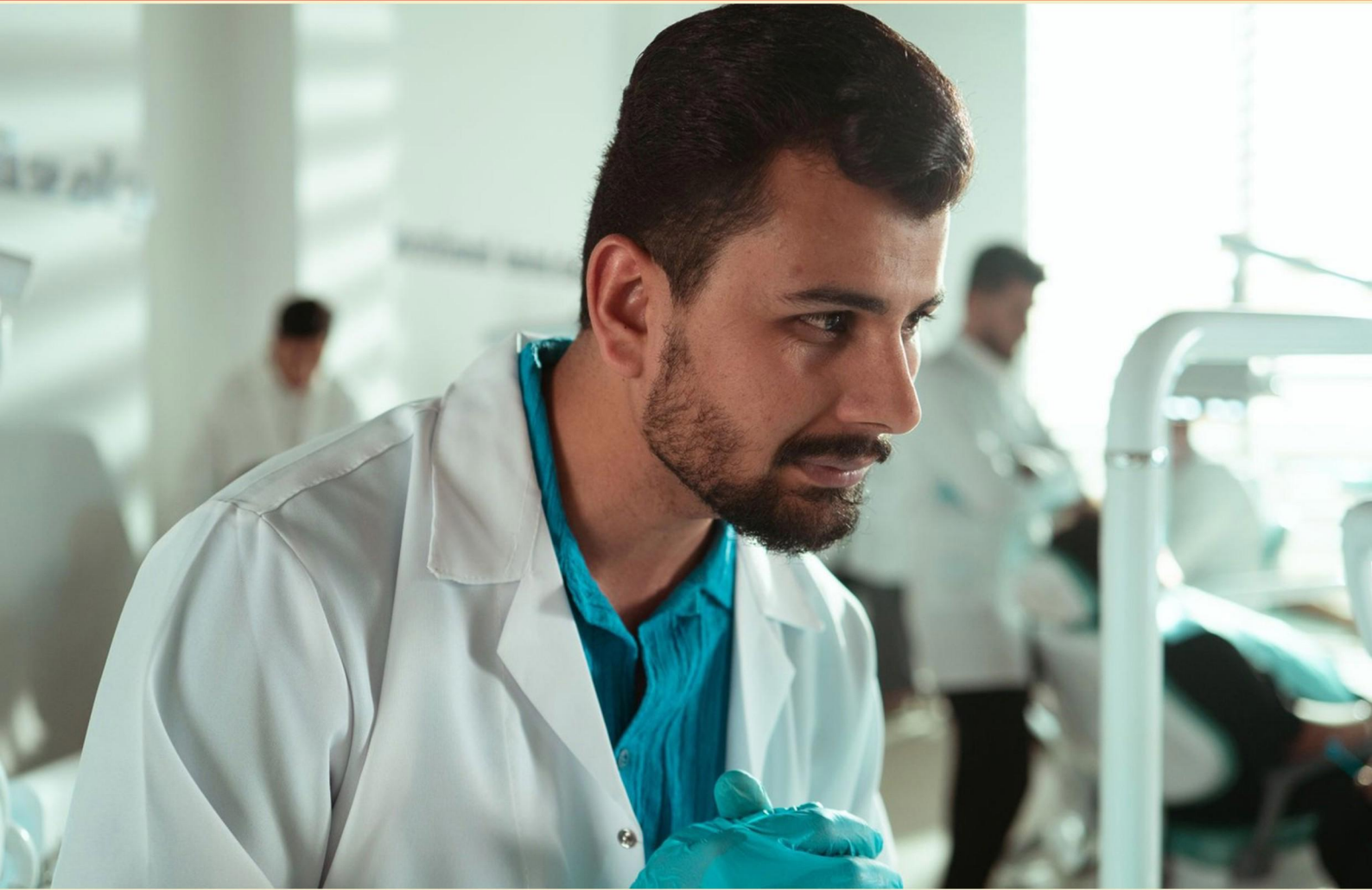


SCRIBEAMERICA EMERGENCY ROOM PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://scribeamericaemergencyroom.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. In medical documentation, which part of the HPI contains only subjective data?**
 - A. Chief complaint
 - B. Past history
 - C. Physical examination
 - D. Assessment and plan

