

Wellstar Certified Medical Assistant (CMA) Trainee Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. For what purpose are sterile tapes primarily used?**
 - A. Bone fixation**
 - B. Wound closure**
 - C. Surgical marking**
 - D. Drainage**

- 2. Which root word refers to the skin?**
 - A. Dermat/o**
 - B. Encephal/o**
 - C. Oste/o**
 - D. Gastro/o**

- 3. Which abbreviation denotes 'micrograms'?**
 - A. g**
 - B. mcg**
 - C. ML**
 - D. prn**

- 4. What combining form refers to poison or toxin?**
 - A. Tox/o**
 - B. Py/o**
 - C. Hepat/o**
 - D. Cholecyst/o**

- 5. Which prefix refers to "different"?**
 - A. Hetero-**
 - B. Aniso-**
 - C. Pseudo-**
 - D. Iso-**

- 6. What does the suffix **-ology** refer to in a medical context?**
 - A. A disorder**
 - B. A type of surgery**
 - C. The study of a subject**
 - D. A condition**

7. What is the combining form for nerve?

- A. Neur/o**
- B. Oste/o**
- C. Ot/o**
- D. Anter/o**

8. What is the combining form for ear?

- A. Neur/o**
- B. Ot/o**
- C. Or/o**
- D. Thorac/o**

9. Which abbreviation means 'As needed'?

- A. prn**
- B. QID**
- C. AC**
- D. mcg**

10. What term is used to describe the measurement of a needle's opening size?

- A. Length**
- B. Diameter**
- C. Gauge**
- D. Width**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For what purpose are sterile tapes primarily used?

- A. Bone fixation
- B. Wound closure**
- C. Surgical marking
- D. Drainage

Sterile tapes are primarily used for wound closure, which involves securing the edges of a wound together to facilitate healing and reduce the risk of infection. This type of tape is designed to be free from pathogens, making it suitable for direct contact with wounds. The adhesive quality of the tape allows it to firmly hold the skin edges in place, providing stability and support while the body naturally begins the healing process. In contrast, the other options serve different purposes. While bone fixation pertains to stabilizing broken bones through devices like plates or screws, wound closure tape specifically focuses on managing soft tissue injuries. Surgical marking relates to marking the skin or surgical site before procedures, and drainage refers to devices or techniques used to remove fluid or pus from an area, neither of which involves the closure of wounds like sterile tape does. Thus, the primary function of sterile tapes aligns with facilitating proper wound healing by securely closing the wound site.

2. Which root word refers to the skin?

- A. Dermat/o**
- B. Encephal/o
- C. Oste/o
- D. Gastro/o

The root word that refers to the skin is "Dermat/o." This term comes from the Greek word "derma," which means skin. In medical terminology, it is often used to describe conditions, procedures, or specialties related to the skin. For example, dermatology is the branch of medicine that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders. The other root words relate to different areas of the body: "Encephal/o" pertains to the brain, "Oste/o" refers to bones, and "Gastro/o" is associated with the stomach. Each of these roots has its specific context and meaning in medical language, which helps professionals communicate effectively about various medical concerns.

3. Which abbreviation denotes 'micrograms'?

- A. g
- B. mcg**
- C. ML
- D. prn

The abbreviation that denotes 'micrograms' is indeed mcg. This abbreviation specifically represents one-millionth of a gram, which is a common measurement used in medicine, particularly when discussing dosages of medications or supplements. Using 'mcg' helps healthcare professionals communicate dosages clearly and precisely, especially since micrograms are often used in contexts where small amounts of substances are significant, such as in hormone medications or vitamin supplements. In contrast, the other choices represent different units: 'g' stands for grams, which is a larger unit of measure; 'ML' stands for milliliters, a unit of volume, and 'prn' is a Latin abbreviation meaning 'as needed,' typically referring to the administration of medication. Therefore, mcg is the correct choice and essential for understanding dosages in medical practices.

4. What combining form refers to poison or toxin?

- A. Tox/o**
- B. Py/o**
- C. Hepat/o**
- D. Cholecyst/o**

The combining form that refers to poison or toxin is "tox/o." This term is derived from the Greek word "toxikon," which means poison. In medical terminology, it is used in words related to the study of poisons, toxicology, and various conditions caused by toxins. For example, terms like "toxic" (poisonous) and "toxoplasmosis" (an infection caused by a protozoan that can be harmful) utilize this combining form to indicate the presence or relationship to poisons. The other combining forms do not relate to poison or toxins. "Py/o" refers to pus, often used in words associated with infection. "Hepat/o" denotes the liver, relating to hepatic conditions and diseases. "Cholecyst/o" pertains to the gallbladder, specifically in terms related to gallbladder disorders, and does not connect to the concept of toxicity or poison. Understanding these distinctions and the correct use of "tox/o" is crucial for interpreting medical terminology accurately, especially in contexts involving toxic substances and their effects on health.

