ROS).

A. True

B. False

C. Not necessarily

D. Only in certain cases

The main idea is that the Review of Systems is a structured recap of the symptoms the patient has reported, organized by body system, and it should align with what's described in the History of Present Illness. Because the HPI provides the patient's presenting symptoms with details about onset, character, and progression, clinicians typically document those same symptoms in the ROS to ensure a complete, cross-checked record. This overlap helps prevent gaps in the chart and supports clear communication across care teams and for coding purposes. For example, if a patient reports chest pain and shortness of breath in the HPI, those symptoms should appear in the ROS under the relevant systems. The ROS supplements the HPI by confirming the presence of symptoms across the system checklists and by capturing any additional, structured information about related symptoms. This redundancy isn't about duplicating effort; it's about ensuring the patient's symptom inventory is complete and easy to review. So, the best answer reflects the practice that all symptoms documented in the HPI are also documented in the ROS, reinforcing a thorough and coherent clinical record.

2. Which term describes air in the pleural space on a chest radiograph?

A. Infiltrate

B. Pneumothorax

C. Edema

D. Atelectasis

Air in the pleural space on a chest radiograph is called pneumothorax. This occurs when the pleural layers separate and air fills the space between them. On imaging you'll see a distinct visceral pleural line where lung markings stop; beyond that line no markings are present because air fills the space. The lung on the affected side may appear collapsed and the hemithorax can look more lucent. In upright films, the air tends to collect at the top, so a visible pleural line with peripheral darkness is typical. In a more severe case, a tension pneumothorax can shift the mediastinum, but the defining idea remains air in the pleural space. Other terms describe different problems within the lung itself. Infiltrate refers to a process within the lung parenchyma such as infection or inflammation. Edema is fluid buildup in the lungs, often causing diffuse haziness or perihilar markings. Atelectasis is collapse of lung tissue, leading to volume loss and linear or wedge-shaped opacity.

3. In the trauma scenario, which finding indicates back involvement or spinal stabilization on a backboard?

- A. C-collar**
- B. Lacerations**
- C. Lethargic**
- D. Back-boarded**

In trauma care, immobilizing the spine is essential when a spinal injury is suspected, and being placed on a backboard is the clear sign that spine stabilization is being carried out. The back-boarded status directly indicates the patient's spine is being immobilized to prevent movement. A cervical collar shows neck protection but doesn't by itself confirm backboard use; lacerations are wounds, and lethargy is an altered mental state—neither indicates spinal immobilization.

4. Which of the following would NOT be considered an example of PHI?

- A. Names**
- B. Phone numbers**
- C. Date of birth**
- D. None of the Above**

PHI, or Protected Health Information, includes information that can identify a patient and relates to their health care or payment for care. Names, phone numbers, and dates of birth are standard identifiers that become PHI when they are connected to health information. In typical medical records or billing contexts, each of these would be considered PHI. Therefore, there isn't an option that isn't PHI; the correct choice is the one that indicates None of the Above.

5. What is the primary screening test used to evaluate thyroid function?

- A. T3**
- B. T4**
- C. TSH**
- D. Calcitonin**

Measuring TSH is the primary screening test for thyroid function. The pituitary gland releases TSH to stimulate the thyroid, and the amount of TSH in the blood shifts in the opposite direction of thyroid hormone levels due to negative feedback. Because of this tight feedback, TSH is extremely sensitive to even small changes in thyroid hormones, making it the most reliable early indicator of thyroid dysfunction. If TSH is elevated, it usually points to hypothyroidism and is typically followed by checking free T4 to gauge severity; if TSH is low, it suggests hyperthyroidism and is followed by free T4 (and sometimes free T3) testing. The other options aren't ideal for initial screening: T3 and T4 measure hormones themselves but can be normal in early disease or influenced by binding proteins, so they're less sensitive as screening tests; calcitonin is a marker used mainly for evaluating certain thyroid cancers, not general thyroid function.