- 2. Which of the following indicates a possible UTI in a urinalysis?**
 - A. High levels of epithelial cells
 - B. Presence of WBCs
 - C. High RBC count
 - D. Low levels of bacteria

- 3. What is a common symptom of Epilepsy?**
 - A. Loss of consciousness
 - B. Paralysis
 - C. Severe headaches
 - D. Memory loss

- 4. What does PT refer to in the context of pulse assessment?**
 - A. Posterior Tibialis
 - B. Pulses Together
 - C. Peripheral Tension
 - D. Primary Tension

- 5. What is the name of the procedure that creates a bag to collect stool?**
 - A. Colostomy
 - B. Ileostomy
 - C. Gastric bypass
 - D. Hysterectomy

- 6. What type of filter is used specifically for the leg to prevent venous thromboembolism?**
- A. IVC Filter
 - B. Greenfield Filter
 - C. PICC Filter
 - D. Dialysis Filter
- 7. Palpitations as a red flag symptom of syncope may suggest which of the following?**
- A. Sepsis
 - B. Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)
 - C. Arrhythmia
 - D. Hypoglycemia
- 8. Which area is associated with the T-spine in a physical examination?**
- A. Cervical region
 - B. Lumbar region
 - C. Thoracic spine
 - D. Pelvic region
- 9. What term is used for the assessment of neck and cervical spine conditions?**
- A. Jugular Examination
 - B. Cervical Assessment
 - C. Neck Inspection
 - D. Neck and Cervical Spine Assessment
- 10. What is indicated by the term Atraumatic/ Normocephalic (AT/NC) in a physical exam?**
- A. Indication of brain injury
 - B. A normal head examination
 - C. Signs of an allergic reaction
 - D. A history of migraines

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In medical documentation, which part of the HPI contains only subjective data?

- A. Chief complaint**
- B. Past history
- C. Physical examination
- D. Assessment and plan

The chief complaint is the part of the history of present illness (HPI) that contains only subjective data. It reflects the patient's own words regarding their primary concern or reason for seeking medical attention. This subjective narrative is crucial because it provides insight into the patient's symptoms, feelings, and perceptions regarding their health, which are essential for guiding further evaluation and treatment. In contrast, past history encompasses previous medical events, surgeries, and conditions, which are usually factual and objective rather than subjective. The physical examination section consists of the healthcare provider's observations and findings, which are also objective measurements of the patient's current health state. Lastly, the assessment and plan involve the clinician's interpretation of the clinical data gathered and the strategies for management, encompassing clinical reasoning rather than patient-reported information.

2. Which of the following indicates a possible UTI in a urinalysis?

- A. High levels of epithelial cells
- B. Presence of WBCs**
- C. High RBC count
- D. Low levels of bacteria

The presence of white blood cells (WBCs) in a urinalysis is a significant indicator of a possible urinary tract infection (UTI). When an infection occurs in the urinary tract, the body responds by sending WBCs to the site of infection. This immune response results in an increased number of WBCs in the urine, which is measured during a urinalysis. Thus, finding WBCs suggests that the body's immune system is reacting to a potential infection, commonly seen in cases of UTIs. Other indicators such as high levels of epithelial cells or a high red blood cell (RBC) count may suggest different issues. For example, an elevated count of epithelial cells can be associated with a variety of conditions but does not specifically point to a UTI. Similarly, a high RBC count could indicate bleeding in the urinary tract but is not a direct marker for infection. The presence of low levels of bacteria would not signify a UTI; in fact, a UTI is often confirmed by the presence of bacteria in the urine. Therefore, the presence of WBCs is the most relevant criterion for diagnosing a UTI in this context.