5. Which prefix refers to "different"?

- A. Hetero-**
- B. Aniso-**
- C. Pseudo-**
- D. Iso-**

The prefix "hetero-" specifically refers to the concept of "different" or "other." It is widely used in various scientific, medical, and academic contexts to indicate that something is unlike or dissimilar to something else. For instance, in biology, "heterozygous" describes an organism that has two different alleles for a particular gene, showcasing genetic diversity. The other prefixes have distinct meanings that do not convey the same concept of difference. "Aniso-" denotes inequality or non-uniformity, often related to measurements or sizes but does not directly imply the broader notion of difference that "hetero-" does. "Pseudo-" indicates something that is false or not genuine, suggesting imitation rather than difference. Finally, "iso-" means equal or the same, clearly contrasting the implication of variation that "hetero-" provides. Thus, "hetero-" is the appropriate prefix to denote "different."

6. What does the suffix **-ology** refer to in a medical context?

- A. A disorder**
- B. A type of surgery**
- C. The study of a subject**
- D. A condition**

The suffix **-ology** in a medical context refers to the study of a subject. This is commonly used in many medical and scientific terms to indicate a field of study or branch of knowledge. For example, "biology" is the study of life, and "cardiology" is the study of the heart. Understanding this suffix helps in grasping various medical specialties and disciplines, which is essential for effective communication within the healthcare field. Recognizing that **-ology** indicates a focus on study allows medical assistants and other professionals to navigate medical terminology more effectively.

7. What is the combining form for nerve?

- A. Neur/o**
- B. Oste/o**
- C. Ot/o**
- D. Anter/o**

The combining form for nerve is "neur/o." This prefix is derived from the Greek word "neuron," which means "nerve." In medical terminology, "neur/o" is frequently used to form words related to the nervous system, such as neurology (the study of the nervous system) and neuropathy (a disorder affecting nerves). Understanding this combining form is essential for anyone in the medical field, particularly in roles that involve patient care, as it helps in recognizing and interpreting medical language associated with nerve-related conditions and treatments. Other options represent combining forms that pertain to different anatomical structures or functions: for instance, "oste/o" pertains to bone, "ot/o" relates to the ear, and "anter/o" refers to the front aspect of the body. Recognizing these distinctions aids in enhancing your medical vocabulary and comprehension.

8. What is the combining form for ear?

- A. Neur/o**
- B. Ot/o**
- C. Or/o**
- D. Thorac/o**

The combining form for "ear" is "ot/o." This term comes from the Greek word "otos," which means ear. In medical terminology, "ot/o" is used to refer to anything related to the ear, such as in terms like "otitis" (inflammation of the ear) or "otology" (the study of the ear). Understanding combining forms is crucial in medical language, as they help in building words that describe specific body parts or conditions. Recognizing that "ot/o" relates specifically to the ear differentiates it from other combining forms for different body systems or structures, thus clarifying its unique reference to auditory anatomy.

9. Which abbreviation means 'As needed'?

- A. prn**
- B. QID**
- C. AC**
- D. mcg**

The abbreviation that means 'as needed' is "prn," which stands for the Latin phrase "pro re nata." This is commonly used in medical contexts to indicate that a medication or treatment should be administered only when required, rather than at scheduled intervals. For example, a physician may instruct a patient to take pain medication prn, meaning they should take it only if they are experiencing pain, rather than on a regular schedule. Understanding this abbreviation is critical for medical assistants, as it helps ensure patient care is tailored to individual needs, avoiding unnecessary medication use. Other options represent different medical terms: "QID" refers to taking medication four times a day, "AC" means before meals, and "mcg" is a measurement unit for micrograms. Recognizing these distinctions is vital for proper documentation and patient communication in a clinical environment.

10. What term is used to describe the measurement of a needle's opening size?

- A. Length**
- B. Diameter**
- C. Gauge**
- D. Width**

The term used to describe the measurement of a needle's opening size is gauge. The gauge is a standardized measure that indicates the thickness of the needle; as the gauge number increases, the actual diameter of the needle decreases. This terminology is essential in medical practice, as it affects the flow rate of fluids being administered and the type of procedures that can be performed. For instance, a larger gauge needle (with a smaller diameter) might be used for drawing blood, while a smaller gauge needle (with a larger diameter) could be used for injections where greater fluid delivery is required. Understanding gauge is crucial for medical assistants to select appropriate needles for various clinical scenarios.

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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://wellstarcmatraineex.examzify.com>

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

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