6. Diverticulitis is most commonly associated with which abdominal quadrant?

- A. LLQ**
- B. LUQ
- C. RLQ
- D. RUQ

Diverticulitis most often involves the sigmoid colon, and the sigmoid portion sits in the left lower quadrant of the abdomen. That anatomical location means the classic inflammation-related pain is felt in the left lower quadrant. The other quadrants correspond to other organs (appendix in the right lower quadrant, gallbladder/lats of liver in the right upper quadrant, stomach/spleen in the left upper quadrant), so the left lower quadrant is the typical association for diverticulitis.

7. Which statement about HIPAA is true?

- A. It regulates only privacy, not security.
- B. It regulates the privacy and security of PHI.**
- C. It governs hospital scheduling and staffing.
- D. It has no relevance to patient data.

HIPAA protects health information through two main areas: privacy and security. The Privacy Rule sets who can access PHI and under what circumstances, while giving patients rights over their information. The Security Rule focuses on protecting electronic PHI, requiring administrative, physical, and technical safeguards such as risk management policies, secure facilities and devices, access controls, encryption, and audit trails. Together, these rules ensure PHI is kept confidential, protected from unauthorized access, and available appropriately. So, the statement is true because HIPAA covers both privacy and security of PHI, not just one aspect. It doesn't govern hospital scheduling and staffing, and it is highly relevant to patient data.

8. A 43-year-old male presents with vomiting for 5 hours, hyperglycemia, and elevated ketones. Which diagnosis best explains his presentation?

- A. Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar State
- B. Acute Gastroenteritis
- C. Diabetic Ketoacidosis**
- D. Sepsis

The key idea is that simultaneous hyperglycemia and elevated ketones point to diabetic ketoacidosis. When insulin is deficient, the body cannot use glucose properly, so it breaks down fats, producing ketone bodies. Those ketones cause metabolic acidosis and are the hallmark of DKA. Clinically, DKA often presents with vomiting, abdominal pain, dehydration, and tachycardia, and labs show high glucose with positive ketones and a low bicarbonate level (anion gap metabolic acidosis). This pattern helps differentiate from other conditions. Hyperglycemic hyperosmolar state can have very high glucose but little to no ketones and minimal acidosis. Acute gastroenteritis might cause vomiting and dehydration but doesn't typically produce significant hyperglycemia with ketone-level elevation. Sepsis can raise glucose, but the prominent presence of ketones with acidosis is most characteristic of DKA. So, the presentation best fits diabetic ketoacidosis.

9. Which item is typically included in a consult note when admitting a patient for treatment of bacterial meningitis?

- A. Consultation note with accepting physician**
- B. Timing of administration**
- C. Location in the hospital**
- D. Name of the accepting physician**

Clear handoff and who will be responsible for the patient are being tested here. The consult note is where the consulting physician communicates the plan and identifies the accepting physician—the clinician who will oversee the patient after admission. This explicit statement helps coordinate orders, follow-up, and potential escalation, which is especially important for meningitis where timely decisions matter. The timing of antibiotic administration is handled in treatment orders, not in the consult note. The hospital location or bed assignment is arranged through admission and bed management, not within the consult note. Simply listing a name without tying it to the plan wouldn't provide the needed guidance for continuing care.

10. What does TIA stand for?

- A. Transient Inflammatory Ailment**
- B. Temporary Ischemic Anomaly**
- C. Transient Ischemic Attack**
- D. Tumor Infiltrating Ailment**

TI A stands for Transient Ischemic Attack. Here, “transient” means temporary, “ischemic” refers to reduced blood flow to the brain, and “attack” signals a sudden onset of symptoms. The key idea is a brief episode that mimics a stroke but resolves quickly, often within minutes to an hour, without lasting brain damage. It's a warning sign that a real stroke could happen if risk factors aren't treated. The other options describe inflammation, a nonstandard term, or tumor-related invasion, none of which match how the acronym is used in medical practice.

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://scribeu.examzify.com>

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

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