3. What is a common symptom of Epilepsy?

A. Loss of consciousness

B. Paralysis

C. Severe headaches

D. Memory loss

A common symptom of epilepsy is the loss of consciousness, which typically occurs during generalized seizures. In these types of seizures, electrical activity in the brain becomes abnormal, leading to varying levels of consciousness impairment. This can range from brief lapses where the individual appears to be staring blankly to full loss of awareness where the person may collapse. The manifestation of seizures can vary widely among individuals, but the occurrence of loss of consciousness is notably characteristic of certain seizure types, especially tonic-clonic seizures. In contrast, paralysis is generally not associated with epilepsy; instead, it is more commonly linked to neurological conditions such as strokes or injuries. Severe headaches, while they can occur in some neurological conditions, are not a hallmark symptom of epilepsy itself. Memory loss can be associated with epilepsy, particularly in relation to postictal states (the period following a seizure), but it is not a direct symptom of the seizures themselves. Hence, loss of consciousness is the most recognized and defining symptom in the context of epilepsy.

4. What does PT refer to in the context of pulse assessment?

A. Posterior Tibialis

B. Pulses Together

C. Peripheral Tension

D. Primary Tension

In the context of pulse assessment, PT refers to the posterior tibialis pulse. The posterior tibialis artery is a major blood vessel that supplies blood to the lower leg and foot. The pulse can be palpated behind the medial malleolus (the bump on the inside of the ankle) and is an important indicator for assessing blood flow to the foot and legs. Clinicians often check this pulse to evaluate the vascular health of a patient, especially in cases of peripheral artery disease or diabetes, as diminished or absent pulses can signal inadequate circulation. The other options provided do not accurately reflect standard medical terminology related to pulse assessment. While "Pulses Together," "Peripheral Tension," and "Primary Tension" might suggest various concepts related to vascular or blood flow assessment, they are not recognized abbreviations or acronyms used in clinical practice for pulse evaluation. Therefore, the definition of PT as the posterior tibialis is both widely accepted and clinically relevant.

5. What is the name of the procedure that creates a bag to collect stool?

A. Colostomy

B. Ileostomy

C. Gastric bypass

D. Hysterectomy

The procedure that creates a bag to collect stool is known as a colostomy. This surgical intervention involves diverting the end of the colon through the abdominal wall to create an opening, called a stoma. The stoma serves as an exit for stool, which is then collected in an external bag or pouch attached to the skin. Colostomies are performed for various reasons, such as cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, or traumatic injury, and they help patients manage their bowel function when a portion of the intestine is removed or needs to heal. In contrast, an ileostomy is similar but involves the small intestine (ileum) instead of the colon. A gastric bypass is a weight-loss surgery that alters the stomach and intestines to limit food intake and absorption, and a hysterectomy is the surgical removal of the uterus, unrelated to stool collection. Understanding these distinctions emphasizes the specific nature and purpose of a colostomy in managing bowel output.

6. What type of filter is used specifically for the leg to prevent venous thromboembolism?

- A. IVC Filter
- B. Greenfield Filter**
- C. PICC Filter
- D. Dialysis Filter

The correct answer is the Greenfield Filter. This type of filter is specifically designed to be placed in the inferior vena cava (IVC) to prevent venous thromboembolism (VTE), such as deep vein thrombosis (DVT) or pulmonary embolism (PE). The Greenfield Filter acts by capturing emboli that may arise from the legs and preventing them from traveling to the lungs or heart, thus reducing the risk of serious complications associated with VTE. While the inferior vena cava filter is a general term that may refer to various types of filters, including the Greenfield Filter, the specificity of the Greenfield Filter highlights its established use in clinical practice for addressing the concerns related to DVT and PE. Other types of filters mentioned, such as a PICC (peripherally inserted central catheter) filter or dialysis filter, are used for different purposes and do not serve the same function as venous thromboembolism prevention.

