

ScribeAmerica Entrance Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the meaning of 'active medication list'?**
 - A. A list of all medications ever prescribed to a patient**
 - B. A record of medications a patient should avoid**
 - C. A comprehensive list of medications a patient is currently taking**
 - D. A summary of medications discontinued by the patient**
- 2. Why are follow-up visits important in patient care?**
 - A. To schedule future appointments only**
 - B. To monitor progress and adjust treatments**
 - C. To provide patients with prescriptions only**
 - D. To perform diagnostic tests**
- 3. What does 'history and physical' (HandP) entail?**
 - A. A brief overview of medical conditions**
 - B. A detailed account of health history and examination**
 - C. Details about patient's family members only**
 - D. Impressions of the patient's symptoms**
- 4. How is 'Chief Complaint' defined in medical documentation?**
 - A. The most critical diagnosis made by the physician**
 - B. The primary issue or symptom prompting the patient to seek care**
 - C. The history of past medical conditions**
 - D. The results of the initial examination**
- 5. What does hemoptysis indicate?**
 - A. Coughing up small amounts of blood**
 - B. Coughing up very large amounts of blood**
 - C. Vomiting blood**
 - D. Presence of blood in urine**

- 6. Which section of a patient note typically includes family history?**
- A. Physical Examination section**
 - B. Medical History section**
 - C. Assessment section**
 - D. Plan section**
- 7. What does 'benign' indicate in a medical context?**
- A. Highly infectious and dangerous**
 - B. Normal, of no danger to health**
 - C. Progressively worsening**
 - D. Terminal and incurable**
- 8. Which condition is characterized by a lack of blood supply to the brain?**
- A. Cerebral Palsy**
 - B. Cerebrovascular Accident**
 - C. Parkinson's Disease**
 - D. Migraine Headaches**
- 9. Which term refers to a condition closer to the midline of the body?**
- A. Lateral**
 - B. Inferior**
 - C. Medial**
 - D. Ischemia**
- 10. What is indicated by the term edema?**
- A. Redness of the skin**
 - B. Swelling**
 - C. Pain in the joints**
 - D. Skin irritation**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the meaning of 'active medication list'?

- A. A list of all medications ever prescribed to a patient
- B. A record of medications a patient should avoid
- C. A comprehensive list of medications a patient is currently taking**
- D. A summary of medications discontinued by the patient

The term 'active medication list' refers to a comprehensive list of medications that a patient is currently taking. This includes prescribed medications, over-the-counter drugs, supplements, and any other substances that the patient uses for health management. Having an accurate and up-to-date active medication list is crucial for healthcare providers in order to ensure safe prescribing practices, avoid potential drug interactions, and effectively continue treatment plans. This list is distinct from a list of all medications ever prescribed, which may contain outdated or irrelevant information. It also differs from lists that detail medications that should be avoided or those that have been discontinued, as those serve different purposes in patient management. Thus, the active medication list provides the most relevant snapshot of a patient's current treatment regimen necessary for making informed clinical decisions.

2. Why are follow-up visits important in patient care?

- A. To schedule future appointments only
- B. To monitor progress and adjust treatments**
- C. To provide patients with prescriptions only
- D. To perform diagnostic tests

Follow-up visits are crucial in patient care primarily to monitor the progress of a patient's condition and adjust treatments as necessary. During these visits, healthcare providers can assess how well a patient is responding to a particular treatment plan and identify any changes in their condition that may require modifications to medications, dosages, or even the overall treatment strategy. This ongoing evaluation ensures that patients receive the most effective and appropriate care over time, ultimately leading to better health outcomes. While scheduling future appointments, providing prescriptions, and performing diagnostic tests may occur during follow-up visits, these actions are not the primary focus or purpose of these visits. The overarching goal is to maintain a continuous relationship with the patient to ensure that their care is continuously tailored to their evolving needs.

3. What does 'history and physical' (HandP) entail?

- A. A brief overview of medical conditions
- B. A detailed account of health history and examination**
- C. Details about patient's family members only
- D. Impressions of the patient's symptoms

The term 'history and physical' (HandP) refers to a comprehensive documentation that captures both a detailed account of a patient's health history and the findings from a physical examination. This process is critical in the medical field as it provides healthcare professionals with essential information for diagnosing and formulating a treatment plan. A health history includes various aspects such as the patient's medical, surgical, and social history, current medications, allergies, and any relevant family medical history. It helps to paint a complete picture of the patient's overall health status and previous medical encounters. The physical examination involves a systematic evaluation of the patient's body systems, assessing vital signs, and conducting specific tests as needed. This can include checking heart function, lung capacity, musculoskeletal integrity, and neurological function, among other areas. The combination of both history and physical provides a well-rounded view of the patient's health and is pivotal in delivering effective medical care. This comprehensive approach goes well beyond a brief overview or impressions of symptoms and encompasses all necessary details to inform medical decisions.

4. How is 'Chief Complaint' defined in medical documentation?

- A. The most critical diagnosis made by the physician
- B. The primary issue or symptom prompting the patient to seek care**
- C. The history of past medical conditions
- D. The results of the initial examination

The term "Chief Complaint" refers specifically to the primary issue or symptom that leads a patient to seek medical attention. This is a fundamental element in medical documentation as it captures the patient's primary concern or reason for their visit. Accurately documenting the chief complaint helps healthcare providers prioritize care and guide their diagnostic process. In clinical practice, understanding the chief complaint is essential for establishing a relevant history, conducting an effective examination, and formulating a treatment plan. The chief complaint usually reflects the patient's perspective, allowing providers to address the most pressing health issue at hand. This is why option B is the correct understanding of the term in medical documentation.

5. What does hemoptysis indicate?

- A. Coughing up small amounts of blood**
- B. Coughing up very large amounts of blood**
- C. Vomiting blood**
- D. Presence of blood in urine**

Hemoptysis specifically refers to the coughing up of blood originating from the respiratory tract or lungs. This can vary in quantity, and while "very large amounts of blood" may be a distinguishing characteristic for some cases, hemoptysis itself can also include smaller amounts. The term generally does not encompass other conditions such as vomiting blood or the presence of blood in urine, which are associated with other medical terms and conditions. Understanding the correct context of hemoptysis is essential, as it plays a significant role in diagnosing respiratory conditions such as infections, lung cancer, or pulmonary embolism. Thus, the understanding of this term is critical for medical professionals and scribes in accurately documenting patient symptoms.

6. Which section of a patient note typically includes family history?

- A. Physical Examination section**
- B. Medical History section**
- C. Assessment section**
- D. Plan section**

The Medical History section of a patient note is the area where family history is typically documented. This section is vital for understanding a patient's background regarding health conditions that may be hereditary or familial. Family history can provide insights into conditions that might affect the patient's health, such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, or certain cancers, and helps inform healthcare decisions and potential screenings. The Physical Examination section focuses on the findings derived from the physical assessment of the patient, while the Assessment section provides the healthcare provider's analysis of the patient's condition based on the information gathered. The Plan section outlines the steps for management and treatment based on the assessment and does not typically include historical background information. Therefore, the Medical History section is the correct choice for including family history in a patient note.

7. What does 'benign' indicate in a medical context?

- A. Highly infectious and dangerous**
- B. Normal, of no danger to health**
- C. Progressively worsening**
- D. Terminal and incurable**

In a medical context, the term 'benign' specifically refers to a condition, growth, or disease that is not harmful or dangerous to health. It indicates that the condition is typically non-cancerous and does not pose significant risk of harm to the individual. For example, benign tumors may grow but do not invade surrounding tissues or metastasize, and they usually do not lead to severe health issues. By highlighting its "normal" and safe characteristics, the term reassures patients and healthcare providers that the condition can often be monitored rather than treated aggressively, which is different from conditions that are classified as malignant or potentially life-threatening. Understanding this distinction is crucial in medical practice, as it influences treatment decisions and patient management.

8. Which condition is characterized by a lack of blood supply to the brain?

- A. Cerebral Palsy**
- B. Cerebrovascular Accident**
- C. Parkinson's Disease**
- D. Migraine Headaches**

The condition characterized by a lack of blood supply to the brain is a cerebrovascular accident, commonly known as a stroke. This occurs when blood flow to a part of the brain is interrupted or significantly reduced, preventing brain tissue from getting the oxygen and nutrients it needs. When this blood supply is cut off, brain cells can begin to die within minutes, leading to various neurological deficits depending on the area of the brain affected. Cerebral palsy is a group of disorders that affect movement and posture and is typically caused by abnormal brain development or damage to the brain early in life. It is not primarily related to an acute lack of blood flow. Parkinson's disease is a progressive neurological disorder that affects movement due to a loss of dopamine-producing brain cells. While it involves brain function, it is not directly linked to acute blood supply issues. Migraine headaches are severe headaches often accompanied by other symptoms, but they are not caused by a lack of blood flow to the brain. Migraine attacks may involve changes in blood flow, but they do not correspond to the acute lack of blood supply seen in a cerebrovascular accident. Thus, cerebrovascular accident accurately describes a condition directly resulting from a lack of blood supply to the brain.

9. Which term refers to a condition closer to the midline of the body?

- A. Lateral**
- B. Inferior**
- C. Medial**
- D. Ischemia**

The term that indicates a condition closer to the midline of the body is "medial." In anatomical terminology, medial describes structures that are situated toward the center or midline of the body or an organ. For instance, the nose is considered medial to the cheeks because it is located at the midline of the face. Understanding anatomical terms is crucial as they provide clarity in describing the locations and relationships of different body parts. In contrast, lateral refers to structures farther away from the midline, inferior denotes a position lower than another structure, and ischemia refers to a condition resulting from reduced blood flow to tissues. Thus, only medial correctly describes proximity to the midline.

10. What is indicated by the term edema?

- A. Redness of the skin**
- B. Swelling**
- C. Pain in the joints**
- D. Skin irritation**

Edema refers specifically to the accumulation of fluid in the interstitial spaces of tissues, leading to visible swelling. This often occurs in areas like the legs, feet, abdomen, or other parts of the body where excess fluid builds up. It can be a result of various conditions, such as heart failure, kidney disease, or inflammation. Understanding edema is crucial in medical practice, as it can indicate underlying health issues that may need to be addressed. The other options describe different symptoms and conditions. For instance, redness of the skin is known as erythema and can signify inflammation or irritation. Joint pain is more related to conditions affecting the joints, such as arthritis. Skin irritation encompasses a variety of conditions that cause discomfort or change in the skin's texture or appearance, but it does not refer to fluid build-up like edema does.