

Vituity Medical Scribe Practice Exam (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. Which of the following describes the condition of having a normal appearance and size of the head?**
 - A. Microcephaly**
 - B. Macrocephaly**
 - C. Normocephalic**
 - D. Craniosynostosis**

- 2. What condition does a positive Psoas Sign indicate?**
 - A. Gallbladder infection**
 - B. Pancreatitis**
 - C. Appendicitis**
 - D. Kidney stones**

- 3. Which term describes an infection of the upper respiratory tract commonly referred to as the common cold?**
 - A. Influenza**
 - B. Bronchitis**
 - C. Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)**
 - D. Pneumonia**

- 4. What are purposeful movements?**
 - A. Unconscious reflex actions**
 - B. Patient movements upon painful stimulation**
 - C. Random movements of limbs**
 - D. Controlled movements in physical therapy**

- 5. Which procedure involves the removal of excess prostate tissue?**
 - A. Salpingectomy**
 - B. Tonsillectomy**
 - C. TURP**
 - D. Thoracotomy**

6. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is commonly known as what?

- A. Nausea**
- B. Heartburn**
- C. Abdominal Pain**
- D. Indigestion**

7. What does LUL stand for?

- A. Left Upper Lobe**
- B. Long Upper Lobe**
- C. Lateral Upper Lobe**
- D. Lower Upper Lobe**

8. What does the abbreviation MD signify in the medical field?

- A. Doctor of Medicine**
- B. Medical Doctorate**
- C. Master of Diagnosis**
- D. Medical Department**

9. What is commonly assessed when measuring SBP in a medical evaluation?

- A. Blood volume**
- B. Oxygen saturation**
- C. Blood pressure during systole**
- D. Respiratory function**

10. What is indicated by McBurney's Point Tenderness?

- A. Pain in the mid-section of the abdomen**
- B. Tenderness in the right lower quadrant**
- C. Swelling around the belly button**
- D. Pain during deep breathing**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following describes the condition of having a normal appearance and size of the head?

- A. Microcephaly**
- B. Macrocephaly**
- C. Normocephalic**
- D. Craniosynostosis**

The term that refers to having a normal appearance and size of the head is "normocephalic." This is a medical descriptor that signifies that an individual's head size and shape fall within the average range for their age and sex. This term is frequently used by healthcare providers during physical examinations to assess whether a patient has any abnormal head shapes or sizes that could indicate underlying health issues. Microcephaly denotes a condition where the head is significantly smaller than average, often linked to developmental problems. Macrocephaly, on the other hand, refers to an excessively large head, which can be associated with conditions like hydrocephalus or other neurological disorders. Craniosynostosis indicates the premature fusion of one or more cranial sutures, which can affect head shape and size. None of these conditions reflect a normal head appearance, making normocephalic the correct choice.

2. What condition does a positive Psoas Sign indicate?

- A. Gallbladder infection**
- B. Pancreatitis**
- C. Appendicitis**
- D. Kidney stones**

A positive Psoas Sign is indicative of irritation or inflammation in the abdominal cavity, particularly concerning the appendix. This sign is tested during a physical examination by having the patient flex their right hip against resistance or when the examiner extends the patient's right leg while lying down. If this elicits pain, it suggests that the underlying structures in that area, such as the appendix, are inflamed or irritated, which is commonly associated with appendicitis. In this context, the other conditions listed do not typically present with a positive Psoas Sign. Gallbladder infections, pancreatitis, and kidney stones involve different areas of the abdomen and are assessed using other tests and physical exam maneuvers. Therefore, a positive Psoas Sign directly correlates with appendicitis, making it the correct association in this scenario.

3. Which term describes an infection of the upper respiratory tract commonly referred to as the common cold?

- A. Influenza**
- B. Bronchitis**
- C. Upper Respiratory Infection (URI)**
- D. Pneumonia**

The term that describes an infection of the upper respiratory tract, which is commonly known as the common cold, is Upper Respiratory Infection (URI). This terminology encompasses a range of infections that affect the upper respiratory system, primarily involving the nasal passages, throat, and sinuses. Common colds are typically caused by viruses, such as rhinoviruses, and result in symptoms like a runny nose, sore throat, cough, and congestion. Using the term URI accurately captures the scope and nature of the infection, as it refers to the broader category of illnesses affecting the upper respiratory tract. While influenza and pneumonia also affect the respiratory system, they represent different conditions; influenza being a more severe viral infection often accompanied by systemic symptoms like fever and muscle aches, and pneumonia being an infection of the lungs themselves. Bronchitis primarily affects the bronchial tubes, which is lower in the respiratory system compared to the common cold involving the upper airways. This distinction helps clarify the specific type of illness being referred to with the correct designation of URI.

4. What are purposeful movements?

- A. Unconscious reflex actions**
- B. Patient movements upon painful stimulation**
- C. Random movements of limbs**
- D. Controlled movements in physical therapy**

Purposeful movements refer to actions that are intentional and serve a specific function or goal. In a medical context, particularly concerning patient assessment and physical therapy, purposeful movements are typically those that are performed with the intent of achieving a particular outcome, such as reaching for an object, walking, or performing therapeutic exercises. When evaluating a patient's response to stimuli or their capabilities during rehabilitation, purposeful movements become vital indicators of their cognitive and motor function. These movements demonstrate the patient's ability to engage meaningfully with their environment and can provide insight into their recovery process and overall neurological function. Movements that are unconscious reflex actions lack this intentionality and purpose, making them distinct from the concept of purposeful movements. Patient reactions to painful stimulation, though they may appear purposeful in context, do not encompass the full spectrum of controlled and intentional movement seen in rehabilitation or therapy settings. Moreover, random movements of limbs exhibit no defined aim, contrasting sharply with the definition of purposeful movement. Thus, the correct choice accurately aligns with the understanding of purposeful movements as those that are controlled and intentional, particularly in the context of physical therapy.

5. Which procedure involves the removal of excess prostate tissue?

- A. Salpingectomy**
- B. Tonsillectomy**
- C. TURP**
- D. Thoracotomy**

The procedure that involves the removal of excess prostate tissue is Transurethral Resection of the Prostate (TURP). This surgical method is commonly performed to alleviate urinary problems due to an enlarged prostate, a condition known as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). During TURP, a resectoscope is inserted through the urethra to remove portions of the prostate tissue that are obstructing urine flow. This can significantly improve symptoms such as difficulty urinating, frequent urination, and urgency, providing relief to patients suffering from BPH. The other options, while surgical procedures, are not related to prostate tissue. Salpingectomy is the removal of a fallopian tube, tonsillectomy is the surgical removal of the tonsils, and thoracotomy involves opening the chest cavity for various purposes. Therefore, TURP is the correct choice when considering procedures specifically targeting excess prostate tissue removal.

6. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is commonly known as what?

- A. Nausea**
- B. Heartburn**
- C. Abdominal Pain**
- D. Indigestion**

Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is commonly referred to as heartburn because it is characterized by a burning sensation in the chest or throat. This sensation occurs when stomach acid flows back up into the esophagus, which is the tube connecting the throat to the stomach. The acid irritates the lining of the esophagus, leading to discomfort associated with heartburn. While nausea, abdominal pain, and indigestion can also occur with GERD, they are not the hallmark symptom that is most commonly linked to the condition. Heartburn is the defining characteristic that patients typically report, making it the best-known name associated with GERD. Understanding this connection helps in recognizing the primary symptom of GERD and how it affects patients.

7. What does LUL stand for?

- A. Left Upper Lobe**
- B. Long Upper Lobe**
- C. Lateral Upper Lobe**
- D. Lower Upper Lobe**

LUL stands for Left Upper Lobe, which is a term commonly used in medical contexts, particularly in relation to the anatomy of the lungs. Each lung is divided into lobes to facilitate the organization of function and structure; the left lung has two lobes, one of which is the upper lobe. Understanding this terminology is important for accurately describing findings in chest X-rays, CT scans, and other diagnostic tests, as well as for communicating effectively among healthcare professionals regarding respiratory conditions. The other options refer to potential variations of lung lobe terminology, but they do not correspond with established medical nomenclature. For instance, there is no anatomical structure known as the "Long Upper Lobe" or "Lateral Upper Lobe," and the term "Lower Upper Lobe" is contradictory. Therefore, knowing that LUL specifically means Left Upper Lobe helps in recognizing anatomical references accurately in medical documentation and assessments.

8. What does the abbreviation MD signify in the medical field?

- A. Doctor of Medicine**
- B. Medical Doctorate**
- C. Master of Diagnosis**
- D. Medical Department**

The abbreviation MD signifies "Doctor of Medicine" in the medical field. This designation is awarded to physicians upon completing their medical education, which typically includes a bachelor's degree followed by a medical degree program spanning four years. The MD designation indicates that a physician has the qualifications and training necessary to diagnose and treat various medical conditions, prescribe medication, and perform various medical procedures. This title is recognized internationally and is essential in identifying licensed medical practitioners who have met the rigorous educational and clinical training standards required to practice medicine. The other terms, while related to the medical field, do not accurately represent the specific qualifications and level of training associated with the MD title. For instance, "Medical Doctorate" might imply a similar qualification but is not the standard terminology used in this context.

9. What is commonly assessed when measuring SBP in a medical evaluation?

- A. Blood volume**
- B. Oxygen saturation**
- C. Blood pressure during systole**
- D. Respiratory function**

When measuring systemic blood pressure, specifically the systolic blood pressure (SBP), the focus is on the pressure exerted by circulating blood against the walls of the arteries during the contraction of the heart's ventricles, which is known as systole. This measurement reflects how well the heart is pumping blood and can indicate the overall health of the cardiovascular system. Systolic blood pressure is an essential vital sign used to assess a patient's cardiovascular status. It provides information about the force that blood exerts on the arterial walls, which is crucial for determining if a patient has hypertension, hypotension, or other cardiovascular issues. Monitoring SBP is vital for diagnosing and managing various medical conditions, including heart disease, stroke risk, and other related disorders. Other choices focus on different physiological measurements. For example, blood volume pertains to the total quantity of blood within the circulatory system and is indirectly related to blood pressure but is not assessed directly when measuring SBP. Oxygen saturation measures the level of oxygen saturation in the blood, which is a completely different parameter related to respiratory function. Respiratory function evaluates how well the lungs are performing in terms of gas exchange, another distinct aspect of health not captured when measuring SBP.

10. What is indicated by McBurney's Point Tenderness?

- A. Pain in the mid-section of the abdomen**
- B. Tenderness in the right lower quadrant**
- C. Swelling around the belly button**
- D. Pain during deep breathing**

McBurney's Point Tenderness specifically indicates tenderness located in the right lower quadrant of the abdomen. This point is situated one-third of the distance from the anterior superior iliac spine to the umbilicus. It is clinically significant, particularly when assessing for appendicitis. When a patient presents with tenderness at McBurney's Point, it suggests that the appendix may be inflamed or infected, prompting further evaluation and possibly surgical intervention. This localization of pain is a classic sign in the acute abdomen examination, helping clinicians identify appendicitis as a potential diagnosis.

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://vituitymedicalscribe.examzify.com>

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

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