7. Palpitations as a red flag symptom of syncope may suggest which of the following?

- A. Sepsis
- B. Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA)
- C. Arrhythmia**
- D. Hypoglycemia

Palpitations as a red flag symptom of syncope indicate a potential underlying cardiac issue, particularly arrhythmias. When a patient experiences syncope—which is a sudden loss of consciousness—palpitations may suggest that an irregular heartbeat or abnormal electrical activity in the heart is the cause of the fainting episode. Arrhythmias can lead to insufficient blood flow to the brain, resulting in syncope. Other conditions listed might also lead to syncope but do not typically correlate with palpitations as a key symptom. For instance, sepsis involves systemic inflammation that can lead to shock but does not specifically cause palpitations. A cerebral vascular accident (CVA) relates more to issues of blood flow in the brain and may not present with heart-related symptoms like palpitations. Similarly, hypoglycemia can cause syncope, yet it is typically associated with other symptoms such as sweating, confusion, or weakness, rather than palpitations. Therefore, when palpitations are present alongside syncope, it is crucial to consider the possibility of an arrhythmia as the primary concern.

8. Which area is associated with the T-spine in a physical examination?

- A. Cervical region
- B. Lumbar region
- C. Thoracic spine**
- D. Pelvic region

The thoracic spine is specifically defined as the section of the vertebral column that consists of twelve vertebrae (T1 to T12), situated between the cervical spine (neck region) and the lumbar spine (lower back). When conducting a physical examination, any assessments or observations related to the T-spine would focus on this middle section of the spine. The thoracic region is characterized by its articulation with the ribs, providing structural stability and protection for the vital organs within the thoracic cavity, such as the heart and lungs. Thus, during a physical examination, findings related to posture, pain, mobility, or deformities in the thoracic area would indicate issues pertaining to the T-spine. In comparison, the cervical region pertains to the neck, while the lumbar region refers to the lower back, and the pelvic region encompasses the hip area. Each of these regions is anatomically distinct and associated with specific assessments that do not directly pertain to the thoracic spine.

9. What term is used for the assessment of neck and cervical spine conditions?

- A. Jugular Examination
- B. Cervical Assessment
- C. Neck Inspection
- D. Neck and Cervical Spine Assessment**

The term "Neck and Cervical Spine Assessment" is the most comprehensive and appropriate terminology for evaluating conditions related to the neck and cervical spine. This assessment generally involves a thorough examination of both the soft tissues and bony structures in the neck area, including range of motion tests, neurological evaluations, and checks for any signs of trauma or pathology in the cervical vertebrae. "Neck Inspection" might imply a more superficial examination without the depth required for a thorough assessment. Similarly, "Cervical Assessment" lacks the broader context implied by including the term "neck," which encompasses more than just the cervical spine itself. "Jugular Examination" specifically focuses on the jugular vein and does not adequately address other critical components of neck and spine assessment. The inclusion of both "neck" and "cervical spine" in the correct term ensures that practitioners consider the entire region and all potential issues during their evaluations. This comprehensive approach is essential in emergency settings, where problems can arise from various anatomical structures.

10. What is indicated by the term Atraumatic/ Normocephalic (AT/NC) in a physical exam?

- A. Indication of brain injury
- B. A normal head examination**
- C. Signs of an allergic reaction
- D. A history of migraines

The term Atraumatic/Normocephalic (AT/NC) in a physical exam is specifically used to indicate that the examination of the head shows no signs of trauma or abnormality. "Atraumatic" means that there are no injuries, such as lacerations or fractures, to the head. "Normocephalic" refers to the head being of normal shape and size, with no abnormalities detected. This terminology is often used in the context of a focused physical examination where the clinician is assessing for potential head injuries or other cranial issues. In this context, a normal head examination indicates that the patient does not have any apparent head-related issues, making this an important term in conveying the overall physical health regarding the head during an examination.

SAMPLE

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://scribeamericaemergencyroom.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE